

its own stock held by a national bank and one or more persons as trustees may be voted by such other person or persons, as trustees, in the same manner as if he or they were the sole trustee. Shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookkeeper of such bank shall act as proxy; and no shareholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote. Whenever shares of stock cannot be voted by reason of being held by the bank as sole trustee such shares shall be excluded in determining whether matters voted upon by the shareholders were adopted by the requisite percentage of shares."

(d) Paragraph (c) of section 5211 of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 161) is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof.

(e) The last sentence of the sixteenth paragraph of section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amendment (12 U.S.C. 304), is amended by striking out all of the language therein which follows the colon and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That whenever any member banks within the same Federal Reserve district are subsidiaries of the same bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, participation in any such nomination or election by such member banks, including such bank holding company if it is also a member bank, shall be confined to one of such banks, which may be designated for the purpose by such holding company."

(f) The nineteenth paragraph of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 334) is amended by striking out the last sentence of such paragraph.

(g) The twenty-second paragraph of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 337) is repealed.

(h) The third paragraph of section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 371c) is amended by striking out that part of the first sentence that reads "For the purpose of this section, the term 'affiliate' shall include holding company affiliates as well as other affiliates, and"; and by changing the word "the" following such language to read "The".

(i) Paragraph (4) of section 3(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3) is repealed.

(j) Paragraph (11) of section 202(a) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-2) is amended by striking out the words "or any holding company affiliate, as defined in the Banking Act of 1933" and substituting therefor the words "or any bank holding company as defined in the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956".

(k) Section 601 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 601) is hereby repealed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of Senators, it is anticipated that Monday and Tuesday, if need be, will be devoted to consideration of the bank holding bill. If the bank holding bill is not disposed of before the Senate convenes on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the leadership intends to call up Calendar No. 1151, S. 985, the truth-in-packaging bill, to assure that it will be the unfinished business on Wednesday at the time the Senate convenes.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. DOMINICK. I wish to clarify my understanding. If we conclude consideration of the Bank Holding Act early on Monday or Tuesday, is it the intention of the Senator from Montana to then take up the truth-in-packaging bill, without a limitation on time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Oh, yes. The limitation of time would be applied on Wednesday, and it would be applicable only to the Cotton amendment, which will be voted on at 4 o'clock. This arrangement meets with the approval of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HRUSKA. Commencing at noon on Wednesday, the limitation of time and the assignment of time to the two Senators will take place.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is right.

Mr. DOMINICK. I thank the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as I understand the rules of the Senate, with the packaging bill being laid aside temporarily under unanimous consent it will automatically become the pending business on the convening of the Senate at noon on Wednesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions:

S. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate hearings on District of Columbia home rule;

S. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing for the use of the Joint Economic Committee of additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings entitled "Recent Federal Reserve Actions and Economic Policy Coordination";

S. Con. Res. 84. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the committee print entitled "Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments—Second Supplement, January 10, 1966";

S. Con. Res. 86. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing for the use of the Joint Economic Committee of additional copies of its hearings entitled "Twentieth Anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946, an Economic Symposium"; and

S. Con. Res. 91. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings on "U.S. Policy With Respect to Mainland China."

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11487) to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WHITENER, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. DOWDY, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. HARSHA, and Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15151) to permit the planting of alternate crops on acreage which is unplanted because of a natural disaster; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. COOLEY, Mr. POAGE, Mr. GATHINGS, Mr. JONES of Missouri, Mr. DAGUE, Mr. BELCHER, and Mr. TEAGUE of California were appointed

managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HART. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 6, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 2, 1966:

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be general

Gen. John Knight Waters, **XXXXXX**, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officers under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, III, **XXXXXX**, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Harry Jacob Lemley, Jr., **XXXXXX**, U.S. Army.

Lt. Gen. John Lathrop Throckmorton, **XXXXXX**, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army) for appointment as senior U.S. Army Member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 711.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the line of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Percival W. Jackson	Sheldon H. Kinney
James J. Stilwell	Herman J. Trum III
Raymond A. Moore	William R. McKinney
Victor A. Dybdal	Julian T. Burke, Jr.
George R. Muse	George S. Morrison
John W. Dolan, Jr.	Roderick O. Middleton
Roger W. Paine, Jr.	Herbert H. Anderson
William C. Hushing	Damon W. Cooper
James A. Dare	Frank B. Stone
Harry L. Harty, Jr.	Harold E. Shear
James H. Smith, Jr.	William D. Houser
James L. Abbot, Jr.	Raymond E. Peet
Kenan C. Childers, Jr.	Mark W. Woods
Francis J. Fitzpatrick	Paul L. Lacy, Jr.
Emmett P. Bonner	James L. Holloway III
John P. Weinel	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1966

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be

strengthened with might by His spirit in the inner man. Ephesians 3: 14-16.

Eternal God, our Father, whose mercy surrounds us all our days and whose spirit is ever seeking entrance into our hearts, grant that in this moment of prayer we may be conscious of Thy presence, may receive the ministry of Thy grace, and may be strengthened to obey Thy commandments and to do Thy will.

We confess that time and again we have yielded to the temptation to become discouraged and to worry about many things. Grant us even now a deeper experience of Thy holy spirit that we may know we do not stand alone, that Thou art ever with us giving us wisdom, courage, and steadfast faith for every need and for every experience.

Bless Thou our Nation—these leaders and our people—together may we be strengthened with might by Thy spirit in the inner man, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 10451. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain lands in the State of Colorado to the Department of Agriculture for recreation development, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10476. An act to retrocede to the State of Kansas concurrent jurisdiction over Haskell Institute; and

H.R. 12264. An act to declare that 99.84 acres of Government-owned land acquired for Indian administrative purposes is held by the United States in trust for the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 10431. An act to declare that certain federally owned land is held by the United States in trust for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; and

H.R. 15151. An act to permit the planting of alternate crops on acreage which is unplanted because of a natural disaster.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 15151) entitled "An act to permit the planting of alternate crops on acreage which is unplanted because of a natural disaster," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. COOPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 254) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the

Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Tualatin Federal reclamation project, Oregon, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. JORDAN of Idaho to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2595. An act to place in trust status certain lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming; and

S. 2948. An act to set aside certain lands in Montana for the Indians of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file its report on H.R. 15124.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

A WELFARE STATE IN NEW YORK

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, starting in the days of President Roosevelt's New Deal and continuing through President Truman's Fair Deal, President Kennedy's New Frontier and, now today, in the midst of President Johnson's Great Society, each and every time we, as Democrats, passed legislation to help those Americans who could not help themselves because of lack of education or poor health or bad housing or old age, our Republican critics cried out that we were promoting the welfare state. To me the hallmark of each piece of progressive social legislation is the fact that the Federal Government is doing something for the American citizen that the American citizen could not do for himself. To my mind, this is not promoting the welfare state. However, under the leadership of its Republican Governor, New York State has enacted into law the first piece of true welfare state legislation by taking advantage of a supposed loophole in title 19 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965. The Republican administration proposes to provide free medical attention for employed Americans earning \$7,500 to \$8,000 a year. Surely, Mr. Speaker, a man earning that much is either receiving hospital and medical insurance from his employer or can afford to buy it himself. New York State is telling its citizens, even though we know you can take care of yourself, don't worry, big brother will do it for you. That type of thinking is the welfare state and to that I am unalterably opposed.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tomorrow, June 3, to file a privileged report on the legislative branch appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967.

Mr. LANGEN reserved all points of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may be permitted to sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

SOFT LANDING OF SURVEYOR ON THE MOON

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the entire United States and the whole free world—indeed, the entire world—rejoices at the spectacular success that we scored last night in our soft landing by the U.S. Surveyor on the moon.

Certainly this shows the monumental effort that is being made by this country to keep up with the whole space program.

I am sure it is a feat that deserves the highest commendation of all the American people for the wonderful scientists of ours, and all the people who are involved in this project.

This certainly brings closer the day when the United States is going to land men on the moon.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman for the statement he is making about the accomplishment of our fine space team in effecting a soft landing on the moon.

This is a great tribute to the genius of the people working in that program, and to the determination of our Government to see that we are first in space.

I believe the gentleman has made a very fine statement.

This is a historic day for our country.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, we can all agree that we Americans can weigh our successes and our failures wisely. We have had some

setbacks, but when all the chips are down and the score is written, nobody can quarrel with the tremendous contribution of the United States in this whole space program.

I am sure I speak for all Members of the Congress when I salute every individual who played a role in this magnificent achievement early this morning.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

	[Roll No. 122]	
Abernethy	Fraser	O'Brien
Andrews,	Fulton, Tenn.	Passman
George W.	Garmatz	Pelly
Ayres	Gonzalez	Pool
Berry	Hagan, Ga.	Powell
Blatnik	Hanna	Randall
Bolton	Hansen, Idaho	Rees
Brown, Calif.	Hansen, Wash.	Rivers, S.C.
Broyhill, Va.	Hardy	Roberts
Burton, Calif.	Hawkins	Roncallo
Cameron	Henderson	Rooney, N.Y.
Carey	Hollfield	Scott
Celler	Holland	Senner
Chamberlain	Irwin	Shriver
Clark	Jonas	Sickles
Clawson, Del.	Jones, N.C.	Sikes
Cohelan	Karth	Slack
Colmer	Keith	Stafford
Conable	Landrum	Stephens
Craley	Leggett	Stratton
Daddario	McEwen	Thompson, N.J.
Dawson	Martin, Ala.	Toll
Dickinson	Martin, Mass.	Trimble
Dyal	Martin, Nebr.	Tupper
Edwards, Ala.	Matsunaga	Vivian
Edwards, La.	Miller	Watson
Ellsworth	Mills	Whitten
Evins, Tenn.	Mink	Williams
Farnum	Minshall	Willis
Fisher	Morrison	Wilson,
Flood	Morton, Md.	Charles H.
Flynt	Moss	
Foley	Murray	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 336 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PLANTING OF ALTERNATE CROPS ON ACREAGE UNPLANTED BECAUSE OF A NATURAL DISASTER

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 15151) to permit the planting of alternate crops on acreage which is unplanted because of a natural disaster, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, GATHINGS, JONES of Missouri, DAGUE, BELCHER, and TEAGUE of California.

SECOND INAUGURAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 373, with an amendment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 373

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there shall be printed as a House document the report of the Joint Committee on Arrangements To Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln and that said report may include such illustrations as the joint committee may include. The preparation of material for printing and the selection of an appropriate binding shall be under the supervision of the subcommittee of the joint committee on arrangements for the commemorative ceremony, and said chairman shall cause to be printed seven thousand five hundred copies so as to furnish ten copies to the Vice President, each Senator, each Representative, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and the remainder be equally distributed by the joint committee through its chairman to the various organized groups, associations, and such people who assisted the joint committee in the preparation and development of the program.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 10, strike out all language following the word "commemorative" and insert "ceremony".

The amendment was agreed to.
The concurrent resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HOUSE REPORT NO. 565 AND HOUSE REPORT NO. 952 (89TH CONG., 1ST SESS.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 532, with an amendment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 532

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives one thousand additional copies each of the House Report Numbered 565, dated June 30, 1965, containing Part III—Sales and Use Taxes, Part IV—Capital Stock Taxes, and Part V—Gross Receipts Taxes, and House Report Numbered 952, dated September 2, 1965, containing Part VI—Recommendations.

With the following committee amendment:

Lines 3 and 4, strike out "one thousand" and insert "five hundred".

The committee amendment was agreed to.
The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF COPIES OF PARTS 1 AND 2 OF HEARINGS ENTITLED "RECENT FEDERAL RESERVE ACTIONS AND ECONOMIC POLICY COORDINATION"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 598, with an amendment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 598

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee five thousand additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings of the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session, entitled "Recent Federal Reserve Actions and Economic Policy Coordination".

With the following committee amendment:

Line 3, strike out "five thousand" and insert "two thousand five hundred".

The committee amendment was agreed to.
The concurrent resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AUTHORIZE THE PRINTING AS A HOUSE DOCUMENT OF THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "OUR FLAG"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 600, with amendments, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 600

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the publication entitled "Our Flag", published by the Office of the Armed Services Information and Education, Department of Defense, be printed with illustrations as a House document; and that three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred additional copies be printed, of which two hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and one hundred and three thousand shall be for the use of the Senate.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, strike out "three hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred" and insert "one hundred sixty-one thousand two hundred and fifty".

Lines 7 and 8, strike out "two hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred" and insert "one hundred nine thousand seven hundred and fifty".

Line 9, strike out "one hundred and three thousand" and insert "fifty-one thousand five hundred".

The committee amendments were agreed to.
The concurrent resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AUTHORIZE THE PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 190 OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 630, with amendments, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 630

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there shall be printed an additional five hundred and thirty-six thousand copies of House Document Numbered 190 of the Eighty-ninth Congress in the style and format directed by the Joint Committee on Printing. Not more than one thousand of such copies shall be delivered to each Member of Congress and to the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico.

With the following committee amendments:

Lines 2 and 3, strike out "five hundred and thirty-six thousand" and insert "fifty-four thousand two hundred".

Line 6, strike out "thousand" and insert "hundred".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN PRINTING FOR THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 634, with amendments, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 634

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there shall be printed for the use of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives one hundred and thirty thousand copies of a publication entitled "Summary of Veterans Legislation Reported, Eighty-ninth Congress".

With the following committee amendments:

Line 4, strike out "one hundred and thirty thousand" and insert "eighty-six thousand one hundred".

Line 6, strike out the "period" and insert ", with an additional forty-three thousand nine hundred copies for the use of Members of the House of Representatives."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF PRAYERS OFFERED BY THE LATE CHAPLAIN, THE REVEREND BERNARD BRASKAMP, DURING THE 89TH CONGRESS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration,

I call up House Resolution 778, with an amendment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 778

Resolved, That the prayers offered by the late Chaplain, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, doctor of divinity, at the opening of the daily sessions of the House of Representatives of the United States during the Eighty-ninth Congress to the time of his demise be printed as a House document with four thousand eight hundred and ninety additional copies, of which four thousand three hundred and ninety shall be for the use of Members of the House of Representatives, and five hundred for the office of the House Chaplain.

SEC. 2. Copies of such document shall be prorated to Members of the House of Representatives for a period of sixty days, after which the unused balance shall revert to the House document room.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 5, strike out the word "printed" and insert "printed, with appropriate illustration,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE PRINTING OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 838, with an amendment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 838

Resolved, That the transcript of the proceedings in the Committee on Banking and Currency of May 18, 1966, incident to the presentation of a portrait of Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN to the Committee on Banking and Currency be printed as a House document with illustration and suitable binding.

With the following committee amendment:

Insert:
"SEC. 2. In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed two thousand copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Banking and Currency."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF HEARINGS ON SUPPLEMENTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR VIETNAM

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 77 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 77

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be

printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations fourteen thousand additional copies of its hearings on supplemental foreign assistance, fiscal year 1966—Vietnam, of the Eighty-ninth Congress, second session.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 3, strike out the word "fourteen" and insert "four".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 90 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 90

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee two thousand five hundred additional copies of the Senate hearings of the Study Team Report on the Recreational Opportunities in the State of Washington, held in the Eighty-ninth Congress, second session.

With the following committee amendment:

Lines 3 and 4, strike out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "one thousand".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF COPIES OF VETERANS BENEFITS CALCULATOR

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 52 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 52

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That after the conclusion of the second session of the Eighty-ninth Congress there shall be printed fifty thousand two hundred and forty copies of a Veterans' Benefits Calculator prepared by the Veterans' Affairs Committee of which two thousand copies shall be for the use of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, two thousand copies for the use of the Committee on Finance, thirty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-five copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-five copies for the use of the Senate.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF
HOUSE REPORT NO. 973**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 579 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 579

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, one thousand additional copies of House Report Numbered 973 by that committee on S. 2300, River and Harbor, Beach Erosion, Flood Control Projects, and Water Supply.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF
HEARINGS ON H.R. 6991**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 580 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 580

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, one thousand additional copies of the hearings of that committee on H.R. 6991, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF THE
CONSTITUTION AS A HOUSE DOCUMENT**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 599 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 599

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there is authorized to be printed as a House document the Constitution of the United States, with an analytical index and ancillaries regarding proposed amendments, prepared by Representative EMANUEL CELLER, of New York and that one hundred thousand additional copies be printed, of which fifteen thousand shall be for the use of the House Committee on the Judiciary and the balance prorated to the Members of the House of Representatives.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF PART 2
OF "CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE
FEDERAL RESEARCH PROGRAM
AND THE NATION'S GOALS FOR
HIGHER EDUCATION"**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 619 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 619

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations one thousand additional copies of part 2 of the committee print entitled "Conflicts Between the Federal Research Programs and the Nation's Goals for Higher Education", of the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDI-
TIONAL COPIES OF COMMITTEE
PRINT NO. 1 OF THE COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC WORKS, ANALYSIS OF
H.R. 4, AND DIFFERENCE BE-
TWEEN H.R. 4 AND H.R. 11946**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 722, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 722

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, two thousand additional copies of Committee Print Numbered 1 by that committee on the section-by-section analysis of H.R. 4, the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and difference between H.R. 4 (Eighty-ninth Congress) and H.R. 11946 (Eighty-eighth Congress) as reported to the House of Representatives and S. 2782 (Eighty-eighth Congress) as passed by the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDI-
TIONAL COPIES OF HOUSE RE-
PORT NO. 539, COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS, ON PUBLIC
WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOP-
MENT ACT OF 1965**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 723, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 723

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, one thousand additional copies of House Report Numbered 539 by that committee on the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, S. 1648.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDI-
TIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS BY
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
ON APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DE-
VELOPMENT ACT OF 1965**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 724, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 724

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, one thousand additional copies of hearings by that committee on the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, H.R. 4 and S. 3.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING REPRINTING OF
HOUSE REPORT NO. 1219**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 782, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 782

Resolved, That House Report Numbered 1219, entitled "The National Science Foundation: A General Review of Its First Fifteen Years", be reprinted as a House document, with nine hundred copies for the use of the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING REPRINTING OF
HOUSE REPORT NO. 1236**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 783, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 783

Resolved, That House Report Numbered 1236, entitled "The National Science Foundation—Its Present and Future", be reprinted as a House document, with two thousand five hundred copies for the use of the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDI-
TIONAL COPIES OF PART 1 OF
COMMITTEE PRINT ENTITLED,
"CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE FED-
ERAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND
THE NATION'S GOALS FOR HIGH-
ER EDUCATION"**

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 794, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 794

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations one thousand additional copies of part 1 of the committee print entitled, "Conflicts Between the Federal Research Programs and the Nation's Goals for Higher Education", of the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ENTITLED, "CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND THE NATION'S GOALS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 795, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 795

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations one thousand additional copies of the hearings entitled "Conflicts Between the Federal Research Programs and the Nation's Goals for Higher Education", of the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF THE "U.S. DEFENSE POLICIES IN 1965" AS A HOUSE DOCUMENT

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 842, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 842

Resolved, That the document entitled "United States Defense Policies in 1965" by Charles H. Donnelly, Library of Congress, be printed as a House document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE REPORT ENTITLED "INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION OPERATIONS (RAILROAD SAFETY)"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 860, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 860

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations five thousand additional copies of House Report Numbered 1452, entitled "Interstate Commerce Commission Operations (Railroad Safety)", of the Eighty-ninth Congress, second session.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE HEARINGS ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 76) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate hearings on District of Columbia home rule, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 76

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia two thousand five hundred additional copies of its hearings of the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session, entitled "District of Columbia Home Rule, Delegate to House of Representatives" (S. 268, S. 1118).

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF "RECENT FEDERAL RESERVE ACTIONS AND ECONOMIC POLICY COORDINATION"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 79) authorizing the printing for the use of the Joint Economic Committee of additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings, entitled "Recent Federal Actions and Economic Policy Coordination," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 79

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee five thousand additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings of the Eighty-ninth Congress, first session, entitled "Recent Federal Reserve Actions and Economic Policy Coordination."

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF "CATALOG OF FEDERAL AIDS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—SECOND SUPPLEMENT, JANUARY 10, 1966"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 84) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the committee print, entitled "Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Govern-

ments—Second Supplement, January 10, 1966," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 84

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed one hundred thousand additional copies of the committee print entitled "Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments—Second Supplement, January 10, 1966," Eighty-ninth Congress, second session, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, for the Senate Committee on Government Operations, of which forty-four thousand copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and fifty-six thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate Committee on Government Operations.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF "TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946, AN ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 86) authorizing the printing for the use of the Joint Economic Committee of additional copies of its hearings, entitled "Twentieth Anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946, an Economic Symposium," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 86

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee five thousand additional copies of its hearings of the Eighty-ninth Congress, second session, entitled "Twentieth Anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946, an Economic Symposium."

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON "U.S. POLICY WITH RESPECT TO MAINLAND CHINA"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 91) authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings on "U.S. Policy With Respect to Mainland China," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 91

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations five thousand additional copies of its hearings on "United States Policy With Respect to Mainland China," of the Eighty-ninth Congress, second session.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] is recognized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me what is meant by the words "mainland China"? Does that mean Red China?

Mr. HAYS. That is the Senate language for Red China.

Mr. GROSS. I note the resolution provides for the printing of 5,000 copies of their hearings on U.S. policy with respect to mainland China. From what I have been reading in the newspapers and periodicals lately, this printing might already be obsolete with respect to the so-called policy that we have with respect to Red China.

Mr. HAYS. In my own opinion, it is already obsolete, may I say to the gentleman. But we have some sort of rule of comity around here and when the other body wants material printed, we usually do not object to it. As the gentleman from Iowa may have noticed, the committee in its wisdom cut one of their requests for, I believe, 15,000 copies to 4,000 copies on Vietnam.

Mr. GROSS. I can agree with the gentleman that our Red China policy is already obsolete if we ever had a policy, and I can also agree with him that in the interest of comity perhaps the printing ought to go through.

Mr. HAYS. I appreciate what the gentleman has brought out, but it may be that there may be the testimony of some psychiatrists that we may want to print some day, and I do not want to set any precedent here of denying a request to print something.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING GS-16, GS-17, AND GS-18 POSITIONS

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (S. 2393) to authorize additional GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 positions for use in agencies or functions created or substantially expanded after June 30, 1965.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 868) providing for the consideration of H.R. 14050, a bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 868

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee

of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14050) to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except on motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH], and, pending that, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no controversy whatsoever over this resolution, which would make in order consideration of the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

House Resolution 868 would provide an open rule for 2 hours of general debate and consideration of H.R. 14050, a bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

The purpose of the bill is to extend the Library Services and Construction Act, which expires on June 30, 1966, for an additional 5 years. The bill provides authorizations for the 5 years and adds two new titles to the bill providing for interlibrary cooperation and specialized State library services and modifying the matching requirements of the act.

The history of the act has been one of success. Between 1956 and 1965, all 50 States operated library programs approved by the States under this program. State funds for library improvements have expanded, greatly urged on by Federal stimulation; 40 million rural citizens received expanded or library services for the first time; and 375 book-mobiles were added to the fleet; about 14 million volumes were added to library collections.

The 1964 amendments included urban areas under the bill's coverage, and construction funds were made available for the first time—363 library construction projects were approved in 1965; when completed they will serve an estimated 24 million people.

The amendments continue the requirement that in all programs the State library agency is responsible for drawing up and submitting the required plans for library development needed within the State. The matching formula has been modified to provide that the Federal share ceiling is 60 percent, the floor is 40 percent, rather than the limits of 66 percent and 33 percent in the present law.

The authorizations for the 5 years for library services are: fiscal 1967, \$35 million; fiscal 1968, \$45 million; fiscal 1969,

\$55 million; fiscal 1970, \$65 million; fiscal 1971, \$75 million.

Matching grants may be used for books and other library materials, equipment, salaries and other operating costs. The minimum State allotment which must be matched remains \$100,000.

The authorizations for the 5 years for construction grants are: fiscal 1967, \$40 million; fiscal 1968, \$50 million; fiscal 1969, \$60 million; fiscal 1970, \$70 million; fiscal 1971, \$80 million.

The authorizations for interlibrary cooperation are: fiscal 1967, \$5 million; fiscal 1968, \$7.5 million; fiscal 1969, \$10 million; fiscal 1970, \$12.5 million; fiscal 1971, \$15 million.

Interlibrary cooperation is defined as the establishment of systems of libraries working together to provide maximum use of services. Federal programs in addition to this act touch libraries. Coordination is needed to insure a development of library services to most fully meet community needs.

Another new title is to provide for grants to promote specialized services for the physically handicapped, and at State institutions.

Authorizations for grants to State institutions are: fiscal 1967, \$5 million; fiscal 1968, \$7.5 million; fiscal 1969, \$10 million; fiscal 1970, \$12.5 million; fiscal 1971, \$15 million.

Grants are to be used to strengthen library services in State institutions. Each State would receive a basic allotment of \$40,000; no matching funds are required in 1967, but thereafter, will be required on a per capita basis.

Authorizations for grants to increase library services to the physically handicapped are: fiscal 1967, \$3 million; fiscal 1968, \$4 million; fiscal 1969, \$5 million; fiscal 1970, \$6 million; fiscal 1971, \$7 million.

Grants are to encourage States to improve library services to the handicapped. The basic allotment is \$25,000 per State with no matching funds required for the first year; thereafter on a per capita basis. No part of such grants may be used for construction.

The total authorizations under H.R. 14050 are: fiscal 1967, \$88 million; fiscal 1968, \$114 million; fiscal 1969, \$140 million; fiscal 1970, \$166 million; fiscal 1971, \$192 million.

Total, \$700 million.

There are additional views signed by Congressmen GURNEY and DAVE MARTIN. They support the bill. Their only objection is that the 1967 authorizations are \$30.5 million over the President's budget request. They support an increase because of rising costs, but not one of over 50 percent. They strongly endorse and support the act except for this one authorization.

I know of no objection to the rule, Mr. Speaker. I reserve the balance of my time.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of

the bill (H.R. 14050) to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 14050, with Mr. ZABLOCKI in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GURNEY] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

This legislation provides \$88 million in fiscal 1967 to carry on the excellent work and momentum of this program. This amendment includes two new titles, one of which, for the first time in the history of this country, will provide funds to set up regional communications networks for a highly efficient exchange of information between libraries. This means that scholars and researchers, when the system is completed within a region, will have at their fingertips all the knowledge available in libraries within that region to complete their studies or research.

The new title provides funds for State institutional library services to persons in State correctional, health, aged, blind, and orphanage institutions, and for services to the handicapped outside of institutions.

Since 1956, when this act was first enacted, the Federal Government has produced an inspiring stimulus to States and local communities to develop their library services.

Mr. Chairman, the amazing response of local communities to this legislation by providing their own matching funds clearly indicates the extent to which the American people continue to believe that a good book is still the best window to the world.

Local communities have far exceeded the matching requirements of the act for the modest Federal funds provided as an incentive, and it is in recognition of this local effort that this legislation before us moderately exceeds the original budget request.

It is my committee's belief that so long as local communities and the States are willing to provide the matching funds, Congress should not impede this desire for good libraries.

Mr. Chairman, one of the most amazing facts of our times is that the States and local communities, largely as a result of Federal stimulus, have increased their library service appropriations under State plans from approximately \$38 million in 1956 to more than \$84 million last year.

But despite this phenomenal progress, the need for library services continues to plague our Nation, with many communities still without any library service for their children and adults.

More than 12 million people in the United States still have no public library service and more than 100 million persons have service woefully inadequate to their needs.

In the 5 years between 1960 and 1965, the number of different book titles published annually in the United States increased from 15,000 to 28,000, a rise of 90 percent. Libraries must extend their book acquisition policies to cope with this increase simultaneously with increasing costs. Average book prices rose 45 percent between 1960 and 1965.

Current estimates place the number of scholarly journals at approximately 75,000 titles, excluding those general interest periodicals which all libraries require. Moreover, the number of scientific and technical reports is increasing at an incredible rate.

Another pressure on our libraries is our expanding population, which increased from 180 million in 1960 to 194 million in 1965. It is significant to note that the number of educated people is increasing at a greater rate than the population generally.

This will place greater burdens upon the Nation's libraries in years to come.

To meet accepted standards, public libraries in 1966 need 102 million more books, 6,500 trained librarians and 40.5 million square feet of additional building space.

Mr. Chairman, this is a 5-year authorization in which we provide \$88 million in 1967 and a standard \$26 million increase for each of the succeeding 4 years.

This legislation does not even begin to meet the needs in America for library services but, as President Kennedy quite properly reminded us, even a journey of a thousand miles requires the first step.

In supporting this legislation, we here in Congress can provide this very significant step forward.

During our hearings on the 1966 amendments, the Select Subcommittee on Education considered four major proposals, with authorizations of appropriations for fiscal 1967 ranging from \$57.5 to \$153 million. After 4 days of hearings, in which every one of 30 witnesses advocated extension and expansion of the act, followed by close study of the various bills and the testimony presented, it was the judgment of my subcommittee that the \$88 million in funds authorized in H.R. 14050 was a realistic figure in the view of the increasing need for library services as well as the overall budget situation. Our judgment was concurred in by an overwhelming majority of the full Education and Labor Committee, which reported the bill to the House in its present form.

Mr. Chairman, the authorization for appropriations for the Library Services and Construction Act—Public Law 88-269—expires June 30, 1966, and the other body still must act on this legislation. It is in the public interest that this vital

legislation be extended and expanded. Federal assistance has been a needed stimulus to State and local efforts in developing and improving library services and facilities. This fact was overwhelmingly demonstrated and documented in the course of our recent hearings.

Further, at numerous appropriations hearings in past years, testimony has been abundant and clear to show that the people in the 50 States and the 5 territories have benefited enormously by the original Library Services Act of 1956, and by each extension of the act.

Public libraries, however, are still lacking the necessary financial resources, both from State and local funds, to enable them to perform their essential functions for this great Nation.

Rapid advances in science, technology, education, business, culture, and everyday life have increased the indispensability of the public library as a basic source of knowledge, understanding, and increased competency for people of all ages and of all educational and economic levels. Moreover, the rapidly growing population with its diversity and new patterns of living has added to the complications.

Despite the noted progress in library services and facilities under the present library legislation, more than 12 million people in the United States still have no public library service and more than 100 million persons have service woefully inadequate to their needs. In addition, the needs for cooperation among libraries and for specialized State library services must be fully recognized and met.

H.R. 14050, as reported, contains four titles, as follows:

- Title I: Public Library Services.
- Title II: Public Library Construction.
- Title III: Interlibrary Cooperation.
- Title IV: Specialized States Library Services, including Part A: State Institutional Library Services and Part B: Services to the Physically Handicapped.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

As shown by a 1965 survey, conducted by the American Association of State Libraries, on the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, the State library agencies—in order to fulfill their responsibilities to the Nation—need urgently a permanent program of Federal assistance for the development of public library service in rural, urban, and suburban areas. This bill provides for a 5-year authorization as a minimum to permit sound planning and proper perspective. It authorizes a gradual specified increase of \$10 million annually of Federal funds for the fiscal years of 1967 through 1971:

Fiscal year:	[In millions]	Authori- zation
1967	-----	\$35
1968	-----	45
1969	-----	55
1970	-----	65
1971	-----	75

After \$25,000 is allotted each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and a basic allotment of \$100,000 is made to each State, the remainder is apportioned on the basis of the ratio of a

State's total population to the total population of the United States. The Federal share of payments are made on the basis of relative per capita incomes of the States.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

The bill provides a 5-year extension for library construction with authorizations as follows:

[In millions]	
Fiscal year:	Authori- zation
1967.....	\$40
1968.....	50
1969.....	60
1970.....	70
1971.....	80

After \$20,000 each is allotted to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and a basic allotment of \$80,000 is made to each State, the remainder is apportioned to the States on the same basis as in title I, and so is the Federal share of payments to the States.

Many of the existing public library buildings are overcrowded, inefficient, and largely inadequate to serve the educational, business, technical, cultural, and other daily needs of an expanding population.

Information received recently from the States shows that \$940 million is required just to meet the backlog of needed public library construction.

Expenditures by State library agencies for administration in connection with the construction programs may be taken from the State's allotment for title II.

LIBRARY COOPERATION

This title authorizes grants to State library agencies for 5 years to develop cooperative library services and joint use of facilities involving public libraries, school libraries, higher education libraries, and/or research libraries.

It calls for authorizations to increase as follows, with matching after the first year on the same basis as titles I and II:

[In millions]	
Fiscal year:	
1967.....	\$5
1968.....	7½
1969.....	10
1970.....	12½
1971.....	15

This new title is essential to insure the maximum effective use of the funds available for the development and improvement of library service. It should insure that the tax dollar go further in the purchase of services and buildings.

SPECIALIZED STATE LIBRARY SERVICES

A new title IV assists the States in providing greatly needed specialized State library services. The State agency authorized to submit plans in the same State agency as under titles I, II, and III.

Title IV is in two parts.

PART A: STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES

This part includes a 5-year authorization to strengthen library services to persons in State institutions—correctional, health, welfare, aged, blind, orphanages, and so forth—but excluding State-operated day schools and institutions of higher education. Funds are authorized for

services and equipment but not for construction.

The amounts authorized are:

[In millions]	
Fiscal year:	
1967.....	\$5
1968.....	7½
1969.....	10
1970.....	12½
1971.....	15

Federal aid is needed to strengthen library services to populations in State institutions. Although the authority is implicit in the present Library Services and Construction Act, the States have not generally developed these programs because of the limited funds available; and the priorities have been given to extending public library service to communities. These specialized State institutional library services, which are also public in nature, would be aimed at improving library programs in institutions of correction, health, welfare, and so forth, for the benefit of the handicapped, the aged, the blind, the mentally retarded, and children in orphanages, but excluding State-operated day schools or institutions of higher education.

Funds may be used for services and equipment but not for construction.

PART B: LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

This part includes a 5-year authorization which would enable the State library agency and other public and nonprofit organizations in the State to provide improved library service to the blind and to other physically handicapped persons. Because of the cost of such service, which is considerably higher than that of conventional library service, and because the program heretofore has been limited exclusively to the blind, the States have not been able to provide sufficient funds to give adequate library service even to the blind and have allocated practically nothing for library service to other physically handicapped readers. The amounts authorized are:

[In millions]	
Fiscal year:	
1967.....	\$3
1968.....	4
1969.....	5
1970.....	6
1971.....	7

This provision would complement the present Library of Congress national books-for-the-blind program and assist in meeting an urgent need of our physically handicapped citizens.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out here that specific authorizations of funds for each year of the program is highly desirable.

Testimony before the subcommittee emphasized the desirability—even necessity—of specific authorization of funds so that State governments and local communities can make long-range plans for orderly library development—and through such long-range planning achieve not only orderly development but economy in operation. This advance indication of the Federal role is particularly important in relation to title II, for construction funds where obligational

authority must be approved by State legislatures which often meet biennially.

Also, as you know, Federal funds are allocated to the States on the basis of population. Each title provides for a specific basic allotment, and such part of the remainder of such sums as the population of the State bears to the population of the United States. The matching formula is based on the per capita income of the State—the higher income States are required to put up more in matching funds and the poorer States to put up less. H.R. 4050 changes the "outer limits" of the formula in the present act from 66-33-percent ratio—2 to 1—to 60-40 percent—3 to 2. Since most States are already overmatching the amount they are required to put up against the Federal portion, this will effect relatively few States. Further, the American Library Association has been polling all of its State members, and we are advised that the majority are in favor of the formula change—even most of those States who would be required to put up more in matching funds—because they feel that it will result in providing more of a stimulus to States to improve their own programs and participation.

The act also has specifically been amended to allow for the acquisition of existing buildings for library purposes. Very often there is a good, existing building, which the State or local community could use for library purposes with equal efficiency, but which could be acquired at less expense than constructing a new building. In adopting this amendment, it was clearly the intent of the committee that the type of building acquired must be suitable for library purposes. This amendment would also permit libraries to move into a business area in a densely populated urban area which needs a library but which does not have space for a new building.

Mr. Chairman, it is very important to point out present, existing gaps in library services and facilities, as this is what justifies our authorizations. It is indeed shocking to realize that more than 12 million persons in the United States today have no public library services and facilities, and that 169 million of our citizens are serviced by libraries falling below professional library standards. Just to meet accepted library standards this year, public libraries need 102 million more books; 6,500 more trained librarians and 40.5 million square feet of additional building space. Even with the strides that have been made since the enactment of the 1964 act, and its stimulus to State and local support of public library construction, there are still 38 percent of our public libraries which are over 40 years old, and the construction gap in needed library facilities is currently \$940 million.

Unfortunately, even those amounts provided for in H.R. 14050 will not meet this need, but it will maintain the present momentum in the improvement of our Nation's library services and will add some additional impetus with its new programs. At some time in the near

future, when budgetary pressures are diminished, I hope we can provide all that is needed.

It is significant to note that only 2 of 31 members of the full Committee on Education and Labor departed from the majority view in favor of this legislation, and then only on the basis of the 5-year authorization. However, you will note in the report that these members agreed that "an increase beyond that requested by the administration is justifiable in view of rising costs of library services and to provide a beginning on desirable new provisions added by the bill"—and took exception only as to the amount of the increase. You will also note, in the report, that they further stated:

We can think of no Federal program more deserving of continuation and support. This evaluation of the act makes it all the more difficult to criticize the (sic) increases in the authorizations.

It is the feeling of the subcommittee that in authorizing the amounts called for in H.R. 14050, it is not going too far as long as the State and local communities are willing and able to support this program to the extent that they are. We believe that our action in approving these amounts is our endorsement of the fine record of the States and local communities in improving their efforts to establish and maintain adequate library services.

For example, in 1966, the existing legislation required State and local communities to put up \$26.1 million to match the \$25 million in Federal funds appropriated for title I—services—of the act. But, for fiscal year 1966, State funds totaled \$39.3 million and local funds totaled \$70.8 million—or a total of \$110.1 million.

I think we can point with real pride to the fact that this program has so stimulated State and local efforts to improve and increase their own participation in providing library services. We do not believe that the Federal Government should be responsible for slowing down a program so essential to the welfare of the people of our Nation.

One witness who appeared before us, Mr. Robert H. Richie, of Kentucky, stated:

As a businessman—not a librarian—I know of no other Federal program that, dollar for dollar, has contributed so much to the educational, cultural and recreational needs of America.

As noted in the report, Secretary Gardner said:

The Nation can take pride in these [library] achievements. But much important work remains to be done. *The demands on the public library arising from social and economic change have increased at a greater pace than the increases in support during recent years.*

He further said:

Largely as a result of Federal stimulation, State funds for library development in small towns and rural areas increased from \$6,701,334 to \$15,765,131—or 135 percent. Similarly, local expenditures rose from \$31,689,591 to \$68,458,714—or 116 percent.

Other witnesses who testified before our subcommittee included our colleague

from Rhode Island, Congressman JOHN FOGARTY, who said—regarding increases in State and local expenditures:

We must not allow this momentum to falter . . . I believe the States are ready for greatly increased Federal amounts for this program. The evidence of need is overwhelming.

James E. Bryan, director of the Newark Public Library, said:

I welcome this opportunity to urge extension, and to ask you seriously to consider not only its extension but a substantial increase in funds.

Miss Nettie B. Taylor, director, Division of Library Extension, Maryland State Department of Education, stated:

The changes proposed [in H.R. 14050] with increased financial support for titles I and II promise to help overcome some of the glaring deficiencies that still exist in public libraries that must be overcome if they are to perform their function as an educational and cultural force in the nation.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that all of my colleagues are familiar with the benefits of and the continuing need for title I, library services, and title II, library construction. I know that all of you have seen firsthand the benefits of these two titles in your own districts and States. I should like to comment a little more fully on the two new titles—interlibrary cooperation and specialized State library services.

I am particularly pleased to comment on title III, because of my long and continuing interest in data processing and information retrieval. Interlibrary cooperation provides funds for tying together, on a cooperative and voluntary basis, all the library facilities by areas or regions. This will make possible the establishment of regional retrieval centers and make available to the individual vastly expanded library services in his particular community. Although some interlibrary cooperation has been possible under title I of the present act, witnesses strongly favored a separate title to place stronger emphasis on this phase of library service; to provide separate funds for this function; and to permit long range planning which will make possible the maximum effective use of funds in providing services to all library users. Such a separate title, even with its small authorization, would stimulate the States to greater activity in this area, and would result in greater efficiency and effectiveness of service through the elimination of overlapping or duplication.

I strongly believe that no part of this legislation is more likely to stimulate new ideas and imaginative or innovative programs than is this provision to encourage interlibrary cooperation.

In testifying before our subcommittee, Mr. William T. Knox, Chairman of the President's Committee on Scientific and Technical Information of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, who works closely with the President's Science Advisor, Dr. Hornig, said:

Yet this is the time to encourage librarians and the people they serve, to plan on a systems basis, to plan ahead for the next 10 to 20 years, and especially to incorporate in

these plans the likely developments in library technology. They should be encouraged to plan for sharing of resources which nearly-instantaneous communications and cheap reproduction of information in machine language now makes possible. * * * I endorse strongly the concept behind title II of the proposed bill. This is an opportune moment to encourage the development of additional library networks, especially designed to take full advantage of the wondrous new devices modern science and technology have placed, or will shortly place, at our service.

Title IV, specialized State library services, which includes State institutional library services and library services to the physically handicapped, would stimulate library service in an area which has long been neglected in our country. It would extend library services to portions of our population who are in especially great need of such services, but who generally are cut off from most or all of the public printed sources of enlightenment. Correctional institutions, and those for the physically and mentally handicapped, the aged, orphans and the like would all qualify for Federal library aid under State-approved plans.

The need for a special boost to libraries for people who are confined to public institutions is undeniably great. The American Correctional Association and the Association of Hospital & Institutional Libraries report that in only 28 States have State library agencies undertaken the responsibility of servicing institutional libraries. Library services should be an integral part of the rehabilitation process of all inmates in correctional institutions. These necessary services have been inadequately supplied up to now largely because the extension of library services to institutions is necessarily more expensive than it is to the general public. Yet the people confined to these institutions have as great a right to library services as everyone else, and probably they have an even greater need for them. This special appropriation for these services would allow State-supported institutions to stop competing for funds under title I of the present act and will make possible the kinds of improvements which are needed but cannot presently be funded.

Of equal importance is part B of this title, which would authorize grants to States to establish and improve library services to the physically handicapped, including the blind and the visually handicapped. This would not replace or duplicate, but would supplement the Books-for-the-Blind program now being carried on by the Library of Congress. It would extend needed specialized library services not only to the blind, but to those with serious visual or other physical impairment which makes it impossible for them to handle and to read conventionally printed material. The amounts authorized for this title are small, but there is an enormous need for special funds which will enable States to extend public library services to all of the blind and to all of the other handicapped people who cannot read or use regular materials. Like those confined to institutions, these severely handicapped people often find themselves isolated from the kind of social intercourse which most

people enjoy. We must help to make available the special services and materials which these severely handicapped people need, and which they, as American citizens, have the right to enjoy.

Mr. Chairman, the 4 days of hearings on this legislation has been a source of great satisfaction and inspiration to me, and I am sure to the other members of the subcommittee. We all sit through many days of hearings, on many subjects, during which we hear testimony from Government witnesses and other experts in a given field. But seldom are we privileged to hear extensive testimony from the "grassroots" from the people who live with and struggle with the problems that we in Congress attempt to resolve. With the exception of the first day of hearings, all of our witnesses were such people—dedicated, sincere people, many of whom were private citizens, who strive daily to bring the joy of books and other library services to people in all walks of life.

I would like to conclude my remarks with a quote from one of our most impressive witnesses, Mrs. Lura G. Currier, director, Mississippi Library Commission, who said:

There are many different kinds of hunger. We need to consider them all. To satisfy belly hunger without trying to satisfy mind hunger is to cut the ground out from under our own feet.

It is for its potential to satisfy the mind hunger that we plead for the renewal, expansion and increase of the Library Services and Construction Act, to which we hope this committee will give prompt and favorable consideration.

Gentlemen, I echo Mrs. Currier's plea—that my colleagues in this Chamber give prompt and favorable consideration to H.R. 14050.

Mr. Chairman, I shall be very happy to answer any questions that may have occurred to anyone during this discussion.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14050, a bill to amend and extend the Library Services and Construction Act. As the sponsor of the original Library Services Act which has benefited the Nation so greatly over the past decade, my interest in this legislation is of long standing.

What better way of educating our citizens on a continuing basis than through good libraries?

Federal legislation to improve and extend library service has been met with enthusiasm and imagination in every State of the Union. Support from the original Library Services Act gave our country the heartening sight of more and more bookmobiles traveling through rural areas, bringing library services to individuals who, because of geographic location and lack of funds, had no public library.

Because of the success of the Library Services Act, the Congress in 1964 saw fit not only to extend this program to include urban areas, which were badly in need of funds to meet the library needs of their ever-growing populations, but

also to add a title providing for the construction of new public library buildings.

Despite the tremendous gains made in improving public library service, a great deal remains to be done.

When we consider that the number of new books published annually nearly doubled between 1958 and 1963—that of all scientists who have ever lived since the dawn of history, more than 80 percent are alive and working today; that of all the scientific research development in all of history, more than half has been produced since 1950; and that this "knowledge explosion" is being further manifested by information printed in journals, monographs, studies, and periodicals—we cannot help but be struck by the inadequacy of funds—of library facilities—and of library personnel to channel this vast amount of information to the students, the scientists, the researchers, and the community.

Because of this "knowledge explosion"—the very nature of libraries are changing—and must change.

Ideally, the change should be in the form of an addition to—rather than a substitution for—the traditional role of the library as a place for study—for research—for browsing—for reflection and contemplation.

The library of tomorrow will become a dynamic technical information center. The technological advances made in the field of data processing should and must be brought to the aid of the harried librarian trying to keep up with mountains of publications. The concept of a system which would acquire, describe, organize, store, retrieve and disseminate information—all this by means of machines—must be explored and exploited if we are to take full advantage of the phenomenal "knowledge explosion." Just as a person who will not read is as poor as the person who can not read—so a wealth of information is meaningless unless it is used.

It is envisioned that in a few years' time there will be an interdependence between library collections and an effective and efficient national network of information systems in science and technology. Title III of this bill will aid in this endeavor.

In connection with this title, interlibrary cooperation, the State of Oregon proposes to make effective use of any funds granted. Some of the projects under consideration are pilot projects to demonstrate the interlibrary cooperation and relationships between schools and public libraries; installation of teletype, TWX, or other method of rapid communication to expedite interlibrary loan requests; and the improvement of library services to business, science, and industry through interlibrary cooperation among special, college, public libraries, and the State library.

I am particularly happy that the bill before us, H.R. 14050, includes an authorization for funds for specialized State library services.

Good State institutional library service is one positive step toward the rehabilitation of those individuals who up

to now have not been able to live worthwhile, productive lives. Part A of title IV should give the States added incentive to discard many of the useless books which are now all too prevalent in most collections and which are of little or no value to residents of State institutions; to establish instead specialized collections of books and pamphlets which are suited to the needs of the inmates of these institutions; and to provide trained staffs to service those materials.

Part B of title IV relates to library service for the physically handicapped, a deserving and, when it comes to library service, an all but neglected segment of our population. I introduced a bill to amend the Library of Congress Books-for-the-Blind Act in order that other handicapped persons may be eligible to receive through the Library of Congress and cooperating libraries throughout the country talking books and books in braille.

As a nation, in this complex and competitive age, we require productive and worthwhile contributions from all our citizens. Rehabilitation of the handicapped is essential, and certainly one way to reach this goal is to provide them with reading materials. Surely, today, when we are doing so much for the bodies of our citizens through federally sponsored medical research, through medicare, and so forth, we should give equal thought to food for their minds.

Using the funds authorized in part B of title IV, the States should be able to shore up existing library programs for the handicapped, including the blind, and to establish badly needed new ones. If the bill to amend the Library of Congress Books-for-the-Blind Act is also enacted, as I am hopeful it will be, the States will be hard put to find adequate funds to serve this part of the population.

With the Federal funds authorized, I believe that the States will gladly accept this responsibility and that a program of library service to the handicapped will be developed by the librarians of this country with their usual enthusiasm and imagination. I cannot help but think that these handicapped individuals will find in the reading material thus made available to them, as Helen Keller did, hope and inspiration. She said:

Literature is my utopia. Here I am not disfranchised. No barrier of the senses shuts me out of my book friends. They talk to me, without embarrassment or awkwardness.

I urge that the House pass this bill without delay. It is an investment in our Nation's future which will reap large rewards for the individual and the community alike.

Not too long ago I read an article by Hal Borland—part of which I believe should be repeated here today. He said:

Machines rust away, computers falter and fall, cities strangle themselves, voices fade and are forgotten, but books remain. Wipe out all else—the cities, the factories, the schools themselves; but if one good library remained it would be possible for surviving men to create a new civilization.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman on his statement and the action of the committee in reporting this bill out.

I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] for his fine statement and to congratulate the committee for bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, all 50 States plus American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have participated in the program. It has been said that no other Federal program, dollar for dollar, has contributed so much to the educational, cultural, and recreational needs of America. It is a popular program because it is a good program—a program that has worked wonders in stimulating the desire of people to improve themselves through the use of library services. The expanding growth of America's population has strained and burdened the Nation's libraries. The great need for assistance to local communities must be extended and broadened. The proposal before us today helps to meet the crying need of library services and library construction throughout the Nation and its territories.

Mr. Chairman, this program is an investment in America—in its people of all classes. The strength of this great country comes through education and books are the keystone of the educational process. We must, as President Johnson has said, "redouble our efforts to bring the excellency of books and the benefit of knowledge to more and more Americans." The bill before us this afternoon will go a long way to accomplish these desirable ends. I have consistently supported this program, Mr. Chairman and I trust that the House will overwhelmingly pass H.R. 14050.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI], for his excellent work on such an important piece of legislation. It represents a positive step forward in this program. To understand your bill correctly in terms of increased funds for the program, how much does it run above the budget figures?

Mr. PUCINSKI. This bill provides in the first year for \$88 million and an overall increase of \$26 million for each of the succeeding 4 years. It goes \$31 million over the request of the administration, which was \$57 million, for 1967. I hasten to assure my colleagues that it goes substantially below all of the other bills that have been presented to the committee and which the committee carefully considered. The committee felt, with all due respect to the President, that the plea of the States for this additional help was warranted. We hope we can save the money someplace else without impeding this important program.

Mr. PERKINS. I think it is well to point out that this is not a giveaway, as

you so ably pointed out, because all of the States except two have overmatched the Federal expenditures with local and State funds. Is that correct?

Mr. PUCINSKI. The gentleman is absolutely correct. All of the States overmatched their Federal requirement by substantial amounts. As I said earlier, the amazing thing in this library bill is that since its enactment in 1954 there has been a fantastic renaissance in the whole library structure of America. Libraries are now becoming community institutions and an integral part and the cultural heart of these communities.

Mr. PERKINS. In my judgment, it is that point you have just made that demands we further expand this program, because, since we enacted the program in 1954, the program has served as an incentive and has caused the States to accelerate their own programs. For the first time not only rural but city people are realizing the importance of it and are taking advantage of this program. It would be shameful to undertake to cut this program back, in my judgment, anything below the present funding as proposed in your bill. I certainly hope that the Committee will reject any move to cut it back below your figure. If anything, we should expand this program and let the 10 or 12 million people that you pointed out do not now have access to libraries have access to them at an early date. This bill, in my judgment, deserves the support of all the members of the Committee and certainly should not be cut back.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out that millions of Americans who use library facilities, particularly people in Kentucky, have never had a greater friend than the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS], who has pioneered this legislation as a member of this committee and watched its development. He is a strong supporter of this legislation, and we counseled very carefully with him in drafting the bill before the Congress now. As chairman of this subcommittee, I should like to congratulate him on being a real, true, and respected friend of the library services of America.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to rise in support of this legislation and as a member of the committee that worked on it to extend my compliments and congratulations to the gentleman in the well who did such a fine job not only in authoring this legislation but in conducting the hearings and bringing forth the information upon which it is now based.

Mr. Chairman, I compliment the gentleman from Illinois and certainly all the very fine witnesses who came before our committee in testifying in support of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, a careful study of the hundreds of pages of testimony which have been amassed by various committees of the Congress in assessing the value of the Library Services and Construction Act to this country reveals that

just about everything that can be said for public library service has already been said.

The tragedy of the situation is that everything that can be done for public library service has not yet been done.

It remains, then, for us to see what has been done and to see what has not been done. And once having ascertained that, we must then proceed to make available to the librarians and trustees of this country the financial means to help them do what is yet left undone. The bill, H.R. 14050, which is before us today to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, will do much to alleviate the existing gaps.

The accomplishments under the existing legislation have been tremendous, and the States and local communities have increased their support steadily.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

An estimated 55 million persons are registered borrowers at public libraries in 1966, as compared to 30.4 million in 1956—an increase of 81 percent.

Circulation of books increased to 1 billion in 1966, as compared to 490 million in 1956—a gain of 104 percent.

These figures indicate that more people in the United States than ever before in its history are using public libraries: 65 million people had new or improved library service available to them in areas of the Library Services and Construction Act projects in fiscal year 1965; 27 million books were purchased with Federal, State, and local funds, fiscal years 1957-66.

Over 500 bookmobiles were purchased, fiscal years 1957-66.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

There are 362 projects expected to be approved in fiscal year 1966, with estimated expenditures of \$140 million.

The States have certified to the U.S. Office of Education that they will use the entire \$30 million appropriated for fiscal year 1966, and could use much more to meet local requests.

MATCHING FUNDS

Reports from 40 States and Guam indicate that \$254 million in local and State funds are available for matching purposes for title I of the Library Services and Construction Act in fiscal year 1967. The requested Federal authorization is \$35 million for fiscal year 1967 in H.R. 14050.

Reports for 40 States and Guam indicate that \$86.4 million in local and State funds will be available for matching purposes for title II, "Construction" of the Library Services and Construction Act in fiscal year 1967. The requested Federal authorization is \$40 million for fiscal year 1967 in H.R. 14050.

Nevertheless, as of 1965, some 12 million persons in the United States still had no legal public library service. In addition, more than a hundred million persons have only inadequate libraries, below minimum adequate support level. The book shortage is 100 million volumes. Many of the existing public library buildings are overcrowded, inefficient, and largely inadequate to serve the educational, business, technical, and cultural

and other daily needs of an expanding population.

The needs of libraries are national in scope and so great that to assure adequacy for all, the solution must be a partnership among all levels of government. The great mobility of the American family places on the Nation a real responsibility to make sure everyone has equality in educational opportunities. Libraries are, of course, a vital part of our total educational structure.

The colleges are full to overflowing. The community college opens its doors in the morning to literally hundreds of thousands of daytime students who commute many miles from their homes to the college classroom. The day is over, and they must return home. The buses must be loaded immediately after the last class is dismissed. But what of preparation for tomorrow's classes? What of the extra reading assignments? The college library has been left miles behind and it is to the public library that the commuter students turn. All of a sudden, the public library finds itself with an entirely new set of responsibilities requiring more personnel and more and more books. Insatiable appetites are never satisfied once the hunger for learning is aroused. Of the preparing of extra reading there is no end. The public of the public library becomes the same as the student of the college library. But he is here and the college is there. The responsibility shifts from one kind of library to another. Cooperation between them is essential. And cooperation costs money that neither the college nor the public libraries have in excess, with urgent demands being made on both for normal, everyday operations.

The bill before us today contains a new title III, "Interlibrary Cooperation," which can help to meet this problem by providing funds to the States for the establishment and maintenance of local, regional, State, or interstate cooperative networks of libraries. By means of interlibrary projects, State, school, college, public, and special libraries would be given the opportunity to work together to provide maximum effective use of funds in providing service to all library users.

Another new title, equally commendable, would assist the States in providing greatly needed specialized State library services—title IV. Grants to the States would enable the same State library agency which now administers titles I and II programs to strengthen library service to inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State; and also part B students in residential schools for the handicapped—including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education—operated or substantially supported by the State.

Part B of title IV would authorize payments to the States to encourage the establishment or improvement of library services to the physically handicapped, including the blind and visually handicapped.

H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act of 1966, is essential to maintain and improve the public library development so well begun. In addition, it will extend benefits to those who cannot come to the public library readily. For these reasons, I urge that you join me in voting for this valuable measure.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, the ranking member of our committee on the majority side.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the gentleman from Illinois for bringing to the floor of the House this particular bill. I believe it is one of the most important bills to come before us at any time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support it and I was happy to have been the chairman of this particular subcommittee that first extended library services to all of the communities.

Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to note that the chairman of this subcommittee now, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI], is being realistic in the amount of importance that he has attached to the bill.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion it will take more now to do even more good than it has in the past.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to recommend to all the members of the committee that they vote for this bill at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14050, the bill before us today to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

I believe that the sums authorized in this legislation are realistic and that the additional money authorized over and above the administration's proposals are essential if our public libraries are going to provide our people with the basic library resources they need in the complex world in which we live.

Despite the fact that the 1956 Library Services Act and the 1964 Library Services and Construction Act provided for funds to bring library service to millions of citizens and great strides have been made, according to U.S. Office of Education statistics there are still 12 million citizens with no public library service and 169 million with inadequate service. The measure we are considering today will alleviate some of these deficiencies.

Title I—"Public Library Services"—authorizes an appropriation of \$35 million for fiscal year 1967; \$45 million for fiscal year 1968; \$55 million for fiscal year 1969; \$65 million for fiscal year 1970; and \$75 million for fiscal year 1971. The price of books has risen over the last 5 years because the cost of labor and materials have risen and each of us knows that more and more books are being published. In addition, the aver-

age citizen, through better education and mass communication, has become increasingly aware of his need to know.

As a result, public libraries in this Nation are faced with the serious responsibility of meeting the needs of a larger public and providing them with a larger range of materials which are rising in cost. This is coupled with the fact that highly trained librarians are needed if the books and other information resources are to be used effectively. The cost of living is steadily increasing and public libraries must raise the meager salaries of their professional staff in order to compete not only with the special and research libraries of the Nation but also with other professions.

A staff of professional librarians is absolutely essential in order to select and classify books and other library materials and make them readily accessible to readers of all ages and economic levels. It is a shameful fact that a 1962 study of positions in local government, which was conducted by the Bureau of the Census, showed that library employees were next to the lowest paid category. Title I will help our public libraries meet these many demands upon them.

Title II of the bill authorizes \$40 million for fiscal 1967; \$50 million for fiscal year 1968; \$60 million for fiscal year 1969; \$70 million for fiscal year 1970; and \$80 million for fiscal year 1971, for the purpose of public library construction. It has seemed to me that too often in the past the grayest, most dingy building in many communities of this Nation turned out to be the local public library. Amidst a complex of bright, cheery city halls and new courthouses stands Andrew Carnegie's gift, once a proud possession but now hopelessly outdated.

These depressing, nonfunctional buildings certainly do not invite anyone but the most determined reader to come and find reading enjoyment within. I am pleased to see that the picture is changing and that the public libraries in many communities are becoming the local showplace and, as a result, are lively, vital community centers. This new look is a result of funds provided under the Library Services and Construction Act. Over 363 building projects have been approved for fiscal year 1966 under the act. The States have not, however, been able to meet anywhere near the number of requests received for funds for library construction, and I am hopeful that, with the enactment of H.R. 14050, the construction situation will improve considerably.

Title III of the bill provides a 5-year authorization for the establishment and maintenance of local, regional, State, or interstate cooperative networks of libraries—\$5 million for fiscal year 1967; \$7.5 million for fiscal year 1968; \$10 million for fiscal year 1969; \$12.5 million for fiscal year 1970; and \$15 million for fiscal year 1971. Because of the high cost of books and library materials, particularly specialized materials such as expensive scientific and technical publications and the cost of processing these books and other materials, some libraries have

already entered into cooperative programs and have pointed up the possibilities of such arrangements. Title III would give further incentive to such programs, would promote economy and efficiency, and would bring a wider range of books and other publications to a broader segment of the population.

Title IV directs itself to specialized State library services. Part A, entitled "State Institutional Library Services," authorizes funds over a 5-year period to strengthen library services to inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or general institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State, and students in residential schools for the handicapped operated or substantially supported by the State. The authorization for fiscal 1967 is \$5 million; for fiscal 1968, \$7.5 million; for fiscal 1969, \$10 million; for fiscal 1970, \$12.5 million; and for fiscal 1971, \$15 million.

In a recent survey, 37 State library agencies rated their present level of State institutional library service as "poor," six States as "fair," and only one as "good." Certainly individuals in these institutions need, more than most, the motivation and the opportunity to help themselves if they are to become well-adjusted, well-informed, self-supporting citizens. A well-equipped and adequately staffed library in these institutions can be a central core or resource to which these people can turn for materials to help them enlarge their reading, enrich their backgrounds, and substitute new interests for undesirable ones. Yet, so many of the libraries in these institutions—if they have any libraries at all—have dull, unimaginative collections of books totally unsuited to the needs of the residents.

Funds authorized in part A of title IV are urgently needed to meet the educational and correctional goals of institutional educational programs.

Part B of title IV provides a 5-year authorization for State plans for library service to the physically handicapped—\$3 million for fiscal 1967; \$4 million for fiscal 1968; \$5 million for fiscal 1969; \$6 million for fiscal 1970; and \$7 million for fiscal 1971. Of the estimated 2 million physically handicapped residents of this country who cannot read or manipulate conventionally printed material, only the 400,000 blind are now eligible for special library service. The unit cost of library service for these readers is understandably much higher than that for those who can read and use conventional printed material. As a result, the States, because of pressing demands for library service, have been able to do little to meet these specialized needs.

Many of these citizens are physically impaired because of their service in the U.S. Armed Forces. Many others have been stricken with severely crippling diseases. I submit that they should not be treated as the forgotten ones when it comes to library service, and I am confident that the States will correct this situation when provision is made in this bill to help them meet the financial problems in providing library service to the physically handicapped.

I urge the passage of H.R. 14050 as reported by the Committee on Education and Labor. The enactment of this important measure will provide our citizens the opportunity to continue to grow in knowledge and understanding.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT], for his contribution.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the Committee on Education and Labor and especially the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI], for bringing this bill to the floor of the House for consideration and passage.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it was about 10 or 12 years ago that I sponsored an identical bill, in the pioneer days of legislation starting the library services for urban and rural areas over the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I remember in those days that we had considerable opposition to the bill on the floor of this House. As I recall, the first time the legislation was up for consideration, it was defeated by 2 votes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know of any legislation since I have been in Congress that has done more good for more people, not only in the cities, but in the rural areas, than the Library Services Act that was enacted in this House of Representatives back several sessions ago.

Mr. Chairman, millions of our people have benefited as a result of the passage of this act, whereby the public was provided with library books and library services.

Mr. Chairman, I do hope that the bill passes without any major opposition.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Chairman, I should merely like to call the gentleman's attention to the statement given in the minority views, the additional views of our committee report, which our distinguished colleagues on the minority side say: "We can think of no Federal program more deserving of continuation and support."

Mr. Chairman, we certainly are grateful to them for the very fine cooperation received from them in putting this bill together.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI], for bringing this Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 to the floor of the House today.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question in my mind but what library development has been greatly accelerated as a result of the experience we have had with this legislation. All of the experience has been good and I believe everyone believes that we can look forward to more such favorable experience in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I support the legislation and hope the Congress will do the same.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I thank and commend the very distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI], and the Committee on Education and Labor upon bringing this fine bill to the floor of the House. I feel that it is an excellent piece of work and that it will do a great deal of good. It is certainly needed in many places.

Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure, and I deem it a great privilege to express my thanks and my gratitude as well as my deep appreciation to the able, distinguished gentleman and his outstanding committee. This bill will bring immeasurable benefits to the Nation and the people.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, the Library Services Construction Act of 1964 has been a good measure and has created a great deal of interest in my State, the State of Texas.

Mr. Chairman, in March of this year my Governor held a Governors' conference at which there was in attendance somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 people directly interested in providing library services throughout the State of Texas.

Mr. Chairman, there was a great deal of enthusiasm and spirit. They went on record again as favoring the type of legislation which is pending before the House today.

Mr. Chairman, I want to recommend to the members of the committee. This is a very important piece of legislation.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support extension and expansion of the Library Service and Construction Act as a mainspring of the far-reaching educational works we have enacted in this Congress. As I stated on January 21 when I introduced my own bill—H.R. 12133—which would have authorized more realistic amounts to do the job called for, this program has awakened in communities an interest and a recognition of the great educational value of good public library services.

In regard to the authorization of funds in H.R. 14050, which are below the amount really necessary to fill the current and growing needs for services and

construction programs, I believe that it is a sound compromise. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] is to be commended for the great work he has done in bringing this fine bill to the floor. If we are going to make any headway in bringing quality library service to our people, we must approve at least the sums called for over the 5-year period, as authorized in H.R. 14050.

Great strides have been made in bringing public library service to the men, women, children, and young people of this Nation since the original Library Services Act was passed in 1956. I take pride in the fact that I was one of the sponsors in that pioneering period. Nevertheless, there are still 12 million citizens with no public library service and well over a hundred million with inadequate service to meet today's pressing needs. The bill before this body today will help relieve some of these deficiencies which still exist in all of our States and territories.

In my own State of Kentucky, tremendous progress has been made. Eighty-one libraries in 71 counties are participating or preparing to participate in 16 multicounty regional libraries. The development of these regional libraries is being encouraged by the State agency to bring better overall library services to an area. Under the Kentucky State plan for public library construction 11 projects were approved in 1965 and 5 in 1966 as of April 15. New buildings are provided for Henry County Library in Eminence, headquarters for the Eden Shale Regional Library; J. F. Kennedy Memorial Library in West Liberty, Morgan County; Nicholas County Memorial Library in Carlisle, Buffalo Trace Regional Library headquarters; Whitley County Library in Williamsburg; Russell County Public Library in Jamestown; Bath County Library in Owingsville; Washington County Public Library District in Springfield; Union County Public Library District in Morganfield; Fleming County Public Library in Flemingsburg; Monroe County Public Library in Tompkinsville; Lawrence County Library in Louisa, Big Sandy Regional Library headquarters; Logan County Public Library in Russellville.

Two new buildings have been completed in fiscal 1966. The Green County Library in Greensburg serves over 11,000 people; and the Ohio County Library in Hartford, headquarters of the Green River Region serving over 50,000 people, was dedicated September 3, 1965. The remodeling of the Pine Mountain Regional Library headquarters at Whitesburg in Letcher County, and the Lexington Public Library in Fayette County were also completed in fiscal 1966.

What still needs to be done?

To give minimum library and bookmobile service, Kentucky needs a total of \$12,140,000 annually. Although local support has doubled and State support has more than quadrupled in the past 10 years, total support from local, State, and Federal sources has reached only a little more than one-fourth of the amount needed in 1964-65. \$429,000, or about 12 percent of this total came from

the Federal Government. Because of the limitations of the tax base in Kentucky, and because of the increasing competition for the tax dollar, it is my honest opinion that local support alone can never do the job.

Even though the rural limitation has been removed from the Library Services and Construction Act, funds have been so very limited that it has been impossible to expand the program to any but a very few urban areas.

The new title III, Interlibrary Cooperation, can be a valuable incentive to establish projects of far-reaching assistance to libraries of all types. Information received from Miss Margaret Willis, Kentucky State Librarian—who, incidentally, is doing an outstanding job in this field, indicates that the following are some of the projects which might be undertaken:

First. Contractual agreements between the Department of Libraries and strong medical, college and special libraries, to enable hospitals, doctors, businessmen, and so forth, to use these libraries to a much greater extent than at present—free of charge. Manuscript, book and periodical material would be Xeroxed and made available on a regional basis. Payments would be made by the Department of Libraries to designated library centers, and the service would be publicized widely. Also stronger public libraries would be designated as regional service centers, through contracts with the Department of Libraries.

Second. Planned circuits of specialized material to help professional welfare workers, public health workers, workers with retarded children, and so forth.

Third. Book purchasing, cataloging, processing and delivery to school and small college libraries—many are asking for this service. Also involved would be automated services from the Department of Libraries.

Fourth. Implementation of plans for production of book catalogs for strong library collections.

Fifth. A planned circuit of teletype communication between libraries of all types.

Sixth. Bookmobile service—through contracts by the Department of Libraries with local library boards—to Youth Corps camps, State homes for delinquent children, State homes for the aged, State prisons, and other State institutions.

Seventh. Purchase of microfilm reader-printers, as funds permit, for regional library headquarters and later for participating libraries, with complementary collections of microfilmed, back numbers of periodicals. These would be available to all libraries in the area—school, public, special and small college libraries. A more specialized microfilmed collection would be available at the Department of Libraries. Gradually all libraries will be able to call each other and the Department of Libraries free of charge on a State Watts line. At present most localities in the State have this service available to them.

The Department of Libraries will not only make its material available, but will

also plan to become a referral center to those libraries both in and out of the State with stronger, more specialized collections. Thus expensive duplication of special materials will be unnecessary.

The current interest in becoming a better educated people in order to meet the demands of a scientific age is causing a veritable explosion in the use of public libraries. People from one end of the country to another are beginning to ask themselves, as they survey for the first really penetrating look, the poverty stricken conditions under which they live and work: "Why? What makes the difference?" Soon they come to the conclusion that one of the basic elements of difference is in education. But they are adults. They must work for a living. Further formal study is out of the question. They must get this on their own. And to what community service can they turn? The public library. A natural for them. Geared to individual study, to the calm, studied pursuit of knowledge on a private basis, alone and at one's own pace, the miracle of learning and discovery of the world of ideas opens up to an enterprising person who seeks to learn more, to earn more, to do more, to understand more.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in general support of this legislation, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

First of all, I want to point out that the very able chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] conducted full and very meaningful hearings on this particular legislation, which shed a good deal of light on what is being accomplished under this legislation and the great potential that there is for further improvements in library services.

The gentleman has also ably set out before the House the principal arguments in favor of the act and a full explanation of it, and he has given the reasons why the House should support this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I would simply make a few other remarks perhaps in amplification of the statements that have already been made.

First of all, I think it would be well for us to remember that this program started in 1956 as a rural library services act with a modest authorization of \$7,500,000. This went along for 5 years and worked extremely well, generating a good deal of interest in library services in the rural areas of America and stimulating the demand for expanded library services. The program accomplished a great deal of very commendable work in furnishing books and other library services to our people in rural areas.

As a result of this beginning in 1956, Congress in 1960 extended the act for another 5 years because it was working so well. Then in 1964 the present law was enacted which expires at the end of this month. At that time in 1964, we extended it for a 2-year period and expanded it to apply to urban areas as well

as rural areas, and to include construction grants. Again the testimony brought out in the hearings we held this year showed conclusively the tremendous stimulation that this Federal grant program gave to the localities throughout the country.

For example, in fiscal year 1965 the Federal moneys amounting to \$55 million in this program stimulated the State and local governments to come up with an additional \$150 million in matching funds—truly a notable achievement. The hearings brought out, from many interested witnesses who work very closely with the library facilities in their respective States, how much this has meant to their States and particularly to their localities in stimulating among the local people a desire to improve their library services. It has enabled the friends of libraries to go to their own people to raise money to greatly improve their local library services.

I do not think there is any question but that the statements made here on the floor by several of our colleagues, to the effect that this is one of the finest Federal aid programs the Congress has ever devised, is eminently true.

One thing I think is very interesting about it is that the hearings developed that no Federal control is exercised in this particular program and that the localities run their library services very well in accord with their own ideas and under their own guidance. Of course, we in the Congress are always interested in this aspect.

However, I believe it is well to point out that in this particular year of stringent budget requirements, all programs, including the very finest of Federal programs, should fit into the national scheme of how much we can allot to this program or to that program. I think it is well to point out that if we pass the proposed legislation in its present form, we shall make a very great increase in expenditures over the program which we now have on the books.

Incidentally, along these lines, the administration witnesses, chiefly the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, pointed out to our committee that he did think that the moneys contained in the administration were sufficient to carry the program on.

I agree with my colleagues on the committee that we need to give this program more money than the President and the administration wishes. However, I do think that we would escalate the program too fast under the bill that is now before us. I should like to point out that the authorization in this legislation, if we pass the bill in its present form, would call for an increase in the first year of 60 percent more moneys than are now being spent in the program, and over 100 percent more moneys in the second year. In fact, in title I of the program in the present bill, over the 5-year authorization period the measure calls for trebling the amount of money which is now being spent—three times the amount of money that the legislation now on the books authorizes.

Title II would do almost the same thing. It would authorize an increase

of not quite three times the present authorization. I think it figures out to about two and one-half times.

Then, too, I should like to point out that there are two new titles in the bill. I think these are fine ones. I certainly agree that we should support them and that they should be in the legislation, but they do mean that we are venturing into new fields and new authorizations. So it occurs to me that if we are going to follow the budget advice that we get from the administration, we ought to try to be reasonable in the amount of money that we should authorize for the Library Services Act.

I intend to offer a series of amendments, after the formal debate is concluded, to all of the titles of the act. The amendments would chiefly trim down authorizations in title I and title II. Those authorizations deal with library services and library construction, amounting to \$5 million over the present authorizations in the bill.

I should also point out that those amounts which I shall propose in my amendment would be substantial increases over the present authorizations now on the books.

I am heartily in support of this program, and I am also heartily in support of an increase in moneys. But I think if we are going to run government in a decent, responsible way, we must fit this program in its proper place along with many others.

As far as the other titles in the bill are concerned and their various parts, these are new programs. I think in relation to them it would be well if we adhered to the first-year authorization in the bill, which I agree with, in order to see how these new programs work.

The other point that I want to make in connection with the bill and in connection with the amendments that I shall offer is that I think a 2-year authorization would be a far more sensible one in view of the present fiscal situation in government, rather than the 5-year authorization. Certainly we can argue that it would be far better to look at this question 2 years from now and see where we are, what our obligations throughout the world are—for example, in Vietnam—as well as any other new problems which we may have facing us as a nation, which require a good deal of money to carry out. I would think that 2 years from now we might better come back to look at the authorizations at that time. It may well be that then we might wish to increase them even above the present proposals. But I certainly think we can tell a good deal more in 2 years about where this program is going and where it ought to go than to attempt to project now what we ought to be doing 5 years from now.

So, in closing, Mr. Chairman, may I say that I support the bill and the purposes of the bill wholeheartedly. I think it is one of the finest Federal programs we have ever put on the Federal statute books.

I do think, as far as the moneys authorized are concerned, that we should be fiscally responsible, and I will offer

amendments to carry that through at the proper time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SKUBITZ].

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14050.

Mr. Chairman, the Library Services Act has been a model of Federal grant legislation. For one thing, it preserves in every sense the local and State responsibilities for the provision of libraries and library services. For another—and probably because it does build on local responsibility—it has been extremely successful in stimulating increased financial support for libraries. In Kansas, for example, Federal funds under this program in fiscal 1965 were matched by over \$634,000 in State and local funds.

The general scheme of this act, in fact, should serve for all Federal-State programs, and where we have in the past 2 years abandoned this scheme—as in the so-called war on poverty—the programs have floundered around in Federal bureaucratic snarls.

A sound library system is the very keystone of a State educational system for all the people, of all ages, and with all the variety of needs for knowledge. A good library is a priceless resource for any community, and very often serves commercial and industrial demands as well as educational needs.

The bill before us builds soundly upon the existing act and moves in the direction of improving the scope and effectiveness of that act. I am pleased to see that it has solid bi-partisan support, and I am very happy to join in supporting this measure.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, quite contrary to my position in 1964, I rise in strong support of H.R. 14050. Because of the way it is implemented, and despite the fact that the amount is increased over what was budgeted, and there is a faint odor of "back door" raids on the Treasury; the bill is a model of Federal-State cooperation. I favor this and more books, et cetera, plus remedial reading programs, and the new title for the handicapped.

All of us have lived to see the readership increase in the mobile libraries and the rural libraries since the first Rural Library Services Act of 1956 was passed.

As it has been extended and amended, so that if it were not for committing future Congresses and the perhaps extreme amounts that are being added onto this bill over and above the budget and even the administration's request, this would be a perfect bill for continuation.

After careful consideration, study of the report and reassessing my own observations and position I think in spite of these areas it is deserving of support. It is much better to spend our money domestically, for example, than to rat-hole it down overseas areas where no responsibility has been demonstrated. If we at the Federal level must match State funds, it has been pointed out how well

the States have matched the funds, over and above the call of duty, both in title I and in title II; to say nothing of new titles which the gentleman from Florida, in the well of the House, has so exemplarily portrayed.

The gentleman has helped write this bill in the subcommittee and in the committee. I compliment the gentleman on the remarks he has made, and the additional views printed in the report.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

Let me say at the outset that when this program was changed and expanded in 1964, many of us from rural areas—perhaps somewhat selfishly—opposed extending the program to urban areas. It was our feeling that the program was initiated to assist rural areas; in fact, the original act passed in the 84th Congress was designated the "Rural Library Services Act of 1956." It was a good program, and many Members did not feel the expansion and extension provided by the 1964 amendments were in keeping with the original intent and purpose of the act of 1956.

Nonetheless, as the report accompanying H.R. 14050 indicates, the program continues to be a successful one, and during fiscal year 1965, the first year of operation under the amended act, 54 States and territories were operating under approved State plans for library services, and 53 had approved plans for construction. The program has been widely accepted by the States; in fact, in the first year of operation, fiscal year 1965, the matching funds available were \$54 million in excess of the minimum required.

I am convinced that the proposed amendments to extend the act for 5 years will continue to help meet the urgent and essential library needs of the people of all ages in both rural and urban areas. The program has been soundly and wisely administered by State library agencies and is structured to preserve proper relationships between Federal, State, and local agencies.

It should be pointed out that the 1967 authorizations contained in this bill are \$30.5 million over the President's budget requests. This increase may be justifiable in view of rising costs of library services and funding of new provisions added by the bill. Nonetheless, Congress should make every effort to keep the 1967 authorization close to the budget figure, and assume a portion of the responsibility if the budget request is exceeded.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS], a member of the committee.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to join with the chairman of our subcommittee [Mr. PUCINSKI] in urging my colleagues to give favorable consideration to this bill, H.R. 14050.

As I am sure you gentlemen know, the Library Services and Construction Act

expires on June 30 this year, so prompt action by this body is of the greatest importance.

Of the many domestic measures pending before this Congress, it is my strong belief that this legislation is one of the most important before this Congress today, and that it is imperative that the existing legislation must not only be renewed and extended, but expanded to meet the ever increasing demand for good library services. As our population expands, with the increasing demands on all of our facilities, it is more and more forcefully demonstrated that one of the biggest needs to be filled is to improve and expand our library services, as well as our educational facilities, to bring library materials and books to children and adults who most need them to equip themselves to live a productive life in the world today.

Despite the impressive accomplishments to date under the Library Services and Construction Act, much remains to be done. In New Jersey, title I of this act has permitted the development of a framework of library services which offers educational opportunity to individuals in our State which has not been available to them heretofore.

Our statewide plan is a program of service geared to the needs of individuals for library materials. Because of this informal framework of libraries made possible by library service funds, the public is not only getting better service, but libraries are more alive and there is better communication between them. There are still, however, many urban and suburban areas in my State which have totally inadequate library services. There is an increasing need for library services in suburban areas, because as the population shifts to the suburbs in many areas, libraries are left behind in the older areas.

Under the present act, 35 library buildings have been activated in New Jersey because of, and with the assistance of, Federal funds under title II—about \$16 million worth of projects have been made possible by about \$2 million worth of Federal money. As fine a record as this is, we are just now beginning to make a dent in the backlog of needed public library construction in our State. Many new communities need new buildings, others need additions to old buildings and substantial modernization. Substantially increased funds are needed to improve our public library buildings at a rate needed to keep up with the increasing demands made upon them.

During 1 day of our hearings on this legislation, we heard eloquent testimony from a group of witnesses from Kentucky concerning the impact that the establishment of library services, including bookmobiles, had on the people of areas that had never had a library. It is difficult for those of us who live in cities and in urban and suburban areas to imagine an area without any library facilities. Fortunately, this lack is being overcome at least to some extent in most of our rural areas. But, the growing gap in library services in urban and suburban areas is becoming a matter of

increasing concern and a problem that must be met.

Titles III and IV of H.R. 14050 will not only establish new services in our States that have long been needed, but will aid the States in making maximum use of existing and future library facilities and services.

Despite our State's record of accomplishments there is still a deplorable list of deficiencies to be rectified. Of our 305 libraries, 215 lack a sufficient number of volumes to meet national standards. We need 15 million additional books to properly serve our people. This represents a dollar gap of \$26 million to purchase and process these volumes for library use. To meet the \$4.47 per capita standard for operation expenditures in areas with populations of 50,000 and above, 278 of our library systems need additional revenue.

H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966, will create a wider, more valuable, parameter for library service. I give it my full support and ask all of my colleagues to join me in its prompt enactment.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DANIELS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Washington.

TITLE I. PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, I have watched with pride the impressive progress made by all of the States and localities in improving and extending public library services under the Library Services and Construction Act. The fact remains that there is still much to do before all our people have access to good public library services. The libraries across the Nation are struggling to respond adequately to increasing demands for educational and informational resources and services. At the end of fiscal year 1965, it was estimated that approximately 11 million Americans had no local library service of any kind. In addition to these, more than 100 million citizens had access to library services which were ill-housed, understaffed, or completely lacking the capacity to provide rapid and accurate information.

The proposed amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act are designed to extend and improve this grant program by continuing assistance to the States and increasing the amount of Federal participation.

Authorization: \$35 million for fiscal year 1967; \$45 million, fiscal year 1968; \$55 million, fiscal year 1969; \$65 million, fiscal year 1970; and \$75 million, fiscal year 1971.

As in the present act, matching-grant funds may be used for books and other library materials, library equipment, salaries and other operating expenses. The minimum State allotment which must be matched would remain at \$100,000 for each of the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and \$25,000 each for American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The floor year is updated from 1963 to the second preceding fiscal year.

The readiness of the States to carry out an expanded program is illustrated by the fact that between fiscal year 1963 and fiscal year 1966 State funds for the development of public library services rose from \$29.4 to \$42 million under the Library Services and Construction Act. During the same period, local funds available for expenditure under State plans increase from \$289.5 to \$367.9 million.

In the current fiscal year, State and local public libraries will spend approximately \$106.2 million in matching funds under title I State plans. This amount is \$80.1 million in excess of the minimum required for full participation. Thus the States clearly need, and are able to fully utilize, the additional \$10 million in Federal funds authorized in H.R. 14050.

TITLE II. PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

I favor each of the four titles, but I want to place particular emphasis on title II. This part will continue Federal assistance in the construction of public libraries, a program that was first funded in fiscal year 1965.

Appropriations under this title were \$30 million for each fiscal year, 1965 and 1966. In 1965, the States began 363 local library construction projects, adding or improving more than 5.4 million square feet of library floor area. An estimated 23 million people will be served by these new libraries. The projects approved in 1965 include the construction of 233 new buildings, 58 additions to existing public libraries and 72 remodeling or alteration projects.

The total value of the 1965 approved projects was \$99.6 million, of which the Federal share was \$29.8 million. By providing matching funds that were \$38.7 million over and above the minimum amount required, the States could have fully utilized a Federal appropriation of approximately \$60 million. The authorization contained in H.R. 14050 of \$40 million is, therefore, completely realistic and is urgently needed by our local libraries.

Authorization: \$40 million for fiscal year 1967; \$50 million, fiscal year 1968; \$60 million, fiscal year 1969; \$70 million, fiscal year 1970; and \$80 million, fiscal year 1971.

The basic allotment remains at \$80,000 for each of the States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and \$20,000 each for American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. A new feature proposed by this bill is that the Federal share of the expenses of administering title II programs would be paid out of title II allotments rather than deducted from title I funds as the existing Library Services and Construction Act authorizes.

Current approval actions by the States are slightly above the 1965 level. It is estimated that 400 projects will be approved having a total value of more than \$125 million. The Federal appropriation of \$30 million will be fully used.

The present act and the pending legislation both provide that public library facilities will be constructed only to serve areas which are without facilities neces-

sary to develop library services. This requirement has led the States to integrate their criteria for the approval of construction applications with the aims and objectives of their State plans for services. Most States have established such criteria in the form of priorities aimed at encouraging the organization and development of larger units of library service.

In addition to a range of priorities, some States have determined the percentage of the Federal grant on a sliding scale reflecting the relative ability to pay of a specific locality. Because of the relatively small size of the Federal allotment in terms of current construction costs, most States have set a dollar maximum on the amount of the Federal grant regardless of the total size of any approved project.

Title II of H.R. 14050 contains a few minor amendments that will aid the States in making even more productive use of the funds available. The first such amendment will permit the States to approve construction projects over a 2-year period, thus providing a 1-year carryover of construction allotments. The experience of the States over the first 2 years with this program indicates that the lead-time required for getting large projects underway make this added flexibility desirable. Other amendments would provide for administrative costs, permit the acquisition of works of art, and the acquisition of buildings to be used as public libraries. These amendments will add to the number of choices which States and localities now have in planning efficient, attractive, and economical buildings. With regard to the acquisition of existing buildings, I have been assured that States will continue to maintain high standards of quality in their criteria for approval of local applications. A suitable location and a sound, functional structure are more important in the operation of a good public library service than is short-term cost cutting.

Title II is a good, workable feature of an entire program to improve, update, and extend good public library services to all our citizens. The funding is realistic and our decade of experience with the more limited grant program assures productive continuity in carrying out this amended act.

While we can applaud the States for their past accomplishments, we must recognize with them that much unfinished work remains to be done. In 1966 it is estimated that our public libraries need an additional 40 million square feet of space so that people have a place to sit down, so that books and staff can be located in proper functional relationship, and so that materials and equipment can be used efficiently.

Two earlier generations knew the public library only as a remote and peaceful building with the name "Carnegie" half-hidden in the ivy. But 1966 is not 1926. Today's library is not a placid haven in the park. Since sputnik, the library has become a busy supermarket of ideas and of information. It is now a full-time partner in the revolution of American education. It exists to advance the formal and informal self-education of all

people. Americans now know they must keep pace. The housewife, the student, the wage earner, the research scholar, the businessman, the preschooler and his grandfather all use public libraries—each in his own way, at his own pace, for his own ends.

The Library Services and Construction Act is both a cause and a result of this library renaissance. I ask you to join me in voting the continuance of this worthy program.

TITLE III. INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

The bill we are considering today provides a new component under title III to stimulate interlibrary cooperation. Title III recognizes the complementary aspect of all types of library service as a whole.

It would provide funds for the establishment and maintenance of local, regional, State or interstate cooperative systems or networks of libraries. This would encourage States, schools, colleges and university, public and special libraries to work together to provide maximum effective use of funds in providing services to all library users. Such systems could be designed to serve a community, metropolitan area, region within a State, or might serve a statewide or multistate area.

In order to participate in this program certain requirements are specified:

Provisions for coordination of supplementary services;

Appropriate allocation of costs;

Assurance that every appropriate local or other public agency in the State is given an opportunity to participate;

Criteria for evaluation and assignment of priorities by the State agency;

Establishment of a statewide council, broadly representative of a professional library interests and of library users, to act in an advisory capacity to the State agency.

The amounts authorized for matching grants for interlibrary cooperation under title III are \$5 million for fiscal year 1967; \$7.5 million, fiscal year 1968; \$10 million, fiscal year 1969; \$12.5 million, fiscal year 1970; and \$15 million, fiscal year 1971. Except for fiscal 1967, when the Federal share would be 100 percent, the matching formula would be determined on a per capita basis as under section 104 of title I. The basic allotment is \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States.

Reports from 50 States and territories in reply to a questionnaire sent to State library extension agencies state that 37 States were engaged in interlibrary cooperative projects in a limited degree in fiscal 1966. Eighteen States indicated that the cost of interlibrary cooperative projects to be developed under title III would be \$12.5 million. A fair estimate of the total amount which could be expended justifiably for interlibrary cooperative programs by the 50 States in fiscal year 1967 would appear to be \$30 million.

Some of the projects which could be undertaken—with cost estimates not included in all cases—include the following:

California: A statewide processing center involving public, school, college,

and other types of libraries interested in a processing center. Ordering, cataloging, and processing services would be provided. The estimated cost would be up to \$1 million, depending on the number that joined.

Second. A union book catalog of research materials in specific fields including the holdings of the State Library, large public libraries, special libraries, college, university libraries. The probable cost could range up to \$200 million depending on the extent of participation.

Ohio: Proposes to use funds to assist a large, strong library to extend its technical and professional services to libraries in a 7 to 10 county area—as audiovisual services, book selection, ordering, cataloging and processing, reference services, and so forth. Such a program would call for \$100,000 to \$150,000 support the first year for each central library, with diminishing support for 2 years and then a financial permanent support program established.

Nebraska: The existing regional system used in Nebraska includes all communities and all public libraries, no matter how small. In some communities where there are college libraries, the public library has already extended the use of the TWX to these college libraries. Under title II, the TWX project could be extended to all college and university libraries which are anxious to be included.

If requests when checked in the Union Catalog are not located, the Commission sends the request on by TWX to the Bibliographic Center in Denver if the requesting library so desires.

It is anticipated, based on costs of the current operation which is now serving 10 libraries, that to extend it to the 10 other regional libraries and to some 20 college and special libraries the cost would be approximately \$40,000 a year. This figure will include additional staff and extra bibliographic and reference sources as well as cost of installation of machines, rental and operation costs.

New York: Funds would be used in the Westchester Library System where they have recently completed a year's study of school/public library relations and are ready to further implement the study. The Nioga Library System is ready to provide supplementary book service to school libraries as a back stopping resource, if funds were forthcoming. In the Pioneer Library System there is an ongoing project to recruit librarians. This project could be expanded to include school, special, college, and university libraries.

New York State's plan for regional reference and research library systems could be given a booster from Federal funds to assist a demonstration system in providing advanced reference services in a region through a network of libraries with major subject strengths whether they be public, college, or special. A basic blueprint for this program is found in the Commissioner's Committee Report on Reference and Research Library Service of 1961, plus subsequent studies made for various regions of the State. Such studies are available for the Rochester area, New York City, Long Is-

land, Mid-Hudson, and Ramapo-Catskill area. They are in draft form for the Niagara frontier and the north country.

Libraries are currently undergoing a tremendous upheaval in their patterns of service, precipitated by an upsurge in reader demands, a rapidly multiplying population and a flood of information. In only 5 years, between 1960 and 1965 our population went from 180 million to 194 million and the number of different book titles published annually in the United States rose from 15,000 to 28,000, an increase of 90 percent.

Librarians have recognized that effective, areawide cooperation is vital to dynamic quality service. Dynamic service has become essential in this technological age which depends upon rapid and accurate dissemination of knowledge for its survival.

Title III is an important and basic approach toward developing library services which meet the needs of all Americans. In addition to the increasing number of books and publications recent years have brought new developments in communications, making it necessary for libraries to provide films, microfilms, tape recordings, and records. Only by cooperative arrangements whereby each library can draw upon the resources of other area libraries will it be possible to insure that library users will be able to obtain the variety of books and materials they need.

An investment of Federal funds in large-scale, cooperative arrangements would produce the obvious dividends of efficiency, economy, and coordination.

The concept of coordinated library development is based on the premise that every person in the United States should have available to him, no matter where he lives, library collections and services of high quality. It recognizes the fact that no two people will need or want exactly the same kind of service; that a person will need different kinds of services at various times in his life; and that at any given time he may want more than one kind of service and material.

In the development of coordinated service, the special purposes and functions of the various existing types of libraries—academic, public, school, special, and State—are recognized as essential, although the institutions as they are now known may change radically. Until such changes come about—if they do—various means of coordination of service must be explored. At the present time, planning for such coordination of total services is centered at the State level. Development of a network of information services, particularly in the field of science research, is under consideration at the national level.

The efforts toward coordinated library services have thus far fallen into three areas: centralized planning, joint activities, and rapid communications.

Centralized planning involves such matters as the development of cooperative purchase policies, interlibrary loan policies and regulations, and reciprocal borrowing arrangements. Joint activities include such matters as central processing, materials selection, film co-ops, and in-service training. Rapid com-

munications range from extended telephone and TWX service to information retrieval.

Thus far, the crossing of the boundaries that separate types of libraries has been limited. For instance, a number of public libraries will initiate and support a TWX system, but only in a relatively few instances thus far, have such plans included other types of libraries as well.

A willingness to meet the needs of the many publics, to cooperate, and to yield autonomy are frequently given as the requisites for coordinated library development. These attitudes on the part of library personnel must produce, on a national level, agreements on such matters as compatible standards and statistics, standardized procedures, revised and compatible job descriptions, interstate legislative compacts, and financial resource and distribution patterns to support coordinated efforts. Coordinated development can go only so far when it is based on local cooperation. Eventually, it must be recognized as inevitable and be supported by innovation at the national level.

TITLE IV. SPECIALIZED STATE LIBRARY SERVICES

This is also a new title, and is designed to assist the States in providing greatly needed specialized State library services. It is in two parts: First, State institutional library services; second, State library services to the physically handicapped.

PART A. STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES

Authorization: \$5 million for fiscal year 1967; \$7.5 million, fiscal year 1968; \$10 million, fiscal year 1969; \$12.5 million, fiscal year 1970; and \$15 million, fiscal year 1971.

This provision would authorize grants to the State library agencies for 5 years to strengthen library services to: first, inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State, and second, students in residential schools for the handicapped—including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education—operated or substantially supported by the State.

Under this section the basic allotment would be \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States. No matching funds would be required in fiscal 1967; thereafter, the Federal share would be determined on a per capita income basis, as under section 104. Funds are authorized for services and equipment but not for construction.

The basic purpose of this part is to extend the benefits of public library service to those persons who are unable, because of their institutional confinement, to use regular community library facilities. The responsibility for such service has long been clearly recognized as resting with State library agencies, but lack of funds has prevented the satisfactory meeting of this need.

A clear and continuing official relationship should be maintained between State library agencies and libraries within the institutions which the State maintains for the health, education, and correctional programs. The purpose of this relationship is to provide for the initial development of institutional libraries and their continual guidance as set forth in official statements of operational policy accepted by institution officials as well as by State library officers. The standards to be maintained can be derived from official library standards for hospitals, schools, and correctional institutions, adjusted to the specific purposes of each agency.

The library service programs maintained in State institutions need strengthening in order to fulfill their role as an integral part of treatment and rehabilitation programs. The institutional library is more than a marginal adjunct to the institution. First of all, it must serve as a scientific and technical collection for the professional staff that operate such facilities. It must contribute to educational, vocational, recreational, and cultural programs through effective bibliotherapy for the direct benefit of the institutionalized. There is immediate need for well trained and experienced staff members in institutional libraries of all types.

The existing condition of library service to State institutions has been described as clearly and completely inadequate. Services to the staff and population of State institutions such as hospitals, correctional facilities, and homes for the retarded are woefully inadequate or altogether lacking. Most of the statutes organizing State library agencies mention services to the State institutions as one of the responsibilities of the agency. Nevertheless, library agencies in only 30 States can undertake this function to any extent. Few State library agencies have staff specially assigned to such work. There are few organized institutional libraries in the United States, whether hospitals or prisons and in only a few States do welfare and correctional departments have professional staff responsible for library services. Even in these States professional library staff with continuous responsibility for the acquisition, organization, and control of materials are not available.

In some locations library needs are met partially through local community public libraries. For isolated institutions without such local library service, the need is intensified. In these situations, it is also true that the library as part of the institutional program of therapy or rehabilitation is even less well developed than the library's general educational, recreational, and cultural resources. These conditions are confirmed by studies conducted nationally and by States such as a 1960 survey conducted by the Division of Research, American Hospital Association, which concluded "that the current status of hospital library service is on the whole discouraging."

Information received from a questionnaire sent to State library agencies by

the American Library Association in February 1966, indicates that of 50 replying, 30 States and territories have agencies with responsibility to provide library services to persons such as inmates, patients, the aged, and orphans in State-operated institutions. Thirty-seven State library agencies rate present levels of State institutional library service as "poor," six States as "fair," and one State as "good." Personnel and books are the greatest areas of need.

In the case of correctional institutions we have some specific facts. An indication of the present deficiency in services is provided by reports from 150 State-supported correctional institutions for persons 16 years of age and over. The total inmate population of the reporting institutions was 206,822 in fiscal year 1964. Only about 1 million books, the majority of them worn, obsolete, or poorly chosen, are available for this inmate population. By applying minimum measures for adequacy, this figure should be about 2.1 million volumes of currently useful, professionally selected material. In other words there is a gap of over a million volumes. At an average per volume cost to libraries of \$7.65 this would require \$7,650,000 to fill the gap for books alone in this one type of institution.

In terms of the demonstrated needs the amounts of fund money authorized are small. Under a Federal appropriation of \$5 million as authorized for the first fiscal year, allotments to the States would range from approximately \$43,000—Alaska and Nevada—to \$300,000—New York—depending on size of population. These amounts would be matched after the first year on the basis of relative per capita income. With this incentive the State library agencies, which are already administering public library programs under title I, could undertake to develop these additional and greatly needed specialized State institutional library services which are also public in nature. The ultimate beneficiaries of these services would be the sick, the mentally disturbed, the delinquent, children in orphanages, and the aged.

TITLE IV, PART B—LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Under this section, the authorization for a period of 5 years is: \$3 million for fiscal year 1967; \$4 million, fiscal year 1968; \$5 million, fiscal year 1969; \$6 million, fiscal year 1970; and \$7 million for fiscal year 1971. This part authorizes payments to the States for the purpose of improving library services to the physically handicapped, including the blind and visually handicapped. This is a modest amount for such a worthwhile program for the entire United States, but it would be a great help to the States. From the sums authorized, each State which submits a State plan for library service to the physically handicapped would be eligible to receive \$25,000 and the remainder of such sums would be allotted to the States in the same proportion as the population of the State bears to the population of the United States. The Federal share for the first year would be 100 percent, but thereafter the States

would match the Federal share as determined under section 104 of the bill.

One of the fine programs Congress has authorized is the national books-for-the-blind program. This service is provided by the Library of Congress through 32 cooperating regional libraries. The support of these libraries—with the exception of the books in Braille and talking books that are provided by the Library of Congress serving as one of the regional libraries—is the responsibility of the States. These regional centers are already overcrowded and understaffed.

Legislation has been introduced in both Houses of Congress to amend the Library of Congress national Books-for-the-Blind Act to extend the service the blind now have to those other individuals who, because of physical handicaps, cannot read or manipulate ordinary printed materials. The House bill, H.R. 13783, introduced by Mr. BURLISON, the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Administration, has been reported favorably to this body by that committee.

It is an appalling fact that up to now practically no library service has been available to the 600,000 individuals whose eyesight is so poor that they cannot read newsprint, even with glasses, nor to the 4,700 persons who have lost both arms. In addition, there are 756,000 victims of multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, Parkinson's disease, and other crippling ailments who are so disabled that handling and using books, magazines, and newspapers is impossible or extremely difficult. There are also 8,000 persons who have no fingers and 1,600 persons who are in iron lungs.

The States, no matter what heroic efforts they make, will find themselves hard pressed to service the books in Braille and talking books to the physically handicapped without additional funds. Currently, the States are spending a total of about \$1,500,000 in providing library services to the blind and very little is being expended for library service to other physically handicapped residents of this country.

The money provided for in part B of title IV will give the States welcome impetus to step up or to provide for the first time specialized reading materials to the physically handicapped. It will make it possible for State library commissions to earmark certain sums for this segment of the population. Heretofore, these severely handicapped individuals have had to compete for library service with their fellow citizens who are fortunate enough to be able to read the conventionally printed material provided by their public libraries. Because of the cost of library service to the physically handicapped, these individuals' library needs have not been met adequately.

Most Members of this body are familiar with the success that the books-for-the-blind program has had in bringing hours of reading enjoyment and enlightenment to our blind residents, and I am confident that you will not deny other physically handicapped citizens the opportunity to share in the same program. The Select Subcommittee on Education received testimony from the Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mum-

ford, and he assured the chairman and members of the committee that such a program as outlined in part B of title IV would do nothing to impair the fine, close relationship of the Library of Congress with those blind residents of our States who are currently eligible for library service, but rather should improve the service they are already receiving.

The investment of the sums called for in H.R. 14050 will help to bring the opportunity of reading to those of our citizens who are so physically impaired that they cannot now use conventional books, magazines, and newspapers. For many, it will open up new horizons and give them a chance to lead meaningful and even productive lives. For others, it will give them the small measure of hope they need to overcome any discouragements they may have because of their impairments. It will be concrete evidence that they are not forgotten citizens, but individuals who can share in a library service somewhat comparable to that which others now enjoy.

An increase in the Federal funds available under titles I and II will make it possible for the States to apply an amount closer to the Federal share as determined under the act to library development projects funded under State plans. Approximately 65 million people are currently being served by public libraries participating in State plan projects being carried out under the existing program. Projects for fiscal year 1966 under title I feature cooperative efforts among public libraries in order to make the most effective use of funds. Twenty-four States are working toward statewide systems of libraries and 32 State plans include projects to enlarge the areas served by libraries. Efforts to coordinate reference and information facilities and services are currently underway in 35 States. Title III will give focus to this improved development and encourage a wider range of cooperative projects.

In 1964, the Congress extended the program to include urban as well as rural areas. This action resulted in three major types of projects: First, improved services to disadvantaged neighborhoods; second, extension of high-quality services to suburban areas; and third, strengthening urban library collections to be used over larger regions of a State.

In fiscal years 1965 and 1966, New York State used LSCA funds to help seven local projects in six library systems improve their services to urban disadvantaged neighborhoods. These projects aid library users in New York, Brooklyn, Queens, Buffalo, and in Monroe and Nassau Counties. Specific activities include story hour and film programs for preschool children; the employment of special service librarians to act as liaison persons between neighborhood residents and strategically located branch libraries; pilot projects experimenting with new materials and services for disadvantaged individuals and groups; and, larger collections of basic public library materials. The primary goal of all these projects is "to promote the outreach of the public library to the disadvantaged."

Library extension projects based on urban public libraries, but reaching out to rural areas are included in the plans of Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania. These projects typically designate certain city libraries as "district" or "regional" centers to provide better services over areas including one or more counties. These library centers conduct such activities as: centralized book ordering, cataloging, and classification; advisory services to participating libraries and inservice training programs for their personnel; rotating special subject collections; coordination of interlibrary loan requests; and loans of films, recordings, and other specialized material.

Regional or statewide resources are being supplemented by including large urban libraries in such States as Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Rhode Island. The Providence Public Library receives a grant of \$100,000 to discharge its responsibilities as the "principal public library" in the State. In Connecticut, the public libraries in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury cooperate to provide coordinated reference and research services to most residents of the State. Each participating library provides: telephone information by reference specialists; photoreproduction and microprint reading facilities; special files and indexes of State and local data; and the maintenance of special collections and services for research laboratories, business and industrial firms, Government agencies, and other community groups. The Boston Public Library receives a per capita grant for its services as the clearinghouse and "last recourse" library of the statewide interlibrary loan system. Tennessee makes special grants to each of its four metropolitan area library systems to serve as "technical information centers." These centers will provide specialized reference and interlibrary loan services to other public libraries in the State.

The other States have equally impressive and effective programs. Many have used title I funds for comprehensive statewide surveys of library development including recommendations for further improvement. Others have strengthened the services and resources of the State library administrative agencies, sponsored Governors' conferences for librarians and library board members, and established library cooperatives for the joint use by several libraries of educational motion pictures and other expensive library materials. Twenty-two States are compiling and publishing location lists of periodical and/or book holdings of the largest libraries in the State to facilitate referral and interlibrary loan services. Regional or statewide centralization of library technical processing to prepare books for use are parts of the Library Services and Construction Act program in 27 States. All the States plan projects that will reach all public library users regardless of age. In addition, special projects designed to reach children and young adults are now being carried out in 14 States and adult services programs are underway in 12 States.

A persistent problem facing States and localities in their efforts to improve library services has been the shortage of qualified and experienced personnel. In an attempt to remedy this shortage at the professional level, an estimated 350 graduate library school scholarships were offered in some 22 States under the rural Library Services Act. In fiscal year 1965 under the expanded program, 31 States planned to offer at least 90 graduate scholarships. These scholarship programs have been most effective in those States which have made specific provision for the systematic recruitment and selection of applicants. Illinois, Missouri, and Pennsylvania have used library recruiters for this purpose. California and South Carolina have approached the problem by established library cadet or trainee programs to develop well qualified and highly activated scholarship applicants. All recipients agree to serve in a public library eligible for participation in the Library Services and Construction Act program. Inservice training at both the professional and nonprofessional levels has also been undertaken in each State. The Ferris Institute program in Michigan is a unique 2-year terminal sequence for the training of library personnel at the technician level. The net result of these various efforts is difficult to measure statistically but there has unquestionably been a cumulative increase in library know-how and in the quality of library organization and service.

Eligible projects now under consideration in several States give some indication of desirable future trends. One of these is a greater and more substantive interstate cooperation. A locally based library cooperative system is now providing service under interstate compact authority and involves communities in Iowa and Illinois with headquarters located in Keokuk, Iowa. This system includes four Iowa counties and four Illinois counties. In addition to an establishment grant, Illinois is supplying a bookmobile and field consultant to the system. Iowa provides an administrator, a field consultant, and funds for general operating expenses. Libraries in Delaware are contracting for centralized technical services from a center in Maryland. The six New England States are planning to use interstate compact authority in order to establish a regional recruiting system operated by the Simmons College School of Library Science. The Library Research Center, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, is undertaking various studies having broad application to library development which are being financed by several Midwestern States on a coordinated basis.

The Congress and the Nation can take real pride in these fine library achievements. But there is much important work remaining to be done. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 18, 1966 contained tables showing a book gap in public libraries of 102 million volumes, a shortage of nearly 7,000 professional librarians, and a current backlog of 40.5 million square feet of additional building space. To meet these needs would

require approximately \$1 billion additional funds for books and other service costs and over \$900 million additional for new construction or building expansion.

The causes of our lagging libraries are rooted in the revolutionary changes in our whole social structure. The rapidly increasing costs of library materials, the growth and mobility of our population, the rise in the production of books and other communication media, all meet at the door of the public library. These unprecedented demands have increased at an even greater pace than have the recent increases in financial support.

H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act amendments of 1966 will preserve and increase the forward motion of our public libraries. In addition, it will extend benefits to those who are prevented by physical disability or by their institutionalized status from the full utilization of public library services. For these high purposes I ask you to join me in voting for this bill.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DANIELS. I am pleased to yield to the able chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate and to commend the gentleman in the well, a former distinguished jurist, from New Jersey, who is a member of our subcommittee and who has done an exceedingly marvelous job in helping us in the committee.

We have tried to come before the House with a bill which reflects the needs of America and at the same time is responsive to the fiscal problems of our Nation. The gentleman in the well has been most helpful in arriving at this formula.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate him for his contribution.

Mr. DANIELS. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for his fine remarks.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14050. The productive use of public library books and services can help a reader to enlarge the horizons of his work-a-day world, to gain new perspectives on personal problems and commitments, to realize more fully his potential excellence, and to find new meaning in all of his experience.

Every current major social, educational, and economic development in this country today is tending to increase rapidly the Nation's need for better informed citizens and better libraries of all kinds. Many traditional jobs and skills are becoming obsolete at an increasing rate. The need for inservice training, job retraining, and the creation of new skills is more crucial today than ever before. Far-reaching revisions in educational methods and content at all levels are now placing new emphasis

on individualized learning and independent study. The fast-moving pace of our civilization is producing a geometrically expanding body of knowledge at the same time that it creates a new urgency for rapid, accurate retrieval of recorded information. Good public libraries have a central role in helping both the individual and society as a whole adjust adequately to these and similar trends.

Books and other library materials make possible a continuity of human knowledge and experience which is essential if man is to progress, generation by generation, toward the dream of mastering his environment and understanding himself. A world of chaos would result if we were to cut off our civilization from the wisdom, principles, insights, and traditions upon which our life today is built. The world we live in is not merely new, it is undergoing transformations at a speed unprecedented in the history of man. To assure a meaningful survival in this new age, every individual must make an unqualified commitment to achieving greater understanding of himself, his neighbor, his work, and his world. This calls for a deep and abiding belief in the fact that when man learns, what he thinks, and what he contributes, has meaning not only for himself, but for his community of all mankind.

These conditions and the certainty of continued such trends in the future argue eloquently for the extension and expansion of the Library Services and Construction Act. Titles I and II of this excellent bill will assure the full continuance of this popular and highly successful program. Titles III and IV will provide the additional depth needed to meet today's challenges to libraries of all kinds. The interlibrary cooperation envisioned in title III will help yield the highest rate of return on dollars invested in all libraries at all levels of Government. The special State library services and the additional attention to needs of the physically handicapped contained in title IV will help correct a deplorable history of inattention and neglect in these important areas. Those who are handicapped or who are institutionalized for whatever reason have greater, not lesser, needs for good library services. Libraries for these people are not added luxuries. Books, information, and education are integral parts of the rehabilitational or correctional processes.

H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966, will create a wider, more valuable, parameter for library service. I give it my full support and I ask you to join me in its prompt enactment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he desires to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE].

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14050. I believe this is a good piece of legislation and one that will more fully expand the job that has been done so well by the library services act to date. I believe we will see in the future a great need for self-improvement by the reeducation of people, that is, people who presently need to increase their skills knowledge in employment

as well as housewives and students trying to better themselves so that they may be able to secure good jobs and better jobs when they graduate from school. The demands for libraries are increasing at a tremendous rate. Here we have a program for self-betterment of people without all of the complicated efforts that we have to go through in many other pieces of legislation. No expenditures are necessary here to pay people to be educated. It makes it easily available to communities. We divide the money available here for services and for construction so that they can both be wisely used.

Mr. Chairman, I think this program is more effective than most any other in reaching larger numbers of people. It will also reach people who are not easily identified by economic class, age, or race, rather, are just in need of bettering themselves, of securing books and materials that are available in the libraries so that they can help themselves.

The extension to the physically handicapped, including the visually handicapped and the State library services and for the State institutions, I think is a further expansion needed because such type of material needs to be made available to these people. It will stimulate even further State efforts.

All in all, Mr. Chairman, I look at this legislation as an excellent piece of legislation. You can tell from these comments why it came out of our committee with bipartisan support. I want to indicate here that I support the bill the way it is, with the amount of money in it, and the extension of time to 5 years. My tendency in the past has been to support bills for a shorter extension of time which come out of our committee. The reason for that with regard to many of them is that they tend to be extremely controversial. The elementary and secondary education bill, I think, is one where it is important that we take a good, solid look at the bill often. In controversial bills, we should not leave periodic consideration only to the Committee on Appropriations. The same thing is true with the Economic Opportunity Act.

Mr. Chairman, this law has proven itself, and I think a 5-year extension is needed and will enable the States to plan into the future. I think this law is well drafted, because it provides for a State plan and provides for States to devise means whereby they can most fairly and effectively treat each community within the State. The communities can provide for their needs within the State plans. We have little controversy on this bill, and we should bear that in mind when we think of the controversial bills that come out of our committee with regard to State plans.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I would like to commend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] for giving this bill the bipartisan support that he indicated. Mr. QUIE is an invaluable member of the committee, and I am heartened to know

that he approached this legislation in this manner, giving his support to the library services. I would like to thank him for that.

Mr. QUIE. I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Minnesota for the fine work which he has put into this legislation and to agree with the gentleman in his statement as to the importance of this program, and how important it has been that it be handled in a bipartisan and constructive manner.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this legislation.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I would like for the gentleman to express his agreement—and I know that he does agree—to the effect that this is an ideal bill in terms of the coordination of State and local functions with the Federal Government insofar as implementation of the act is concerned.

Mr. QUIE. It surely is true, and this is easily discernible when one reads the hearings and sees the extent of State participation or local participation in this program, where matching is beyond that which is required. Any time you have this evidence of acceptance and enthusiastic acceptance on the State and local levels, one knows that the Federal Government has indeed devised a program in a form which is acceptable to all.

Mr. Chairman, I further believe that we should provide all programs of assistance in this manner in order that we can have this kind of extension and support of the program.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. QUIE. I yield further to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, I would agree with the gentleman from New York, and if we could use this program as an example on which to pattern other programs which might work equally well, if we gave more emphasis to the State and local levels rather than the Federal. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. QUIE. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO].

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Chairman, the following is by John Gardner, "Excellence: Can We Be Equal and Excellent Too?" Harper, 1961:

The demand for high-talent manpower is firmly rooted in the level of technological complexity which characterizes modern life, and in the complexity of modern social organization. A society such as ours requires large numbers of individuals with depth of judgment, perspective and a broad comprehension of the problems facing our world. The importance of education in modern society is not limited to the higher orders of talent. A complex society is dependent every hour of every day upon the capacity of its people to read and write, to make com-

plex judgments and to act in the light of fairly extensive information. When there is not this kind of base on which to build, modern social and economic developments are simply impossible. And if that base were to disappear suddenly in any complex society, the whole intricate mechanism would grind to a halt.

The American public library, as a unique educational institution, is both a product and a preserver of our democratic heritage. A good library offers free access to the tools for intelligent decisionmaking. Without such libraries, we cannot hope to achieve the social, educational, and economic goals of the individual and of society.

Children use the public library to stretch their imaginations and to build good reading habits which will benefit them all their lives. Students can pursue independent study on subjects of their own choice and at a pace they set for themselves. Housewives and mothers can get the practical information they need as consumers to guide the development of a happy healthy family. Businessmen can rely on a good library as an unbiased source of up-to-date and reliable factual information. Those who have retired can continue to make their personal lives rich and productive through the pleasures of reading. Those adults who have just learned to read and write can find materials of interest at a suitable level of reading difficulty. All these and others look toward good free public library services to meet their many needs.

More and more, education is being widely recognized as a lifelong process which cannot stop with a certificate or a degree. This fact has dramatized the importance of having good public library service readily available to every citizen.

Our national investment in good public library service is a direct and highly productive contribution to the intellectual, social, and economic life of our Nation. Today's library is no longer merely a quiet haven for an occasional scholar nor is its use limited to study and research. It is also a busy supermarket of ideas, a reservoir of practical information, and a source of continuing cultural and social enlightenment.

It is probably true that we, as individuals, could eat and live and continue to exist even without public libraries, just as we could also do without schools, or newspapers, or automobiles. Life, however, is much more than basic subsistence. Life, to be worth having, requires the continual growth and development of the inner man as well as of the physical man. In the life of this inner man, the public library plays as important a part as do, say, public schools. It is the contribution made by these and related institutions which make the difference between communities—and civilized communities.

The whole man is a creature of many moods and interests, some of them trivial, some practical, some cultural, all of them capable of development. The good library serves these interests through its rich array of materials, assembled and organized by professional librarians qualified to provide guidance in their use.

The great majority of people will find that the quickest and most complete approach to the best of recorded human knowledge is through the doors of the public library.

The public library which meets the needs of its users can accurately be described as "the university of the people." Many users can attest to the value of the library as an agency for continuing education. They have learned that libraries can provide a range of books, magazines, newspapers, films, recordings, and other materials which far exceeds the resources of any individual to acquire.

Libraries have recognized the fact that their facilities are becoming of ever-increasing importance. Using funds under the Library Services and Construction Act, many have extended their hours of service so that more people may use them more conveniently. Film programs, concerts of recorded music, and lectures on significant topics of current interest are planned to appeal to a wide variety of people. Libraries acquire materials which will enrich and further develop those subjects on which individuals are undertaking formal education. Groups and organizations which sponsor educational, civic, and cultural activities find an indispensable ally in the collections and services of public libraries.

The outstanding success of the rural Library Services Act of 1956 and of the expanded Library Services and Construction Act of 1964 have helped the American public library reach its full potential. We must not permit this rate of growth to falter or to halt. H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966, has my full and unqualified support. I urge its prompt adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] has consumed 6 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GURNEY].

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GLENN ANDREWS].

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this time to identify myself with a thorough approval of this bill, H.R. 14050, and particularly the two sections which are in addition to the previous library bills that have been so popular.

So far as the subject matter of the amount of money that is being spent, I want to explain to my colleagues how I have arrived at an approval of this amount of money. This involves the very complex and confusing area of priorities where a good and proper perspective on Government spending requires a considerable knowledge of the needs in order to put into effect the different kinds of legislation that come before the Congress of the United States. Here we have a piece of legislation that to some might appear to be in an area without a very positive and a substantial need.

While I contemplated this problem of the assigning of priorities in the spending of money, and in these difficult times I think all of us should observe careful

restraint. I noticed in a Washington paper a complaint by the Secretary of Defense that 50 schools in Washington had no libraries. I was astonished at this.

On checking further into the situation, I learned that this is a condition that exists all over America in thousands and thousands of communities. It occurred to me then that it was in fact an economy to build a library in a community where several schools had no libraries. To learn that thousands of schools had no libraries established in my mind a very positive and serious need. Gathering together these storehouses of knowledge that are so important for the education of our people to take the place of the school libraries then becomes a money saving measure, not an unwarranted expense. I look forward to the day when our war-torn economy will permit attention to school libraries.

I remember very well when I was in prep school one of my old mentors saying again and again in his advice to us:

Malnutrition of the reading faculty is a serious thing.

I am glad to identify myself with a bill that will overcome to some extent this malnutrition in a very economical and excellent method by establishing, first, a storehouse of learning in the middle of communities where the various schools around them have not yet been able to afford libraries.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman in the well, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GLENN ANDREWS] for the great cooperation we have received in the subcommittee in the handling of this bill. Not only did he personally help us with his wisdom and counsel, but also he brought us one of the finest witnesses we had before our committee, Mrs. Beamguard, the State librarian from Alabama.

I welcome his bipartisan support on this important measure and the effort to bring to the people of this country a better library system. I thank him for his support.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. I, in turn, thank the chairman for his cooperation.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SICKLES].

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 14050.

The Library Services and Construction Act which we are considering today is an excellent example of responsible Federal participation with the States and local communities in a program to improve the quality of American life.

From the humble beginnings of the Rural Library Services Act in 1956, when \$2 million was appropriated for rural library services, this program has grown in public acceptance and in scope to the program we have before us today.

I think perhaps this bill enjoys the distinction of having no opponents—a unique situation for major legislation.

No witnesses appeared against the proposal during the public hearings and, as far as I have been able to learn, no group opposes the bill today. Certainly the citizens of Maryland have been enthusiastic in their support. This happy state of affairs is due in large part to the thousands of citizens who serve on State and community library boards throughout this Nation, and to the professional librarians whom they employ. The staff of the American Library Association here in Washington deserves special commendation for the hard work, wise counsel, and professional skill with which they have assisted members of Congress in their deliberations on this bill.

I would be remiss not to publicly thank Dr. James Sensenbaugh, Maryland's State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Nettie B. Taylor, director of the library extension division in the Maryland State Education Department, and Dr. Edwin Castagna of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore for their special attention and advice on this bill.

Of particular interest to many of my constituents is the provision of special library services to the handicapped which is a new feature in the library services program. It is heartwarming to contemplate the pleasure this program will bring to thousands who unfortunately have the time but not the physical ability to enjoy the library services presently available. Special commendation is justly due to Mr. FOGARTY, of Rhode Island, who originally introduced this proposal and to Mr. PUCINSKI who so ably chaired the subcommittee which perfected the legislation.

In a letter to James Madison in 1821, Thomas Jefferson wrote:

Books constitute capital. A library book lasts as long as a house, for a hundred years. It is not, then, an article of mere consumption but fairly of capital, and often in the case of professional men, setting out in life, it is their only capital.

Thus today we are increasing the capital of millions of Americans by bringing to them greater opportunity, regardless of their station in life, to acquire the knowledge, inspiration, and pleasure that can come only from books.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. AYRES] may revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, as ranking Republican on the Education and Labor Committee I am very pleased to support this extension and expansion of the Library Services Act. I think we owe our commendation to the members of the Select Subcommittee on Education who worked on the bill, and I wish to commend the Members on our side—DAVE MARTIN, GLENN ANDREWS, EDWARD J. GURNEY, and ALPHONSO BELL—for their work on it.

I note that the bill adds two new titles to the act that are of particular importance, although they authorize very modest appropriations. Title IV ex-

tends services to persons in State institutions and to the handicapped, and these are valuable additions in promoting truly comprehensive library coverage. Title III is aimed at furthering interlibrary cooperation on a local, State, interstate, or regional basis. The importance of this should not be overlooked.

A library system is an increasingly complex and absolutely essential instrument of progress in every field of learning. Our technological revolution has brought a fantastic explosion of research, information, and new knowledge in the past few decades which is expanding in volume day by day. In very large measure, the effective use of this new knowledge—which relates as much to the social sciences as to the physical sciences—depends upon our ability to collect it, store it, and retrieve it quickly at the point of need. This is the key task of the modern library, and it can only be accomplished through a network of library facilities.

Information storage and retrieval may well become one of our basic industries within this decade—as it certainly is a fundamental requirement of progress right now. In this library bill we are taking a small but potentially very significant step toward tooling up our library system to meet these new demands. It may well be the most significant part of the bill, and I think it will merit our increased attention in the future.

This is a very worthwhile piece of legislation, and I am pleased that we can act upon it without controversy concerning its merits.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Florida as much time as he might consume.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished colleague. I support the basic concepts of the legislation before us.

SAFETY CONFERENCE

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago I read on the ticker a matter that I think is of interest to this body, certainly of interest to this Member. I read that the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, our distinguished former Governor of the State of Florida, the Honorable Farris Bryant, was asked to hold a conference today in Washington and on Capitol Hill relating to safety in Washington, our distinguished former Governor being the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning. I do not know the relationship between the two. I do not suppose the suggestion is his office should in the future administer the safety program. However, be that as it may, I was very interested in the list of those with whom he was supposed to confer on orders of the President. Well, they have invited some Democratic Governors and some Republican Governors, which is fine, and, of course, our dis-

tinguished former Governor having been a Governor, it makes it logical for him to meet with his former Governor friends and discuss this matter, I suppose.

However, when it comes to the Congress of the United States, who is the distinguished former Governor, now Director of the OEP, asked to consult with?

I admit that in Florida our distinguished former Governor got used to making statements about how Florida should be a one-party State, how we do not really need two parties in the State of Florida. He has publicly so stated many times. But I would like to remind our distinguished former Governor that he presently is in Washington where there is in existence a two-party system and where committees and the Congress operate on the basis of recognizing that it usually takes both parties in concert to write successful and good programs.

Interestingly enough, the safety program in the Public Works Committee has been under consideration for some time on a bipartisan basis, with full cooperation. We expect to write a good safety program. The majority and the minority are working together as a team.

What has been the proposal as to the persons with whom our distinguished former Governor is supposed to meet? Well, in the other body the distinguished chairman of the Commerce Committee, Senator MAGNUSON, which is fine.

But I wonder what is wrong with Senator COTTON, who is the ranking minority member of the Senate committee? I also see Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, my good friend from West Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Public Works of the other body. But I wonder what is wrong with that great statesman from the State of Kentucky, Senator COOPER, who is ranking minority member? Then we get to the House side and see our distinguished colleague, HARLEY STAGGERS from West Virginia, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is invited. But I wonder what is wrong with BILL SPRINGER, ranking minority member, who has evinced just as much interest in this legislation relating to this problem as any other Member of this body? Then we get to another Member of the House, my good friend GEORGE FALLON, chairman of the Public Works Committee, who is obviously interested in highway safety and who sponsored the safety bill. But I wonder why the representation of the minority on this committee is omitted. I am the ranking minority member.

I would hope in approaching this critical national problem, which we all recognize as such, that the distinguished former Governor of the State of Florida, as well as the President of the United States, will acknowledge that if a good program is to be drawn up and to be successful—and I think we are all hopeful of drawing up a good program and as far as highway safety, costing some \$700 million over a 5-year period I can speak for this—that this is of sufficient significance to include Republicans as well as Democrats.

It is unfortunate that partisan politics on the congressional level is being practiced by eliminating minority committee members particularly relating to a program of such national importance as automobile and highway safety. I would hope that the President and Director Bryant will reconsider this ill-advised partisan approach and let us—Republicans as well as Democrats—"reason together."

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY].

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, of course, my colleague is disturbed about not consulting with the Governors, and so forth, by our former Governor. In the first place, we do not have, fortunately, any former Republican Governors from Florida. I think our former Governor knows where to go to get the job done.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. Hawkins] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Chairman, the American public library is a basic educational resource. Education in this rapidly changing world must be a lifelong process. It is essential, therefore, that good library service be readily available to every citizen.

As a step toward helping to provide this necessary public library service, for the Nation, Congress passed in 1956 the Library Services Act—Public Law 597, 84th Congress, 2d session—authorizing a maximum of \$7,500,000 a year for 5 years to assist the States and territories in extending and developing public library services to areas of less than 10,000 population. In 1960, Congress extended the act—Public Law 86-679—for an additional 5 years.

The rural program had real success in extending and improving our public libraries. Of special significance is the fact that State appropriations for rural public library services increased 113 percent and funds from local government for the same purpose rose 92 percent between 1956 and 1964.

Approximately 40 million rural residents had access to new or improved public library services made available to them under the act. All 50 States, plus American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands developed plans and contributed matching funds. More than 370 bookmobiles were placed in operation under this program and over 12 million books and other information materials were purchased for use by rural readers.

In 1964, the Congress enlarged the program to include urban as well as rural areas which had no public library or which had inadequate services. A new title was added to provide assistance in the construction of public libraries in areas lacking such facilities.

Achievements under the expanded act have been more impressive. More than

65 million people currently have new or improved public library service available to them. More than 430 public library construction projects will provide expanded facilities serving more than 25 million people. Since December 1963, 11.8 million books and related materials have been made available to readers. In response to the Federal "seed" money, matching funds from State and local sources for public library services increased 187 percent over 1956. Population without any local public library service dropped from 25 million in 1956 to 10 million in 1966.

Despite these gains, public libraries are still lagging behind the unprecedented demands being placed upon them. The rapidly increasing costs of library materials, the explosion of knowledge and communication and the population growth are creating greater needs than can be satisfied with current support. Past increases in local and State support in recent years are still insufficient. Projections of current data disclose that 10 years from now, the financial gap between public library service needs and income will be even greater than at present unless prompt and effective action is taken now.

Such action is provided for in H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966. The continuation of the present program at more realistic levels of funding is absolutely necessary to the future development of our public libraries. The two new titles will broaden the base of the legislation in order to build better libraries for all our citizens.

I am particularly enthusiastic about title III which will encourage greater and more productive interlibrary cooperation. Our libraries have been neglected to the point that most of them have been unable to respond to the needs of their primary clientele. Now they are beginning to improve. The time is ripe for this modest Federal encouragement for all libraries to cooperate in meeting the needs of all users everywhere. State plans for interlibrary cooperation will require a careful evaluation of existing library resources and will encourage a joint solution to problems of giving good library service. This cooperative approach will assure the most efficient use of all funds, whether from State, local, or Federal sources.

Title IV is also of great interest to me. The relatively small Federal amounts involved here, \$5 million for part A and \$3 million for part B for the first fiscal year, will prove to be a wise and profitable investment in better libraries for those who are institutionalized or handicapped. I note with approval that the library services for the physically handicapped provided for in part B has been carefully designed to complement the excellent materials developed for such persons by the Library of Congress. These two programs, taken together, combine to make possible the full range of public library services to the physically handicapped. I am fully satisfied that there is no duplication or overlapping in these programs and that both are needed to do the job.

Of interest and significance are the achievements of the State of California in the 10 years since the passage of the Library Services Act. These accomplishments are delineated in the testimony of Mrs. Carma Leigh, State librarian of California, before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on May 20, 1966, which I insert following my remarks.

Despite our State's record of accomplishments there is still a deplorable list of deficiencies to be rectified. Of our 178 libraries, 86 lack a sufficient number of volumes to meet national standards. We need 5.5 million additional books to properly serve our people. This represents a dollar gap of \$44 million to purchase and process these volumes for library use. To meet the \$4.47 per capita standard for operations expenditures in areas with populations of 50,000 and above, 145 of our library systems need additional revenue.

I ask you to join me in passing H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act of 1966.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CARMA LEIGH, STATE LIBRARIAN OF CALIFORNIA, ON S. 3076 AND RELATED BILLS, BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, MAY 20, 1966

My name is Carma Leigh. I have been State Librarian of California since 1951, and, as head of the California State Library, I am responsible for the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act in California. I am supporting S. 3076 to amend and extend the present Act which expires June 30, 1966. I have worked for and with this Act and its predecessor, the Library Services Act, both during the ten years preceding its original passage in 1956, and throughout the ten years since this legislation has been in effect.

Its achievements have been significant in every State, and dramatic in total impact on library improvements throughout the country, wherever its limited funds could be made to reach. New library systems have been created, a considerable number of new public library buildings have been and are being constructed, and States and localities have increased their own support of library service. Much has been accomplished, but time does not permit an adequate description.

For the record, I should like to ask that these examples of some of the achievements be made a part of the hearings. This information is taken from replies to a questionnaire sent to the State Library Extension Agencies by the American Library Association in February 1966.

During the first eight years, the Act's benefits were restricted by law to rural areas, where its results were outstanding—a fact recognized by Congress when it extended, amended, and made the legislation the Library Services and Construction Act in 1964. This action made its benefits, to the extent funds would allow, available to all the people of the States, rural, urban, and metropolitan, and provided for the construction of library buildings. The new Act made it possible and practicable to have limited inter-library cooperation at the working level between rural, urban, and metropolitan areas. This opened to clear view a veritable "Pandora's box" of unfilled, unmet library needs, at the same time providing the means of meeting those needs on a scale more nearly equal to the rise in our educational level, population growth, the so-called information explosion, and the growth in the use of rapid communication over wide areas. We stand now on the threshold of being able to

develop library service in practicable, effective, diversified ways that can in time and with rising financial support reach our total population. The 1964 expansion came fortunately at a time when we could use some of the increased resources in the war on poverty.

California has long been regarded as one of the so-called "better" library States, from a comparative point of view. Yet, the report of a 1965 Statewide survey of California public libraries, itself financed by LSCA funds, revealed, both in voluminous data collected and from generalization from that data, that, in California:

"... distinct shortcomings show up in all measures of modern library resources. Several sections of the State—sizable pockets within the two large metropolitan areas, whole counties within the Central Valley, vast stretches in the mountain and desert areas—participate in these weaknesses. . . . One-half of California adults lack access to the range of popular and informative contemporary literature they want to consult regularly, and three-quarters lack access to the more special subject and journal resources which they need from time to time.

"Sixty percent of California children are short-changed, being without adequate reading materials and/or skilled children's librarians."

What is true in California is, I am sure, true also in other parts of the country.

At this point, I would like to sketch quickly some highlights of what we have done with LSCA help, and then to outline, also briefly, what needs yet to be done in California in the years immediately ahead in order to build upon the foundation laid by the partnership of local, State, and Federal responsibility and support for the library function.

1. We have established a pilot cooperative library system comprising separate city, county, and district libraries in six counties. This has served as a working demonstration, now permanent, of what can be done with continuing State financial assistance to local library systems.

2. We have established the San Joaquin Valley Information Service, as a demonstration of rapid, "in depth", information, reference, and research service to all the people of four large Central Valley counties, involving all ten public libraries in these counties.

3. An intensive study is now under way of computer and mechanization applications to State Library operations and services, not only to the State government, but to other libraries in California as well.

4. We have established one new county-wide library service, in Mendocino County, and now only five of California's 58 counties are without any such service.

5. A central processing center has been established at the State Library for purchasing (not selecting—that is done by the local libraries themselves), ordering, receiving, classifying, cataloging, and processing ready to go onto local library shelves, the books of 22 small- and medium-sized local libraries scattered from the Oregon border nearly to Mexico. As local cooperative library systems are formed, the libraries that join such systems leave our processing service and go into their own system processing services.

6. LSCA funds have made possible the extension of stronger central valley city-county library service, that of the Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library, into the smaller, less populous and less wealthy mountain counties of Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne.

7. This year we have initiated the Monterey Bay Area Information Service to lay the basis for a permanent, strong, cooperative library system around Monterey Bay.

8. We have, with LSCA funds, initiated the San Mateo County Library Service to Young

Adults, which includes special services to reach young adults who are so frequently lost to reading between childhood and adulthood.

9. Using LSCA funds, we have initiated three new programs in areas of very acute need, two in Los Angeles, and one in Oakland.

A. In Los Angeles, a new service already nearly overwhelmed by the response to it, is *library service to shut-ins*. The Los Angeles Public Library now has this program "off the ground" and because they are not able with the resources now available to serve all of the people who request this service, they must confine it to the central city. A variety of people are asking for this service, but the greatest number are older people, many of them having been heavy users of the library before they became physically unable to come to the library. The library staff for this project go to the home or room with books, and while there they receive requests and ascertain the individual's interests. The shut-ins may also telephone the library and put in their requests. There is one boy with a defective heart and no one to get books for him, who is receiving service. This project is teaching us how to develop new, practical, and effective techniques for providing shut-in service to people, in this case in a city of 3,000,000 people in which large numbers live alone, confined to home or rooms. While there is another federally and State supported library service for actually blind people, there are innumerable people whose eyesight is such that they can read and use only very large print books. We are now beginning to serve these people, and this brief experience has already shown the need for greater expansion of support for library service to the physically and visually handicapped, both those who live at home or alone and those in institutions. Title IV of the bill would make it possible to expand these needed services.

B. The second, and larger, LSCA program now well under way in Los Angeles is the establishment of library service planned and administered so as to be of the greatest usefulness to culturally disadvantaged and economically deprived residents of all ages throughout the city, but with special emphasis on low-income areas. The Los Angeles Public Library staff, aided by LSCA funds, is opening up the vast world of reading and the opportunities it can bring to thousands of former non-reading, non-library-using people, and we expect to learn a great deal from their experience, for libraries everywhere to use in reaching people to whom reading and book use is unfamiliar in their daily experiences.

C. In Oakland, the impact of the LSCA program of service to the Spanish-speaking population of the city is just beginning to be felt. Books, films, and records are being selected for the use of Spanish-speaking people; discussion groups are being considered, a building remodelled, and a staff selected. The staff has the benefit of help from a Spanish-speaking consultant as well as other Spanish-speaking staff members.

10. Much could be said of the library buildings made possible by the Construction Title of LSCA, but there is not time enough for this. In California in the first year, eight buildings were funded with matching money, and in the current year, twelve more have been aided with construction grants, with pending applications for the last deadline numbering several more. Because of its phenomenal population growth, California is behind in constructing public library buildings; even most of those constructed in recent years have not been large enough for space to "last" more than two to five years although they were planned to be adequate for twenty years. We are emphasizing buildings large enough to be good for more years into the future, as almost every community is exceeding all population

growth projections. Approximately 80 existing public library buildings continue to need replacement, and many more must be built to serve our fast-growing population.

Our needs for the future are almost overwhelming in their variety and scope. California's population is now approximately 19,000,000; by 1975 it is projected to be 25,000,000; and by 1985, 31,500,000. California spent on its public library system in fiscal 1965 from local and State funds over \$56¼ million; 1965 Federal funds provided in the same year a little over \$4½ million; the report of the 1965 Statewide study I referred to earlier estimates that \$90 million annually is needed right now for 1965-66 needs, and that \$110 to \$115 million annually will be needed by 1970-71.

California has approximately 10 percent of the school-age population of the nation; Title III funds in S. 3076 would enable us to begin programs of equitably-supported interlibrary cooperation between types of libraries—public, school, college and university. We are planning to develop centers in a few metropolitan and other areas, very probably in low-income areas, where the total library needs of young people can be met by the responsible library agencies working together. Students often become drop-outs in such areas because they have no place to study. Our plan is to staff these centers both with teachers and with librarians. The students need the quiet for study, the teachers to assist them with their study, and the librarians to assist them with their reading selections. These centers would be neither public libraries nor school libraries, but would have in them that part of each that is needed by the student, especially the potential drop-outs.

We are also planning in other areas to develop some demonstration library centers in community college areas, endeavoring to coordinate public, college, and special library resources and facilities for the service of all who need them.

We hope to develop another program to reach Spanish-speaking populations, in another area, utilizing the resources of all types of libraries in the area. For this, there must be special funding to bring about adequate compensation for the institutions involved to add to and to extend their services on a coordinated basis beyond their own "clientele" to whom they are primarily responsible.

Under Title IV, Part A, *State Institutional Library Services*, we would work with the Hospitals and Institutions Roundtable of the California Library Association, and the numerous State institutions that would be involved, to coordinate and improve library service to those people who are inmates and patients in such institutions. Consultant service to State hospital and institution libraries is badly needed and would for the first time be provided; library service in these places needs to be integrated into the total structure of Statewide library service toward which we are working in California. "Bibliotherapy", to the extent it has been possible to provide it, has proved beyond any doubt that it is an effective and important therapy when intelligently and adequately provided, but we have not even touched the fringes of possibilities in this field. This is another crying need for Title IV, Part A.

Part B of Title IV, *Library Services to the Physically Handicapped*, provides for a need that is not being met. California State Library includes in its organizational structure a regional library for the blind of California and Nevada which has provided deeply appreciated talking book and embossed-type book service, first only as a State service beginning in 1904 and greatly assisted since 1931 by the Federal government through the Library of Congress. We need to extend this kind of service, through existing and addi-

tional reading materials, to other physically handicapped persons of whom there are estimated to be 1,600,000 in addition to the 400,000 blind, a large proportion of whom are in California, as the nation's most populous State.

It is only simple justice to extend the benefits of reading to the special needs of the victims of cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Parkinson's disease, and other crippling ailments. To provide special service to those who cannot utilize ordinary books, magazines and newspapers would not cause our service to the blind to suffer; on the contrary, a broader range of reading materials would be available for all the handicapped. This legislation has helped public library development not only in California, but in every State in the country as their reports and statements show so vividly.

In closing, I should like to express my gratitude to the Congress for what you have enabled us to do in deepening and extending the benefits of reading as the basis of nearly all activities of modern life, through the Library Services and Library Services and Construction Acts. I should like to reiterate also my belief that you have opened the way for these benefits to play indispensable parts in the lives of our total population. We cannot reach this goal immediately, but for the first time it is possible for us to see the multiple ways and take the actual steps toward making this a reality.

I hope you will approve S. 3076 with the authorizations called for in each of the titles for the five-year period ahead, so that we can continue to move ahead even more rapidly and effectively than we have in the past ten years, to meet ever-increasing needs. I wish to thank you, too, for allowing me the privilege of testifying before you.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, we are all aware of the extent of information proliferation in the middle of the 20th century. It seems that this is a trend which will be continued, if not accelerated, in the future because of the demands of an increasingly well-educated citizenry. This body can take great pride in its support of all the varied education programs for which it has been responsible. We have given great thought in the House Committee on Education and Labor to the many special and varied education bills.

Today our attention is focused on a public facility which anyone in any community throughout this Nation can use fully and freely regardless of his age, his race, his educational background, or his job or lack of one. It is the public library—an institution open to all, and privileged to serve the diverse needs of all our people.

Federal participation in public library service over the last 10 years has been a tremendous boost to the development of more local support. Local support for libraries has increased 150 percent from 1956 to 1966, from \$166 million to about \$415 million. Just as importantly we have also become aware of the great need for more adequate library service for all citizens.

A national inventory of library needs was done last year by the U.S. Office of Education in cooperation with the American Library Association which showed that our public libraries are still not adequate to do the job. In 1964 the gap in the number of volumes needed by public libraries in the United States to meet minimum standards was over 100 million books. The cost of these books is over \$472 million. Keep in mind that this is only backlog, and does not include current needs. An additional \$439 million was needed in 1964 for current service operations. I will not elaborate on all the needs of our public library system which include a shortage of about 6,500 professionally trained librarians, and a need for about 40 million square feet more floor area costing about \$940 million.

Great progress has been made in library service in Hawaii because of the Library Services and Construction Act.

In 1965, more residents obtained more frequent library services; more residents gained access to more books and services, locally and from the State library; and further steps were taken to achieve nationally recommended standards for public library service.

In 1965, \$170,571 in Federal funds for Hawaii speeded up the firm establishment of the new State library office and aided the operation of the statewide library system. An additional \$200,696 went into construction and expansion of library facilities in my State.

Since Hawaii became the 50th State in 1959, many of its State agencies have been reorganized. Just this spring a State library was established in the reorganization of the Hawaii Department of Education. For the first time there will be a solid base for the development of statewide library service.

The Library of Hawaii in Honolulu has become the core of the new Hawaii State Library. The public libraries in Hawaii are all part of a statewide system. The four county libraries in the State are part of the Hawaii State Library: Hawaii, serving the island of Hawaii; Honolulu, serving the island of Oahu; Kauai serving the islands of Kauai and Niihau; and Maui serving the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai.

Existing services are being maintained through central and branch libraries, and bookmobiles. Improvements in service are being made under the LSCA by purchasing additional books to expand collections at the local level. In 1965, approximately 20,000 volumes both for children and adults were bought for collections throughout the State. The greatest number of these books were added to the central library in Honolulu which is now the Hawaii State Library.

During 1965 residents in rural areas began to receive more frequent service with the addition of two bookmobiles—one on the island of Hawaii and the other on the island of Maui. In each rural branch additional books were added to collections providing a wider scope to the already existing branches.

A centralized processing center for books and recordings is operated for the Library of Hawaii, Hawaii County, Kauai

County, and Maui County libraries. This center enables local library staff to give better service by devoting more time and attention to helping library users.

In 1965 the office of the State librarian was able to begin a program of total reorganization of the public library system within the State and to permit closer coordination of the office with the staff and with the library advisory commissioners on each of the islands. Federal funds were used for upgrading and increasing the frequency of staff meetings and meetings of the library advisory commissions. Equipment was added to the office of the State librarian so that the office might better fulfill its obligations. Funds were also used to increase travel of the State librarian to mainland conferences so that Hawaii may also benefit from contact with the latest developments in the library profession.

On March 25 this year, Hawaii's first Governor's Conference on Libraries was held in Honolulu to focus on the importance of library development in the newest State. Mrs. May Chun, president of the Hawaii Library Association, presided at the plenary session, which was opened by the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of Hawaii. Important professional librarians from all over the United States attended the conference: John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress; Robert Vosper, president of the American Library Association; Charles F. Gosnell, director of libraries at New York University; Burton W. Adkinson, head of the Office of Science Information at the National Science Foundation; as well as the Hawaii State librarian, James Hunt, and Edwin Honda, chairman of the Hawaii State Board of Education.

Under Hawaii's approved State plan for construction under the provisions of the Library Services and Construction Act, there were five projects in 1965. This means five new buildings for the Manoa Branch Library, Waianae Branch Library, Kukui-Kauluwela Branch Library, Aiea Branch Library, and Kahuku Branch Library.

Trying to develop and expand State services in Hawaii, whether for public libraries, public schools or any of the many government services, has special problems. No other State faces the problem of having its population separated by water. Seven principal islands which are populated have to be relatively self-sufficient.

Air travel has certainly helped bring the people of the Hawaiian Islands together, but the basic physical restrictions remain. It is harder to share equipment, bookmobiles, books, and personnel in the counties of Hawaii, than in counties in any other State. It is also more expensive to provide adequate library service. But libraries are needed and enjoyed in Hawaii as much as they are anywhere on the mainland by children beginning to read, teenagers doing their first research project, by businessmen, by housewives, and by all those whose horizons have been broadened by contact with books.

Despite our State's record of accomplishments there is still a deplorable list of deficiencies to be rectified. Of our

four libraries, three lack a sufficient number of volumes to meet national standards. We need 433,335 additional books to properly serve our people. This represents a dollar gap of \$3,466,680 to purchase and process these volumes for library use. To meet the \$4.47 per capita standard for operation expenditures in areas with populations of 50,000 and above, 3 of the 4 library systems need additional revenue.

I am certain that what has happened in Hawaii has occurred in equal or greater measure in other States. This expanded program for the development of library services under the Pucinski bill has given ample proof over the last 10 years of its achievements and worthiness. Hawaii looks forward to a continued partnership with the Federal Government under the new act to further the ideal of free public library service to all people of this Nation.

Let us help to continue to make our libraries a free marketplace of ideas. I therefore urge your full support for H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to express my full support for H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966. This bill is a logical and necessary step in a continuing concern which Congress has shown in recent years for improved library facilities and services for all citizens.

Congressional interest in improved library services first was demonstrated by the 84th Congress with passage of the Rural Library Services Act of 1956. This legislation, for improving and developing library services in areas of less than 10,000 population, was extended for an additional 5 years by Public Law 86-679 in 1960. The scope of this program was expanded by the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964—Public Law 88-269. Participation was extended to urban areas as well, and Federal funds for the construction of public library facilities was made available for the first time.

H.R. 14050 would grant a 5-year extension to Public Law 88-269, and again would expand the scope and coverage. In addition to increased funds for library services and construction, two new titles would provide for improved interlibrary cooperation and for specialized library services in State institutions and for the physically handicapped.

Mr. Chairman, when the tremendous good that has resulted from all of this legislation is considered, I say that every Member of Congress is fully justified in voting for H.R. 14050. Dollar for dollar, I can think of few Federal programs which have reaped such rich rewards in terms of the educational, cultural, and recreational betterment for so many citizens. The Rural Library Services Act brought new or improved services to more than 40 million rural residents. The Library Services and Construction Act, in fiscal year 1965, stimulated local agencies to add \$150 million to Federal grants of \$55 million for new, additional, or improved library services. In this same period, local agencies spent \$69.8 million

for new library construction while the Federal Government contributed \$29.8 million under the construction provisions of the law. In a very real sense, Federal funds served as a pump primer to local initiative; a stimulus to improved services and new construction at the local level.

In spite of these encouraging results, much more needs to be done. As conditions now stand, close to 40 percent of public library buildings open today are more than 40 years old. Few local library facilities and budgets can keep pace with the skyrocketing volume and costs of new publications. Few can meet the requirements for improved facilities and services demanded by more and better educated citizens with greater leisure.

H.R. 14050 certainly cannot be expected to solve all of these problems. It will, however, be a mighty big step in the right direction. It will encourage initiative for new construction and services all over the Nation. It will go a long way toward meeting such problems as functional illiteracy, unemployment, delinquency, and cultural deprivation. It will, in short, be a significant contribution toward the achievement of a quality civilization—a goal which all of us desire.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the legislation to extend and amend the Library Services Act.

We in Alaska have long dedicated our energy and resources to developing library services. Many of our Alaskan communities are small and miles away from their nearest neighbors. For these communities the public library is the major source of recreation as well as instruction. In spite of our great efforts, however, even with the assistance of the Library Services Act it was estimated in 1963 that about 13,000 Alaskans were still without local library service. But with the increased assistance of the 1964 amendments we are making great strides.

Federal funds are enabling the city-public libraries of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan to extend library service to their rural boroughs. In 1964 such funds enabled the city of Anchorage to offer bookmobile and book deposit service to all the unserved rural areas of the borough.

Present plans to strengthen the public library extension include increasing book loans and reference resources, compiling statistical information, providing increased consultant service, and helping in the establishment of new libraries. All of these plans depend upon the assistance we can obtain to supplement our own efforts. Until 1964 Alaska was able to match only the minimum basic allotment under the Library Services Act. In 1965, however, after the act had been amended to include urban areas we were able to earn \$109,480.

Mr. Chairman, other States have made similar progress and like Alaska will continue to do so if they continue to receive Federal support. Therefore, we must not allow the Library Services Act to expire this June 30. Furthermore, if we are to bridge the widening gap between our population growth, our library needs, and our present library resources, we

must develop new means of utilizing these resources to their fullest.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, I strongly support this legislation. I have emphasized that support by introducing a bill on the subject, H.R. 13153. Not only would this legislation continue the programs of library services and construction, but it would also expand them to better meet our urgent needs.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, there are indeed very few legislative proposals that could be judged more worthy of further continuation and expansion than the bill presently before us, H.R. 14050, designed to extend and amend the current "Library Services and Construction Act."

There is no greater truth in any expression than the adage, "knowledge is power," and today, it is frighteningly clear that such "power" is imperative for survival. The libraries of this country are specific instruments to provide our citizens not only with this survival power but also with the progressive strengths of disciplined minds and spirits essential to a civilized society.

By any comparison it is obvious that this bill is highly commendable in its purposes and remarkably efficient in its operation.

The evidence in its history and the testimony of authority revealed here this afternoon demonstrates that the functions of the existing law are being soundly and wisely administered by the State library agencies throughout the country and they further show that the provisions of the existing law are being carried out in the complete manner that Congress intended in order to preserve proper relationships between Federal, State, and local agencies and in order to emphasize the separate areas of State, local and private responsibility for the operation of an enlightening library system. There is probably no other Federally inspired program that States and localities have more enthusiastically responded to with required matching funds.

By all recognized standards and measures the further extension of current law, provided in this bill, H.R. 14050, is good for all Americans and very clearly in the best interests of our present and future citizenry. I hope, therefore, that this House will overwhelmingly approve this measure without any prolonged delay.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I am extremely interested in this bill for library services and construction and want to commend my friend, the able and distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] and his outstanding committee for their fine work on this very worthwhile bill.

I have long been interested in the expansion of our national library system because there are few things in our way of life so vital to the development of an informed, alert intelligent people as adequate library services. In fact, these services are indispensable not only to our great educational system but also in the daily lives of the American people who should have ready access to books and reading materials available at well-stocked libraries.

Certainly one of the outstanding pioneers in the building of our National, State and local library programs is Mrs. Alice Wallace, the gracious wife of the highly esteemed industrial and civic leader, Mr. George Wallace of Fitchburg, Mass, who are to be highly commended for their philanthropies. In addition to their activities of the first order they have contributed very large funds for charitable, educational, civic, and other very worthy projects.

By her untiring persevering labors and driving energy, Mrs. Wallace was truly a leading voice and mind in activating the widespread library programs which we have today.

I am very thankful for the interest she has displayed, the vigorous efforts she has made and the inspiration she has furnished for all of us who are concerned in advancing this work of primary importance to the Nation.

I have felt that this bill moves in the right direction and am pleased that matching grant funds are being made available for books, library materials and equipment, salaries and other operating expenses. While we must at all times give careful consideration to budgetary problems and economy, I hope and urge that the House and the Congress will make this year a generous provision for the continuation and expansion of library services and facilities throughout the country. Rising costs and inflationary pressures require increased funds for the proper implementation of the library program.

This program should be in no different status than many other desirable programs to promote the national interest. It should be recognized that it is faced with continuously rising costs. Congress must take this fact into account in considering this bill.

There is need also for broadening the library program to make it local, regional, State or interstate in its coverage and functions. This will help bring about needed coordination and cooperation in the national network of libraries that are capable of providing valuable services to millions and millions of our people, including our students and our schoolchildren.

In recent times, thanks to people like Mrs. Wallace, the public and the Congress have become more and more aware of the range and variety of library services and their importance to a well-informed citizenship.

Like everything else, library services are growing and at the same time being modernized and streamlined to adapt them to modern conditions and new needs developing in the country. For example, the specialized State library services with Federal support provide library services for the physically handicapped. This Federal aid is of great import in strengthening library services for many unfortunate in specialized institutions, hospitals and schools for mentally retarded, the handicapped of hearing, sight, speech or movement, the emotionally upset or disturbed and other people impaired in health who require special education and special assistance. These library services

help to open the door of opportunity for many and help to bring promise of an easier happier life or even total rehabilitation in some cases.

On the whole, I think that the committee has worked out a very effective bill which is entitled to the support of the Members of the House. I hope that the work of coordinating all library units which is so vital to effective cooperation will go on and that the Congress will continue to step up Federal assistance when necessary. Our library program deserves and needs congressional support because it is doing so much good. It holds promise of even greater service to the Nation in the future.

Very significant advances I am pleased to report, have already taken place in the libraries in my district with Federal grants under the library program and I have been able to observe some of the results of this program which has made possible new and refurbished libraries accommodating more books and broader services in several central Massachusetts communities.

Excellent conceived and skillfully executed construction projects have been devised in several communities in my district to make the best possible use of Federal funds. I think a brief examination of some of them is helpful in gaining an insight into the helpful benefits made possible by this legislation.

The city of Fitchburg will soon have completed a brandnew, one-story building to function along with its present youth library, providing space for 130,000 books and 112 reader seats.

In Leominster, the public library is receiving a two-story addition consisting of reading and reference rooms, a new elevator, and additional parking space and landscaping.

A two-story addition is also being built onto the existing Acton Memorial Library, and features a new control center connecting the new addition to the children's room.

Millis is to receive an entirely new library and the Uxbridge Public Library is undergoing remodeling to convert lower-level storage space into a usable children's library.

There is no question that the Federal aid made possible by the Public Library Services and Construction Act has encouraged and helped public library construction in my State of Massachusetts since this program was first approved by the Congress.

In fact, there are some 16 construction projects in Massachusetts calling for new buildings, additions, and renovations now underway with Federal aid. In the 2-year period of the act's operation, a total of 24 Massachusetts public library construction programs have benefited from Federal grants amounting to \$1,695,244.

Naturally, I take great pleasure and pride in the new look in libraries in my State and district. Much progress has been made, but much more remains to be done in the years ahead to meet the library needs of this Nation.

I am happy to support this most worthy bill and I urge the overwhelming

approval of the House of this meritorious program, which has already accomplished so much and which holds such great promise for the future.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to make note of the fact, that, in passing the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 my colleagues are honoring the President's leadership in bringing excellence of architecture and design, and the provision of a modest allowance for works of art and esthetics to all new federally assisted construction projects. In recent weeks this body made a similar value judgment in favor of beauty and visual delight in school construction by adopting similar amendatory language in passing the Higher Education Facilities Act Amendments of 1966.

Similar language has also been included in the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966 which will shortly come before this body.

The new language included in these three measures follows the precedent set by Secretary Robert C. Weaver in bringing the highest standards of architecture and design, and a modest budget for art and esthetics to all of the Federal housing and community development programs, and by Karel H. Yasko, Assistant Commissioner for Design, General Services Administration in carrying out identically creative and enlightened policies in new Government construction of all kinds carried out by the General Services Administration.

Hopefully, the Secretary of HEW, and the Commissioner of Education, will work cooperatively with State and local educational agencies and give them the encouragement and technical counsel and advice to make each new educational facility in every town and hamlet in America a very special place for kids—a place which will be invested with such color, attractiveness, and gaiety, that each kid will know that the adult world cared about his daytime home, and made an extra effort to make it a happy place in which to study and play.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, Shakespeare once said, "My library was dukedom large enough." In an age of mass miracles—mass transit, computers, space shots to the moon—we too often forget that miracle of which Shakespeare wrote, the world of the written word. Chasing after the Great Society, we should never lose sight of Shakespeare's dukedom.

What better digest have we of the world's thought than our public libraries. They are rich in American history and political thought. They are filled with the world's great literature. Yet they are as modern as the newest economics text or scientific periodical.

It is a privilege for me once again to be part of a Congress which will appropriate funds for our public libraries.

In 1964 Congress at last decided to make Federal funds for public libraries available to urban areas. This year we can increase the amount of those funds substantially.

New York State has a history of making constructive use of these Federal

funds. The people of Nassau County have benefited from a bookmobile; the Southern Tier System has operated a book trailer; central libraries in rural areas have received grants to hire additional personnel.

In New York City some assistance has been provided for the disadvantaged. A project run by the Brooklyn Public Library brings services and materials into centers of neighborhood activity. And in northern Manhattan, there is a new project to give intensive library service to all age groups.

Under title I of this bill an additional \$1 million, above the 1966 budget, would be allotted to New York State for library services in 1967. It is estimated that New York State will get almost \$3 million under this program. Under title II it will get about \$3,383,000 for library construction costs.

As pleased as I am to support this legislation, however, I frankly feel that the Federal Government should do more to support the public library system of this Nation. Public libraries are in desperate need of funds. In New York City lack of funds has forced the city to close its branch public libraries on Saturdays.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that in the not distant future, this House would take the lead in recognizing the full dimensions of the great and creative role the Federal Government could play in providing library facilities for all Americans.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 14050 and urge its approval. The dollars invested in library services by our Government are among our wisest expenditures, and will benefit all our people.

The provisions which provide the means for the States to extend library services to the physically handicapped in areas without library facilities are particularly needed, and will help to improve the quality of educational opportunity for all Americans.

This is a program which I am proud to have supported throughout my service in Congress, and I am sure it will be overwhelmingly approved by the House today.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I think this library program has given us about the greatest return on our investment in the history of Federal grants. We passed the original Rural Library Act in 1956 over the opposition of the Republican administration. The success of the Library Services Act has proven we were right.

Today we have another chance to show the same kind of vision and leadership. The administration bill for fiscal year 1967 is too little, too weak, and too timid. H.R. 14050, as reported by the committee, will launch another great era of library progress.

Everybody talks about education these days. But when the talk stops and the study begins, a good library has got to be there. Public libraries will continue to be the "university of the people" because the need for learning and the need for information, now continues throughout the life of the individual.

The bill before us has four important titles. Titles I and II extend the present Library Services and Construction Act for an additional 5 years. The authorizations for fiscal year 1967 are \$35 million for title I and \$40 million for title II. I believe these parts of the program have been shortchanged. Good libraries cost money and libraries have been undernourished for too long. The States can already match the \$20 million increase being proposed and this assistance is absolutely essential if our libraries are not to fall still further behind.

The States and local libraries have made tremendous gains under the Library Services and Construction Act. We must not allow this momentum to falter. I have watched with interest and pride the past decade of library progress across the Nation and especially in my own State of Rhode Island. The libraries there have been transformed from small, weak, isolated book collections into full partners of a statewide educational network.

In 1957, the first year of this program, there was a total of \$38.4 million in State and local funds available for expenditure under this program. The Federal authorization that year was \$7.5 million. In the current fiscal year, State and local libraries are spending \$107.9 million for library services under State plans and the Federal appropriation for the same purposes is \$25 million.

Rhode Island began participation in the library program in 1958. Their Federal allotment that year was \$40,000 and they were able to get \$48,045 in matching funds. This year Rhode Island has a Federal allotment of \$195,449 and this amount is being matched with \$364,003 in State funds.

By using these funds wisely, Rhode Island libraries have made great gains. The State passed a completely new library law 2 years ago which provided State grant funds to match the Federal funds. This has made possible the establishment of a statewide network of libraries and information services in addition to the purchase of thousands of additional books and other library materials. Funds are also being used to help pay librarians for their conscientious and devoted services to their communities.

The Rhode Island library network begins with the local community or neighborhood library. If the required services cannot be provided there, the resources of one of three regional centers are used. These centers are in Providence, Westerly, and Barrington. The Providence Public Library also serves as the principal public library of the State and makes its large collections available to libraries and library users throughout the State. Another part of the network is the excellent library at Brown University. It participates in the program by receiving State funds to meet the costs of making available its special collections in particular fields of knowledge.

Every resident in Rhode Island and a total of 65 million people across the country are getting improved library services today because of the stimulation and

assistance of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Last year was the first opportunity which libraries had to construct library buildings under this program. As a result, 363 library construction projects were approved in fiscal year 1965. These projects, costing a total of \$100 million, will serve 23.3 million people by providing approximately 5.4 million square feet of new library facilities. Rhode Island now has seven libraries under construction and will use their maximum Federal allotment of \$427,711 for both 1965 and 1966. The State and local matching funds for this construction is more than \$100,000 over and above the amount needed to qualify for the Federal grant.

Miss Elizabeth G. Myer, the director of the Department of State Library Services in Rhode Island, recently reported to me:

These construction funds have proved to be extremely valuable to Rhode Island even before the first spadeful of earth for a new foundation has been turned. Funds for floors and walls have already proved to be funds for library development that will affect the lives of thousands of our citizens. Construction funds have opened new horizons for many towns and they have sparked citizen awareness of the library's role in today's life. The construction title is an integral part of our effort to advance library service on a Statewide basis.

In describing the Rhode Island renaissance, Miss Myer added:

The LSCA program has brought exciting changes. Aroused at last to their responsibilities, library trustees are working to secure more public support and much greater use of public libraries. The view of the public library as an educational, lively, useful, vital source of information for the entire citizenry is now supplanting the traditional conception as a storehouse of books.

Title III of the bill introduces a new concept to the public library program. Under this title, States would be eligible for grants to establish and operate networks of interlibrary cooperation. The essential value of this title becomes clear when you consider the variety of existing Federal legislation affecting libraries of different types. Funds are now available to assist school libraries—title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Public Law 89-10—and academic libraries—title II, part A of the Higher Education Act, Public Law 89-239. This proposed interlibrary cooperation will promote the systematic use of funds by libraries of all types to assure their maximum effective use.

The State librarian of New Hampshire recently called attention to the need for "eliminating or minimizing the artificial boundaries separating the various types of libraries—school, public, college and university, special, and so forth. Certainly the Federal Government is doing much to encourage the expansion and improvement of library services of all kinds. However, it appears that the approach is a fragmented one. What is needed is legislative authority to combine library efforts into one efficient library scheme."

Title III will authorize a modest State grant program—\$5 million for fiscal year 1967—to develop the kind of coordinated library effort required. All libraries will then be able to work together to provide

more efficient library services of a higher quality to any library user. These systems may serve within a community or metropolitan area, or, perhaps in the case of Rhode Island, a statewide or even a multi-State area. The effectiveness of this cooperative approach is even more fully assured by the fact that the State library administrative agencies authorized to submit State plans under titles I and II are the same agencies that will be designing and administering the State plans under title III and title IV. No part of this bill is more likely to stimulate new ideas and imaginative or innovative programs than is this provision for interlibrary cooperation. It is this title also which will give us the greatest assurance that all funds, State, local, and Federal, will be invested in the most productive manner possible.

Title IV is aimed at further strengthening of specialized library services at the State level. Part A is designed to assist the States in providing library services to inmates, patients, or residents of State institutions including penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, and general or special hospitals. Libraries in these institutions, like our community public libraries, have lagged behind the new and more comprehensive demands being placed on them. An indication of the existing level of inadequacy can be found in the fact that only about 1 million volumes are available for more than 206,000 inmates of penal or correctional institutions. Most of these books are worn, obsolete, or poorly chosen and guidance in their use is almost totally lacking. This inmate population should have approximately 2.1 million volumes of currently useful, professionally selected material. We must remember that these libraries and services are essential parts of treatment and rehabilitation programs. These libraries are not frills or luxuries. If they are well organized and well supported, they make a direct contribution to the educational and correctional goals of the parent institution.

Part B of title IV provides assistance to the States in establishing and improving library services to the physically handicapped who, because of their handicaps, are unable to use those library services normally available. The blind, the partially sighted, and other handicapped persons require special assistance in the use of printed and other library material. Not only are they impeded from the normal use of such material, but their need for libraries is often greater than that of the nonhandicapped. This is because many individuals in this unfortunate group are also suffering from economic or psychological impairments. Even the simple and ordinary act of reading or listening can assume an enormous value to such people. The administration of this part would be closely coordinated with the Division of Library Services to the Blind at the Library of Congress and it will fill an urgent need of long standing. Present estimates place at 2 million the number of persons in this country who would benefit under this part. This figure includes those who cannot, even using corrective

lenses, see ordinary print well enough to read. Also included are those who cannot hold or manipulate a book or magazine. I believe that our physically handicapped should be able to enjoy the benefits of good library services to the maximum extent possible.

We have come a long way since 1956 in our efforts to build better libraries. The States have made impressive strides and our local communities are working hard to meet the library needs of all. Yet it is abundantly clear that greater efforts must still be made. There are currently some 12 million people in this country without any local library service. Well over 100 million additional people have access only to libraries that are obsolete, understaffed, and of little use. Despite continuous improvement and increased efforts, our Nation's public libraries have not kept pace with the increased demand placed upon them. The intense subject specialization that is now characteristic of our population reflects an average reading level that is higher than ever before in our history. There is no indication that these trends will radically change nor that the pace will be slowed. Libraries must have all the assistance possible and the extension and enlargement of the Library Services and Construction Act will do much to meet these needs.

I have told you a little about Rhode Island and its outstanding success with this program. Much the same story is true of the other States and territories. This small program is currently the prime factor in the present trend toward basic overhaul of our public libraries. California, Illinois, Florida, New York, and Massachusetts are among the States which have enacted significant increases in their State appropriations since this program began. Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and other States have conducted comprehensive statewide surveys and have developed solid, effective State plans for library services adequate to meet the need of all.

I would like to call your attention to two amendments to title II, construction. The first would permit the acquisition as well as the construction of buildings to be used as public libraries. I support this amendment because it will increase the flexibility of State plans by providing, where appropriate, an extra option for States and localities to exercise in assuring the maximum effective use of funds. I would hope, however, that State plans regarding the acquisition of buildings contain safeguards against the purchase of unsuitable or poorly located structures and that the same high quality priorities would be applied to such purchases as are currently applied to new construction. The second amendment would permit the acquisition of works of art for libraries constructed under State plans. I also support this amendment as a rightful acknowledgment of the importance of esthetic values in our public libraries. Public libraries should be inviting, comfortable, and attractive. This amendment will give assistance toward these ends.

I know my colleagues here share my commitment to the importance of good libraries. I am convinced that the time

has arrived when we must not only extend the library program, but also fund it at a realistic level. We have seen our whole world change radically during the decade past. Evidence on all sides indicates that the rate of this change will not diminish. Books, self-education, and lifelong learning as well as individual adaptability are central to a successful existence in today's and tomorrow's world. Our libraries are indispensable links in our chain of modern communication and, as such, are a trust of the highest magnitude for librarians, library board members and governmental officials everywhere. For these reasons, I earnestly ask for prompt passage of this bill which will do the right job for the users of all our public libraries.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 14050, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966.

I have always been proud of the privilege I have had to be a friend of the libraries of our country. Furthermore, I am equally proud of the fine record which my State of Washington has made in matching their local efforts in response to aid from the Federal Government. In this regard, many people in the State of Washington, including the executive administration and the Washington State Legislature, as well as the individual persons directly engaged in library activities, all well deserve special recognition. However, in my remarks today, I wish to refer specifically to the Washington State Librarian, Maryan E. Reynolds, who testified before the Select Subcommittee on Education which handled this bill.

In her statement she outlined the record of progress made in Washington State in ever-improved service to the people through our various library activities. I would like my comments based on her report to become part of the record because I realize that the basic objective of this type of legislation is to stimulate greater effort on the part of State and local communities. Oftentimes, however, I have heard expression of doubt as to whether we are really achieving this objective.

It is with great confidence that I state that the State of Washington has a fine record of progress. I would like to point out just what we achieved in providing library service with the increase in available funds, and the following table demonstrates surprising improvements:

State of Washington library statistics, 1940-64

[1940=100%]

Total population:	
1940-----	1,736,191
1964 (74% increase)-----	3,012,300
Population served:	
1940-----	967,716
1964 (192% increase)-----	2,823,930
Population served by libraries with budgets \$100,000 or more:	
1940-----	368,302
1964 (554% increase)-----	2,389,982
Use of materials:	
1940-----	7,175,346
1964 (186% increase)-----	20,523,585
Volumes available:	
1940-----	1,495,677
1964 (255% increase)-----	5,310,436

Since this picture looks so impressive, why is continued support needed, and why support in greater amounts? What about this "gap" we speak about? Following the "National Inventory of Library Needs" prepared by the American Library Association on data collected by the Library Services Branch, USOE, many of the States embarked on more specific detailed analyses of exactly how their library services actually measure up. Our efforts in Washington State produced such dismal figures we are now engaged on an inventory in depth in order that we may go to our legislators and local officials and say this is where we are—this is where we should be, and seek their help in solving the problem. The figures we are using are approximate figures and are on the conservative side as our islands of better service upgrade the statewide averages, creating a better picture than when an exact analysis of individual situations is made. As of today our existing libraries need, in added yearly income, between \$3 and \$5 million in order to provide minimum public library service. In addition, we need between \$10 and \$20 million to establish new units and make up for the past deficits of service.

Up to this point I have discussed the service aspect only, as buildings are of no value if the service rendered from them is not worthwhile.

Construction funds are very important, however, in arousing the interest of many people in an immediate effort to see their library properly housed. Washington State had many fine libraries, built prior to Federal participation, but communities hitherto apathetic or fearful of failure have been spurred into making an effort by the stimulus of LSCA funds. We have made a rough estimate of our statewide needs. As of today we need approximately \$20 million for public library buildings and could use three times that over a 5-year period.

This is why I endorse the technical improvements included in the construction title of H.R. 14050. These are: permitting the administrative costs of the program to be charged from construction allotments; authorizing the use of a limited portion of construction funds for workers of art; and provision for greater flexibility in the use of allotments. I also endorse the change in the base year for required State and local matching from 1963 to the second preceding fiscal year.

These proposed changes will provide greatly needed flexibility in the use of funds. It is not realistic, as at present, to expect the States and the local communities to be able to respond in a uniform manner as the timing and kind of legal methods for raising State and local support vary so greatly. Provision for allotments to be obligated over a 2-year period, as provided in the proposed legislation, would facilitate a more sensible State program. For example, we reverted funds this year but next year we will be short if all of the projects now underway achieve their share of the financing.

I would also like to mention the kinds of cooperation Washington has already

included in their statewide planning but have not implemented for lack of funds:

First. Installation of an instantaneous facsimile network between major library centers—college, university, regional and large public library headquarters, the State library and significant special libraries willing to participate;

Second. Produce and keep up-to-date special indices now available only in the Seattle Public Library and other key libraries' special indices;

Third. Develop contracts to improve and support the generous program of interlibrary loan from the University of Washington and Seattle Public Library by adding staff and funding costs of necessary duplication;

Fourth. Complete the planning and begin work on producing a statewide book catalog representing the holdings of all libraries of significance, with resources coded to facilitate speed of interlibrary loan;

Fifth. Publish and keep up to date the Washington State Library index of Government publications.

These are but a few of the major programs Washington librarians are eager to institute as soon as funds are available. The State library commission has under consideration now a request for an inventory of total library resources in a two county area with a view to the possibility of, and I quote "devising a new approach to methods of providing total library service to the entire community. The planning study might well consider the feasibility of wiping out institutional lines for the user." This would indeed be a truly "cooperative" project between different kinds of libraries. The interest, desire and very capable librarians are there. Available funds under this bill will turn interest into action.

Reference is made in the legislation to regional library service. The meaning of "regional" is not exact but generally describes a library system over a wide geographic area serving a variety of governmental units and communities of varying size. Regions may be within a State or cross State lines. Our State program of library development is based on the concept of regional systems strong enough to provide basic services combined with cooperation among systems to assure maximum utilization of all library resources within the State.

The Pacific Northwest has spearheaded multistate cooperation among libraries and currently Washington and Oregon are preparing to embark on a detailed analysis of how to best coordinate and develop library service along our mutual borders. The area referred to as the Inland Empire includes parts of the neighboring State of Idaho, and some discussion of mutual programs is already under way. The only real obstacles to actually embarking on such programs are financial. While the regional approach assures more service for the dollars spent, it does not mean less total dollars. When expenditures are far below the minimum needed, as is the case now, there will have to be an increase in the total dollars spent. What has been demonstrated is the fact that regional systems will require a higher level of service for these

increased dollars than would be true if expended in splendid isolation. While the value of regional library service has been substantiated by facts and figures, our systems are under heavy pressure of burgeoning demands while support levels rise very slowly. The systems have the added handicap of having been established in such a very short period of time that their resources have not had time to grow in proportion to the population to be served.

Library service to the blind in our State was financed for years by the city of Seattle. This was true for the entire area which covered other States. In other words, a single municipality was financing a multistate service. Similar situations existed elsewhere and in some instances still do. It was not until 1955 that the State of Washington recognized fiscal responsibility for this service. The other States followed several years later, but we still finance only the actual cost to serve the blind outside the city of Seattle. There are no funds for improved or expanded services. Before the first of July we will have from the Seattle Public Library a proposal prepared with their usual care and consideration of high quality. This proposed program of improvement is based on the possible availability of Federal funds under title IV of the Library Services and Construction Act.

The Washington Library Association Committee for Statewide Planning will consider and make specific recommendations to the State Library Commission concerning the best methods for stimulating and administering special programs of library service to the handicapped.

I am pleased to report that the Washington State legislature in 1965 appropriated funds for the State Library to begin developing a program of good library service for the institutions. We have projected what the proposed federal program under title IV-A will enable us to achieve if this section is enacted. Assuming the 1967 Washington State legislature appropriates the amount originally projected for the 1967-69 biennium, and Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act are actually available in the amounts projected beginning July 1, 1966, we should be able to reach by June 1969 the goal originally projected for several years later. It should be stressed that flexibility of approach is vital in this program as every State's institutional services are organized and administered differently.

In conclusion, I again reiterate my complete support for this legislation and commend the committee for its fine work in bringing a carefully prepared plan for the extension of the Library Services and Construction Act before us.

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Chairman, throughout history, the well-educated man has been essentially the well-read man. The knowledgeable man has been the man who, whether or not he had the opportunity for formal education, would read and absorb whatever literature he could find.

Abraham Lincoln had little formal education, but he was an intelligent man. We remember that Abe Lincoln walked many miles to borrow and return a book and read that book by firelight. All who share his hunger for enlightenment and the pleasure of discovering new worlds through books value the public library in contemporary America.

The residents of Ellisville, Ill., a small community in my district, are people such as this. They have initiated a public library. The old telephone building has been donated for use by its owners Clarence and Marion Knott. Mrs. Helen Myers, junior director of Modern Woodmen, assisted by the Junior Club members, will organize the cleaning and necessary remodeling. Some books and fixtures will be donated. I am highly pleased with the initiative displayed by the people of Ellisville.

I am equally as pleased with the initiative the Federal Government has taken in providing grants for library services and construction. I gave my enthusiastic support to the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 when the bill was passed by the House on Thursday, June 2.

Illinois will receive a \$1,193,838 Federal allotment for public library services and \$1,509,614 for public library construction. These are to be matched by \$1,805,755 and \$2,283,386 respectively in State and local funds. The ratio of Federal to State-local funds is \$39.80 Federal, to \$60.20 State-local. The combination of local initiative and Federal support under the Library Services and Construction Act will assure continued growth in the quality and number of public libraries throughout America.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966".

SEC. 2. Section 2(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", to promote interlibrary cooperation, and to assist the States in providing certain specialized State library services".

SEC. 3. Section 101(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1957, and for each of the next six fiscal years the sum of \$7,500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, the sum of \$25,000,000, and for each of the next two fiscal years such sums as the Congress may determine," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "June 30, 1967, \$35,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$45,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$55,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$65,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$75,000,000".

SEC. 4. Section 102 of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 104(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out "fiscal year ending June 30, 1963" each time that it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "second preceding fiscal

year", and by striking out "section 203" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 103".

(b) Sections 104(b) and 204(b) of such Act are each amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Commissioner shall from time to time estimate the amount to which a State is entitled under subsection (a), and such amount shall be paid to the State, in advance or by way of reimbursement, at such time or times and in such installments as the Commissioner may determine, after necessary adjustment on account of any previously made overpayment or underpayment."

(c) Section 104(d) of such Act is amended by striking out "(1)", by striking out "to be effective until July 1, 1957" and by striking out paragraph (2) of such subsection.

SEC. 6. Section 201 of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1964, the sum of \$20,000,000, and for each of the next two fiscal years such sums as the Congress may determine," and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1967, \$40,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$50,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$60,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$70,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$80,000,000".

SEC. 7. The last sentence of section 202 of such Act is amended to read as follows: "A State's allotment under this subsection for any fiscal year shall be available for payments with respect to the administration, during such year and the next fiscal year, of its State plan approved under section 203, and for payments with respect to construction projects approved under such State plan during such year or the next fiscal year."

SEC. 8. Section 204(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 204. (a) From its allotment available therefor under section 202 each State shall be entitled to receive (1) an amount equal to the Federal share (as determined under section 104) of projects approved under its State plan (as approved by the Commissioner pursuant to section 203) during the period for which such allotment is available, and (2) an amount equal to the Federal share of the total of the sums expended by the State and its political subdivisions for the administration of such State plan during the period for which such allotment is available."

SEC. 9. The Library Services and Construction Act is amended by inserting after title II the following new titles:

"TITLE III—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

"Authorization of appropriations

"SEC. 301. There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$5,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$7,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$10,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$12,500,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$15,000,000; which shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Commissioner State plans for establishing and maintaining local, regional, State, or interstate cooperative networks of libraries.

"Allotments

"SEC. 302. From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 301 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States, and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums as the population of the State bears to the population of the United States according to the most recent decennial census.

"Payments to States

"SEC. 303. From the allotments available therefor under section 302, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time pay

to each State which has a plan approved under section 304 an amount equal to the Federal share (as determined under section 104, except that the Federal share for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per centum) of the total sums expended under such plan (including costs of administering such plan).

"State plans for interlibrary cooperation"

"Sec. 304. (a) To be approved for purposes of this title a State plan must—

"(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 103(a);

"(2) provide policies and objectives for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and special information centers for improved services of a supplementary nature to the special clientele served by each type of library or center;

"(3) provide appropriate allocation by participating agencies of the total costs of the system;

"(4) provide assurance that every local or other public agency in the State is accorded an opportunity to participate in the system;

"(5) provide criteria which the State agency shall use in evaluating applications for funds under this title and in assigning priority to project proposals; and

"(6) establish a statewide council which is broadly representative of professional library interests and of library users which shall act in an advisory capacity to the State agency.

"(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section.

"TITLE IV—SPECIALIZED STATE LIBRARY SERVICES"

"Part A—State Institutional Library Services"

"Authorization of Appropriations"

"Sec. 401. There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$5,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$7,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$10,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$12,500,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$15,000,000; which shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Commissioner State plans for establishing and improving State institutional library services. For the purposes of this part the term 'State institutional library services' means the providing of books, and other library material, and of library services to (A) inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State, and (B) students in residential schools for the handicapped (including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education) operated or substantially supported by the State.

"Allotments"

"Sec. 402. From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 401 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States, and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums as the population of the State bears to the population of the United States according to the most recent decennial census.

"Payments to States"

"Sec. 403. From the allotments available therefor under section 402, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved under section 404 an amount equal to the Federal

share (as determined under section 104, except that the Federal share for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per centum) of the total sums expended by the State under such plan (including costs of administering such plan).

"State Plans for State Institutional Library Services"

"Sec. 404. (a) To be approved for purposes of this part a State plan must—

"(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 103(a);

"(2) provide policies and objectives for the establishment or improvement of State institutional library services;

"(3) provide assurance that all eligible State institutions will be accorded an opportunity to participate in the program pursuant to this part;

"(4) provide criteria which the State agency shall use in evaluating applications for funds under this part and in assigning priority to project proposals;

"(5) provide assurances satisfactory to the Commissioner that expenditures made by such State in any fiscal year for State institutional library services will not be less than such expenditures in the preceding fiscal year; and

"(6) establish a council which is broadly representative of State institutions eligible for assistance under this part which shall act in an advisory capacity to the State agency.

"(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) No portion of any money paid to a State under this part shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase or erection of any building or buildings, or the purchase of any land.

"Part B—State Plans for Library Services to the Physically Handicapped"

"Authorization of Appropriations"

"Sec. 411. There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$3,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$4,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$5,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$6,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$7,000,000; which shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Commissioner State plans for establishing and improving library services to the physically handicapped, including the blind and the visually handicapped. For the purposes of this part the term 'library services to the physically handicapped' means the providing of library service, through public or other nonprofit libraries, agencies, or organizations, to physically handicapped readers certified by competent medical authority as unable to read or to use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations.

"Allotments"

"Sec. 412. From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 411 for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall allot \$5,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and \$25,000 to each of the other States, and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums as the population of the State bears to the population of the United States according to the most recent decennial census.

"Payments to States"

"Sec. 413. From the allotments available therefor under section 412, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved under section 414 an amount equal to the Federal share (as determined under section 104, except that the Federal share for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per

centum) of the total sums expended under such plan (including costs of administering such plan).

"State Plans for Services to the Physically Handicapped"

"Sec. 414. (a) To be approved for the purposes of this part a State plan must—

"(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 103(a);

"(2) provide policies and objectives for the establishment or improvement of State plans for library services to the physically handicapped;

"(3) provide assurance that all appropriate public or nonprofit libraries, agencies, or organizations for the physically handicapped will be accorded an opportunity to participate in the program pursuant to this part;

"(4) provide criteria which the State agency shall use in evaluating applications for funds under this part and in assigning priority to project proposals;

"(5) provide assurances satisfactory to the Commissioner that funds available from sources other than Federal sources in any fiscal year for expenditures under State plans for library services to the physically handicapped will not be less than actual expenditures from such source in the second preceding fiscal year; and

"(6) establish a council which is representative of eligible agencies which shall act in an advisory capacity to the State agency.

"(b) The Commissioner shall approve, after consultation with the Librarian of Congress where appropriate, any State plan which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) No part of any money paid to a State under this part shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase or erection of any building or buildings, or the purchase of any land."

Sec. 10. (a) Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act is hereby designated as title V.

(b) Sections 301 through 304 of the Library Services and Construction Act are hereby designated as sections 501 through 504.

(c) Section 502(d)(2) of such Act (as so designated by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out "or title II" and inserting in lieu thereof "title II, title III, or part A or B of title IV".

(d) Section 503 of such Act (as so designated by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out "or 202" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, 302, 402, or 412"; by striking out "and section 203" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 203, 303, 403, and 413"; by striking out "or 202" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, 302, 402, or 412"; by striking out "or 203" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 203, 303, 403, or 412"; by striking out "or 201" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 201, 301, 401, or 411"; and by striking out "and 202" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, 302, 402, and 412".

(e) Section 504(d) of such Act (as so designated by subsection (b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The term 'construction' includes construction of new buildings, and expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, including architects' fees, the cost of the acquisition of land, the cost of the acquisition of initial equipment for any such buildings, and the cost of the acquisition of works of art for any such buildings."

Mr. PUCINSKI (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 10, strike out "(a)".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, beginning on line 16, strike out ", and by striking out 'section 203' and inserting in lieu thereof 'section 103'".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 1, strike out "Section 204(a)" and insert in lieu thereof:

"The second sentence of section 104(a)".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 2, insert after "Act" the following: "is repealed, and section 204(a) of such Act".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 1, strike out "STATE PLANS FOR".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, beginning on line 13, strike out "including the blind and the visually handicapped".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 18, strike out "readers" and insert in lieu thereof: persons (including the blind and visually handicapped)

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 18, strike out "medical".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 9, strike out "303, 403, and 413" and insert in lieu thereof "304, 404, and 414".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 12, strike out "303, 403, or 412" and insert in lieu thereof "304, 404, or 414".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 19, insert "acquisition," before "expansion".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 23, strike out "buildings." and insert in lieu thereof "buildings;".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, add after line 23, the following: "(f) Section 502(d)(2) of such Act (as so redesignated by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out '301' and inserting in lieu thereof '501'."

"Sec. 11. Section 104(c) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out '66' wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof '60', and by striking out '33' and inserting in lieu thereof '40'."

"Sec. 12. (a) The amendments made by sections 5(a), 7, and 8 shall be effective with respect to fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1966."

"(b) The amendments made by section 11 shall apply with respect to the Federal share for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1966. The Commissioner shall promulgate, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, any change, resulting from such amendments, in the Federal share of any State for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1966."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PUCINSKI

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, on behalf of the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. PUCINSKI: Page 15, after line 4, add the following new section:

"Sec. 13. (a) The Library Services and Construction Act, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting 'the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,' immediately after 'American Samoa,' in section 102, section 104(a)(1)(A), the parenthetical phrase in section 104(c), section 104(d), section 202, section 302, section 402, section 412, and section 504(a)."

"(b) Such Act is further amended by inserting '(other than the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)' after 'except that no payments shall be made to any State' in section 104(a), and by inserting ', and the Federal share for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be 100 per centum' immediately before the period at the end of section 104(c)."

"(c) The amendments made by this section shall be effective with respect to fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1966."

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, this amendment had been suggested and recommended by the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK]. All it would do is provide approximately \$75,000 of assistance to the trust territories, which include the Marianas Islands but not

Guam, the Caroline Islands, and the Marshall Islands, having a total population of some 90,000 people and no library facilities.

I urge the adoption of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GURNEY

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GURNEY: Page 2, strike out lines 1 through 11 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 101 of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended to read as follows:

"DURATION OF PROGRAM; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 101. (a) The Commissioner of Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Commissioner") shall carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years, a program for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by him, State plans for the further extension of public library services to areas without such services, or with inadequate services.

"(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, \$30,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$35,000,000; but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and each of the two succeeding fiscal years, only such sums may be appropriated as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, first of all may I reiterate and reemphasize that the minority position on this piece of legislation before us is wholeheartedly in support of the bill. However, I do think it should be pointed out there is a tremendous increase in authorizations over the present program as proposed by the legislation before us. My amendment would simply do this, as far as title I is concerned. The present rate of spending is \$25 million. The proposed rate of spending in the first year under the legislation before us here is \$35 million. My amendment strikes a balance in between of \$30 million.

Mr. Chairman, let me point out that if we are going to perform our job as responsible Members of Congress here, even for programs such as this which are completely uncontroversial—and I think that the House is almost in unanimous support of this—nonetheless, as responsible legislators, we have to fit the requirements of this program into the total money budget requirements. That is particularly true at a time like this in the Nation's history when we have demands on the Federal purse strings and Treasury in excess of almost any period in our history. I would like to point out under the bill we have before us the actual proposed increase in spending in title I over the present level is up 60 percent. For the second year as proposed it is up 100 percent. This is no minor increase even if this program is good. It is a very substantial increase. I would like to point out further to the Members of the House that if we enact

the proposed legislation before us in its present form, we will authorize for this program over a period of 5 years the sum of \$710 million. This is what we are talking about. Even if it is a good program, it is certainly the responsibility of this House of Representatives to fit this good program, even though it is not controversial, into the money requirements along with a lot of others. My own proposal in this title of the bill—and if it passes, there will be similar proposals in the next title—is simply to give a good, healthy increase. As a matter of fact, it is 20 percent. But my proposal is to give an increase which is reasonable and one which we can live within and fit in with the rest of the money requirements we have in so many of the programs which come before us each year.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Members of the House will favor this kind of approach. Of course, the other thing that the amendment does is authorize expenditures specifically for 2 years rather than for the 5 years proposed under the present legislation. For the life of me, I cannot follow this argument that you have to authorize for 5 years in order to permit people in the library program to make their plans. Everybody in the House knows this program will not be cut back even if we do authorize it only for 2 years. When we come back we will certainly continue it and probably at an increased level of spending.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PERKINS. I could understand the gentleman's argument in the event the States were not taking advantage of matching the funds. However, all of the States, with the exception of two States, are now overmatching these funds. Also, this need is such that the States would match the funds even if the amount were \$50 or \$60 million. So all you are doing here is depriving the States of services that they urgently need, that they can wisely plan for if orderly provisions is made for expanded authorization over a period of at least 5 years. Since the program is too small, anyway, in my judgment, you are simply throwing a monkey wrench into the operation of the program by your amendment. I certainly oppose the amendment for the reason that the amount offered as a substitute is totally inadequate.

Mr. GURNEY. May I say in answer to the gentleman—and I imagine my 5 minutes are running out very rapidly—the information I get is that almost all of the States, I think with the exception of two States, which I will not name here, are exceeding the matching requirements already. So I am not sure that the gentleman's point which he makes is a good one.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, simply completing my statement. I am not exactly sure that the gentleman's argument that we are going to cut back upon the incentives that we give the States is really well made, because the statistics, as I understand them, is that there is in every State, but two, a situation where we are actually exceeding on a local level—and by a very considerable amount—the amount of Federal input that we are making in this program.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that this is an important point that the gentleman made. Certainly, the entire thrust of this particular kind of legislation is to get the States and the localities to do a good deal more on their own.

Mr. Chairman, I remember during the hearings that we asked questions of witnesses as to whether or not there was a lot being done now in this direction by the States and local communities but I might say there is a whole lot that is not being done. However, it is very important and we need to stimulate and nurture at the local level the local effort.

Mr. Chairman, I would say that the gentleman's argument would not stand up on either question. If we put in more money at the Federal level, I am not exactly sure we will stimulate them on the local level.

Really, Mr. Chairman, my entire argument is that I believe the House of Representatives ought to look at this thing in a responsible fashion and give it a good healthy increase, which I am proposing in this amendment.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and hope that it will be rejected.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GURNEY], will not press this amendment too hard.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, all of us are concerned about staying within the budget limitation, and I am sure that as we go along in this Congress, there will be many ample opportunities to demonstrate that concern, as we have already demonstrated it.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman from Florida is well aware of the fact that this committee has tried very hard to come within the ball park on these authorizations when we had pending before us legislation asking for vastly more money than is authorized in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, in this title alone, the author of this legislation, one who is very closely related to library services in this country, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS], and who knows so well the needs of the libraries of this country, had proposed \$60 million in this title. With a heavy heart, we had to tell him we could not go to that amount.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations which handles this appropriation, a man who has a distinguished record in this Con-

gress was deeply concerned for the needs of the American people and also recommended \$60 million. However, with a heavy heart, we had to tell him that we felt we could not come up to that figure, simply because of the other needs of this country.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PUCINSKI. Let me finish my statement and then I shall yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman knows that to dilute title I would only compound the problems of our libraries.

Mr. Chairman, 30 witnesses came before this committee and pleaded that we not go below the level set in this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, we need 102 million more books that are going to be purchased by the libraries of this country this year. All over America there are books lying in warehouses and storehouses and in lockers which cannot find their way to the shelves because they do not have facilities and finances for cataloging these books and processing them in order to put them on the shelves.

Mr. Chairman, I say to the gentleman from Florida that we would be doing a great disservice if we tried to cut this title and the other titles.

We say we need 6,500 more trained librarians, the training of which will come out of title I.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS] so eloquently stated, the States now are doing all they can to meet these needs. I would think that all of us should rejoice in the fantastic renaissance that is sweeping America in reference to library services.

Mr. Chairman, I know of no greater thrill to a parent; being a parent myself, than to see my own children voluntarily walking into a library and show an interest in the books deposited there.

So while I congratulate and commend the gentleman for his efforts at economy, I do hope that he will not persist on this amendment because, as the gentleman knows, we have pared this bill down to the barebone limit and to continue cutting any further on this bill would indeed be setting the clock back.

On the 5-year proposal, the gentleman was present when some of the most highly respected librarians in this country appeared and said, "Look you have stimulated our State legislatures and our State legislatures now want to help us. Make this a 5-year program so that we can look down range and see what we can expect."

The Congress can always work its will. If at any point along the line we feel that less money is necessary, Congress can make those changes. So I hope the gentleman will not press for his amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GURNEY. I appreciate the efforts of the gentleman from Illinois in trimming down some of the other proposals that were above his. I would like to ask

the gentleman from Illinois what the money proposals were in this particular title, that is, the proposals of the administration—what was the President's program that he sent down?

Mr. PUCINSKI. It was \$7,500,000 less than we are recommending. The President recommended \$27,500,000 which is \$2,500,000 over what we are spending now. We recommended on the basis of compelling testimony before our committee by some of the most highly respected librarians in America \$35 million or \$7,500,000 more.

Mr. GURNEY. That was only for the first year; was it not?

Mr. PUCINSKI. That was for the first year for the whole title.

As I said in my opening remarks, we recommended \$31 million over the administration's request. But keep in mind that \$13 million of that is for two totally new titles which are extremely important if the library services are to do their job.

In the final analysis, I can assure you the States and the communities that have services offered in these two new titles are going to save money in the end.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GURNEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments, under the rule the Committee will rise.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14050) to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act, pursuant to House Resolution 868, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 337, nays 2, answered "present" 2, not voting 91, as follows:

[Roll No. 123]

YEAS—337

Abbutt	Annunzio	Bennett
Adair	Ashbrook	Betts
Adams	Ashley	Bingham
Addabbo	Ashmore	Boggs
Albert	Aspinall	Boland
Anderson, Ill.	Bandstra	Bolling
Anderson, Tenn.	Barling	Bow
Andrews	Bates	Brademas
Glenn	Battin	Bray
Andrews, N. Dak.	Beckworth	Brock
	Belcher	Brooks
	Bell	Broomfield

Brown, Clarence J., Jr.	Hansen, Iowa	Pike
Broyhill, N.C.	Hansen, Wash.	Pirnie
Broyhill, Va.	Harvey, Ind.	Poage
Buchanan	Harvey, Mich.	Poff
Burke	Hathaway	Pool
Burleson	Hays	Price
Burton, Utah	Hébert	Pucinski
Byrne, Pa.	Hechler	Purcell
Byrnes, Wis.	Helstoski	Quile
Cahill	Hicks	Quillen
Callan	Holland	Race
Carter	Horton	Randall
Casey	Hosmer	Redlin
Cederberg	Howard	Reid, Ill.
Chief	Hull	Reid, N.Y.
Clancy	Hungate	Reifel
Clark	Hutchinson	Reinecke
Clausen, Don H.	Ichord	Reuss
Cleveland	Jarman	Rhodes, Ariz.
Clevenger	Jennings	Rhodes, Pa.
Collier	Joelson	Rivers, Alaska
Conte	Johnson, Calif.	Robison
Cooley	Johnson, Okla.	Rodino
Corbett	Johnson, Pa.	Rogers, Colo.
Corman	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Fla.
Craley	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Tex.
Cramer	Karsten	Ronan
Culver	Kastenmeier	Rooney, Pa.
Cunningham	Kee	Rosenthal
Curtin	Keith	Roudebush
Dague	Kelly	Roush
Daniels	Keogh	Roybal
Davis, Ga.	King, Calif.	Rumsfeld
Davis, Wis.	King, N.Y.	Ryan
de la Garza	King, Utah	Satterfield
Delaney	Kirwan	St Germain
Dent	Kluczynski	St. Onge
Denton	Kornegay	Saylor
Derwinski	Krebs	Scheuer
Devine	Kunkel	Schisler
Diggs	Kupferman	Schmidhauser
Dingell	Laird	Schneebell
Dole	Langen	Schweiker
Donohue	Latta	Secrest
Dorn	Lennon	Selden
Dow	Lipscob	Senner
Dowdy	Long, La.	Shibley
Downing	Long, Md.	Sickles
Dulski	Love	Sisk
Duncan, Oreg.	McCarthy	Skubitz
Duncan, Tenn.	McClory	Slack
Dwyer	McCulloch	Smith, Calif.
Edmondson	McDade	Smith, Iowa
Edwards, Calif.	McDowell	Smith, Va.
Edwards, La.	McEwen	Springer
Erlenborn	McFall	Stagers
Evans, Colo.	McGrath	Stalbaum
Everett	McMillan	Stanton
Fallon	McVicker	Steed
Farbstein	Macdonald	Stratton
Fascell	MacGregor	Stubblefield
Feighan	Machen	Sullivan
Findley	Mackay	Sweeney
Fino	Mackie	Talcott
Ford, Gerald R.	Madden	Taylor
Ford	Mahon	Teague, Calif.
William D.	Mailliard	Teague, Tex.
Fountain	Marsh	Tenzer
Fraser	Mathias	Thomas
Frelinghuysen	Matthews	Thompson, Tex.
Friedel	May	Thomson, Wis.
Fulton, Pa.	Meeds	Todd
Fuqua	Michel	Tuck
Gallagher	Minish	Tunney
Garmatz	Minshall	Tuten
Gathings	Mize	Udall
Gettys	Moeller	Ullman
Giamo	Monagan	Utt
Gibbons	Moore	Van Deerlin
Gilbert	Moorhead	Vanik
Gilligan	Morgan	Vigorito
Goodell	Morris	Waggonner
Grabowski	Morse	Walker, Miss.
Gray	Mosher	Walker, N. Mex.
Green, Oreg.	Murphy, Ill.	Watkins
Green, Pa.	Murphy, N.Y.	Watts
Greigg	Natcher	Weitner
Grider	Nedzi	Whalley
Griffiths	Nelsen	White, Idaho
Gross	O'Hara, Ill.	White, Tex.
Grover	O'Hara, Mich.	Whitener
Gubser	O'Konski	Widnall
Gurney	Olsen, Mont.	Wilson, Bob
Hagan, Ga.	Olsen, Minn.	Wolf
Hagen, Calif.	O'Neal, Ga.	Wright
Haley	O'Neill, Mass.	Wyatt
Hall	Ottinger	Wydler
Halleck	Patman	Yates
Halpern	Patten	Young
Hampilton	Pepper	Younger
Hanley	Perkins	Zablocki
	Philbin	
	Pickle	

	NAYS—2	
Curtis	Harsha	
	ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2	
Cabell	Farnsley	
	NOT VOTING—91	
Abernethy	Flynt	Murray
Andrews, George W.	Fogarty	Nix
Arends	Foley	O'Brien
Ayres	Fulton, Tenn.	Passman
Barrett	Gonzalez	Pelly
Berry	Hanna	Powell
Blatnik	Hansen, Idaho	Rees
Bolton	Hardy	Resnick
Brown, Calif.	Hawkins	Rivers, S.C.
Burton, Calif.	Henderson	Roberts
Callaway	Herlong	Roncallo
Cameron	Holifield	Rooney, N.Y.
Carey	Huot	Rostenkowski
Celler	Irwin	Scott
Chamberlain	Jacobs	Shriver
Clawson, Del.	Jonas	Sikes
Cohelan	Jones, N.C.	Smith, N.Y.
Colmer	Karth	Stafford
Conable	Landrum	Stephens
Conyers	Leggett	Thompson, N.J.
Daddario	Martin, Ala.	Toll
Dawson	Martin, Mass.	Trimble
Dickinson	Martin, Nebr.	Tupper
Dyal	Matsunaga	Vivian
Edwards, Ala.	Miller	Watson
Ellsworth	Mills	Whitten
Evens, Tenn.	Mink	Williams
Farnum	Morrison	Willis
Fisher	Morton	Wilson,
Flood	Moss	Charles H.
	Multer	

So the bill was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Miller with Mr. Del Clawson.
Mr. Dyal with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Conable.
Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Passman with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Callaway.
Mr. Whitten with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
Mr. Williams with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Fogarty with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Leggett.
Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Pelly.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Martin of Alabama.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Tupper.
Mr. George W. Andrews with Mr. Watson.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Shriver.
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
Mr. Henderson with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Trimble with Mr. Stafford.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Rostenkowski.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Irwin.
Mr. Burton of California with Mr. Carey.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Farnum.
Mr. Gonzalez with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Vivian.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Willis.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Toll.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Fulton of Tennessee.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Roncallo with Mr. Nix.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. Rees with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Cameron with Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Jones of North Carolina.
Mr. Flood with Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Flynt with Mr. Jacobs.
Mr. Foley with Mrs. Mink.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Huot.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was present in the Chamber immediately prior to rollcall 123. I was called from the Chamber on urgent business related to a region within which my district is located. When I returned, the rollcall had been concluded.

I fully support the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966. I congratulate the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] on the bill. I regret that I was not here to cast my vote along with the overwhelming number of other Members of the House. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF JUNE 6

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader as to the program for the rest of the week, and the program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the distinguished minority leader, we have concluded the legislative program for this week and will ask to go over, upon the announcement of the legislative program for next week.

The program for next week is as follows:

Monday is Consent Calendar day.

There are 10 bills under suspension of the rules:

H.R. 14643, International Education Act of 1966,

H.R. 13650, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act,

H.R. 13651, providing for collection of claims of United States,

H.R. 13652, statute of limitations for certain actions brought by the Government,

H.R. 14182, to provide for judgment for costs against the United States,

H.R. 10, self-employed individuals tax retirement amendments,

H.R. 14909, designating certain Veterans' Administration facilities,

H.R. 14312, increasing authorization for Missouri River Basin,

H.R. 698, to establish Guadalupe Mountains National Park, and

S. 2393, to provide for additional career positions in certain departments and agencies.

Tuesday is Private Calendar day. Also on Tuesday the Legislative Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1967, and S. 1357, the Bail Reform Act of 1966, an open rule with 2 hours of debate.

For Wednesday and the balance of the week:

H.R. 15202, to increase the debt ceiling limitation,

S. 2950, the defense procurement authorization for fiscal year 1967, with an open rule and 4 hours of debate, waiving points of order, and

H.R. 14929, the Food for Freedom Act of 1966, with an open rule and 4 hours of debate, waiving points of order.

This announcement is made subject to the usual reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time, and any further program may be announced later.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY, JUNE 6

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Would the distinguished majority leader answer this question, if he is in a position to do so—there have been some rumors to the effect that there may be a 10-day recess over the Fourth of July. Could the distinguished majority leader give us any information that he might be in a position to give us at this time concerning this information.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. I am happy the distinguished minority leader has brought up this matter because I would like to advise the Members of the House what the thinking of the leadership on both sides of the aisle is with reference to this.

I am happy to say that the Speaker of the House and I have had this matter under consideration, and we have discussed it with the leadership on the other side. We are very much in favor of a vacation over the Fourth of July. I would say to the gentleman, I think it is 99 percent certain at this time that when we adjourn on Thursday evening before the Fourth of July, that is on Thursday, June 30, we will have a vacation to Monday, July 11.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am sure that all Members on both sides of the aisle are pleased with the announcement of the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is not speaking for all the Members. When are we going to adjourn?

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS. Could the distinguished majority leader suggest when this Congress is going to adjourn, if it does not take care of its business in the regular order?

Mr. ALBERT. I would say to the distinguished gentleman that we hope to adjourn at a reasonably early date and we do not believe that a 1-week vacation, it really amounts to only about 4 legislative days, is going to impair the opportunity for the House to adjourn.

Mr. CURTIS. We are supposed by law to adjourn not later than July 30. Are we going to meet that date?

Mr. ALBERT. That supposition is, of course, subject to certain other provisions of the same act to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. CURTIS. Only if the Congress by action does so. But this is a statutory date and I think it is about time that we exercised a little self-discipline.

Mr. ALBERT. I hope that we will be able to do that. I would like to adjourn at an early date. I can say to the gentleman, we will program bills just as fast as we can and we ask the cooperation and patience of the distinguished gentleman in expediting bills out of his committee and the other committees of the House. Of course, the gentleman's committee has many major, important bills.

Mr. CURTIS. I think they have been reported out of committee, I might say to the distinguished majority leader. I think the Committee on Ways and Means has reported out its legislation.

Mr. ALBERT. It has and we are asking all committees to act expeditiously.

Mr. CURTIS. If the gentleman from Michigan will yield further, I simply do not want this to go by on the assumption that everybody was in agreement on this because there are many of us who are not in agreement with this kind of schedule and I am not speaking just for myself.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for this information

TRAINING OF HANDPICKED YOUNG PEOPLE FROM LATIN AMERICA IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Mr. POLANCO-ABREU. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Puerto Rico?

There was no objection.

Mr. POLANCO-ABREU. Mr. Speaker, in these days when we read from time to time of thousands of handpicked young people from Latin America being transported to Communist countries for intensive training in communism and subversion, I am sure you share with me concern for the type of world that these young indoctrines may create when they are turned loose with fanaticism, discipline, and studied efficiency to infiltrate respectable organizations, democratic institutions, and governments friendly to us. We may expect that a primary purpose in this training is to equip them to inspire and create the climate for wars of national liberation, to tumble governments, and to spread confusion, chaos, and terror, all of which is meant to isolate the strongholds of democracy and to weaken them.

For example, the University of Political Studies in Prague enrolls 5,000 from Latin America. The Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow has an enrollment of 30,000 from worldwide sources, including a large body from Latin America. Communist China paid out \$2 million in 2 years to transport Peruvian youths to Red China for training. Additional hundreds are taken to Cuba and other special groups to Moscow and Peking.

In this sense, I feel it important to include in the extension and revision of my remarks an article in two parts by Manuel Rivera Matos, which appeared in *El Imparcial*, of San Juan, P.R., on March 17 and March 23, which told encouragingly of the Inter-American School for Political Education in San Jose, Costa Rica.

This is a small school, with limited funds and facilities, but which has the purpose of training leaders in the democratic ideology of political organization and action, as well as leadership and effective communication. The school was founded by ex-President Jose Figueres, of Costa Rica, a real patriot and a true champion of democracy. The directors of the school are working with dedication and energy.

The Inter-American School for Political Education, founded in late 1959, is the only institution of this kind on an international level. Its enrollment is not large, but it is a beginning. I should like to see all possible encouragement and help given to the Inter-American School for Political Education, and I should like to see other schools of this nature established in other Latin American countries and in the United States.

In this connection, I am pleased that there is pending on the House Calendar, H.R. 9713, which would create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Acad-

emy. It would be well for the Congress to approve this bill.

The articles on the Inter-American School for Political Education follow:

[From the San Juan (P.R.) *El Imparcial*, Mar. 19, 1966]

A SCHOOL TO SERVE DEMOCRACY (By Manuel Rivera Matos)

For the past six years an Inter-American School for Political Education has been in operation in Costa Rica. Many Puerto Ricans, some as professors and some as students, have been associated with this institution of political instruction. Last November it was my turn to give three lectures on methods of mass communication, based on the political experience of Puerto Rico. Few of our countrymen know the origin, functions and purpose of this institution, and its valuable service to democracy.

The School was founded late in 1959, at a meeting held in the country home of ex-President Jose Figueres of Costa Rica, an estate which bears the poetic name of "The Endless Struggle." The meeting was attended by representatives of democratic parties and groups from throughout Latin America and the United States, who there laid the organizational and doctrinal foundations for the new institutions. Up to that time, the democratic forces of the Americas had no institution of this kind at an international level. The communists, on the other hand, had accumulated 40 years of experience with a vast system of schools for large-scale training of leadership cadres and youth leaders throughout the world.

The establishment of the School rests on the principle that "ideas cannot survive by themselves. Noble, generous and evident though they may be, they need to be defended by honest and able men." And the objectives of the institution were determined by:

1. In general, the democratic groups of this area lack the experience and technical know-how which are necessary to political organization and action, and they have had little opportunity to train a corps of leaders.
2. These groups must be helped to spell out their ideologies in the light of the principles, teachings, experience and positive realizations of practical democracy.
3. It is desirable to maintain a clearing house of information and a center of coordination for all democratic groups.
4. It is imperative to prepare all of our leaders for the effort to achieve continental unity within the framework of democratic inter-Americanism without imperialism.

In keeping with these objectives five fields of study have been established:

1. Strategy and tactics for achieving and maintaining power for the defense and application of democracy.
2. Studies of social and economic realities and of principles, measures and methods for the development and welfare of the Latin American peoples.
3. Geopolitics of the hemisphere.
4. Interpretation of Latin American history and of political and social events that may arise.
5. Responsibilities of political parties in international politics.

The courses are taught over a ten-week period and they cover, among others: public speaking and principles and techniques of communication; public relations; the exercise of power; theory and practice of political parties; analysis of the history of Latin America; history of the development of political institutions in the United States; sociology and political economy; economic geography of Latin America; international relations; trade unionism; and cooperative movements.

An element in the operation of the School is the Academic Council, in which the director of the institution is represented. The responsibility of ideological orientation rests with the sponsoring political parties.

The institution is at present under the directorship of a Paraguayan professor, Dr. Elpidio Yegros, a learned and kind man. He is inured to struggle and to the discipline of hardship. He has been rendered morally and intellectually capable for this work by his solid knowledge of the realities and problems of Latin America, generated by twenty-five years of revolutionary action against the dictatorship and oligarchies of his country, where he has been subject to persecution, imprisonment and exile.

The educational function of the School is directed principally to the instruction of youth leaders in political action, as well as to counteracting tactics of communist infiltration. Many of the graduates hold positions of leadership in their respective parties, as well as government posts in countries where their political ideology has been successful, such as Puerto Rico and Venezuela. To date, 39 democratic parties and civic organizations in the continent have sent young students, with transportation and living expenses paid by the School. Expenses of foreign professors are also covered by the School. Enrollment for the courses fluctuates between 30 and 40 students; the class in which I participated was attended by 27 students from ten countries, including three from Puerto Rico.

The School is located at a country estate called "La Catalina," some 24 kilometers from San Jose, the capital. The living quarters consist of cottages set up in a forest of tall, murmuring pines, and there is a central building with a conference room, dining room, library, recreation rooms, offices and kitchen, as well as a swimming-pool. The weather is ideal, and the atmosphere peaceful and subdued. There are no residents for several miles around, and no noises, except the pleasurable ones of Nature. Before your eyes lies the beauty of the central plateau of San Jose, with its exuberant splash of green. In short, it is a place of placid solitude and of invigorating stimulation for mind and spirit; it could have been a paradise for mystics and artists.

[From the San Juan (P.R.) *El Imparcial*, Mar. 23, 1966]

(Part II)

In my first article about the Inter-American School for Political Education in Costa Rica, I explained its origin, operations, and the valuable services which it is rendering to prepare youth leaders for the inspired and intelligent defense of democratic institutions in our hemisphere. In its ideology, the School is clearly in favor of the social reforms so badly needed in our lands.

In our American countries liberty, alone, is not enough. What is the meaning, to those forsaken by fortune, of a regime of freedom which fails to eradicate extreme poverty, ignorance, illness, exploitation and injustice? Crushed by those circumstances people end up by losing faith in democracy, and they embrace with irrational fervor any doctrine that will promise a fairer deal, even when the price is the total loss of the basic liberties of Man. Young people from the universities, who finish their studies to find themselves jobless; the working classes who live in dire poverty, denied the most elementary needs, these are the ferment of the subversive rebellions of our times. We have often observed this phenomenon in the contemporary world, and it has always been the germinating medium for totalitarian systems. For this reason, the School advocates reorganization of the feudal structure, where it exists in American societies, so that wealth may not be a monopoly of a

privileged minority in detriment to the common welfare.

I wish to make special reference to the mass programs of readiness which international communism is conducting for youth leaders, to propagate its ideas and promote infiltration tactics. At the University for Political Studies in Prague, 5,000 young people from Latin America are currently receiving training. The Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow has an enrollment of 30,000 students from all over the world, among which there are large groups of Latin Americans. Not long ago 600 rural leaders from Ecuador were taken to Moscow, where they were given training in their native language. And, in the last two years, Peking spent \$2 million in air transportation to take Peruvian youths to Red China for training. To these mass training programs must be added the training centers operating in Leningrad and Havana. These young people, rendered fanatic and communist indoctrinated into rigorous discipline, spill themselves upon the Latin American countries and other continents, to carry out subversive work along well-defined lines.

What does the training consist of? In addition to ideological indoctrination, students are trained for manipulated revolutionary action along predetermined patterns. They are taught techniques of sabotage and terrorism, guerrilla warfare, mass agitation, effective propaganda methods, etc. And we already know that in the leadership cadres of communism everything proceeds with inflexible discipline and blind obedience to orders from above. These agitators are present in all protest activities which may generate disorder and social discontent. They frequently hide behind causes that seem attractive and enticing to idealists, such as pacifist movements, fronts of national liberation, and so forth. It is no easy task, then, to combat well-organized groups of people with blind faith, who believe that they hold in their hands the key to absolute truth and human salvation.

Confronted with this reality full of perils, what do our nations do? The Inter-American School for Political Education in Costa Rica, in its few years of operation, has been able to train only 351 students, who form the vanguard for countering, in the measure of their strength and opportunities, the communist infiltration in their countries. Their efforts are noble, but the effect minimal, compared to the gigantic proportions of the infiltration activities of international communism. We have faith in the impregnability of our democratic institutions and the basic goodness of our principles, but the underlying principle of the School is that "ideas cannot survive by themselves. Noble, generous and evident though they may be, they must be defended by honest and able men."

The institution has lived a precarious economic existence. It thrives on the contributions of democratic movements in the Americas. It is currently campaigning to raise \$50,000 for the purchase of facilities. I appeal to the genuine upholders of democratic principles, to the generous hearts, and to the civic and economic institutions of our country to make possible this modest help, in order to preserve this center, which is a workshop of study and training for the defense of democratic ideals.

FATHER'S DAY

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, the family is society's basic unit. And there cannot be any disagreement with the fact that a family needs two parents. Unfortunately, many families have only one parent and in most cases it is the mother.

It has come as a shock to most Americans to learn that an estimated 2 million children now live in homes which do not have fathers and I am sure it is hardly an accident that an estimated 80 percent of our juvenile delinquents come from fatherless homes.

The American home should be the center of strength and stability, and it generally is. But it is most likely to fulfill this role properly when the leadership, strength, and guidance of a father is present.

The American father is a constant source of moral strength to his growing children. Together with a mother of his family, he enables his children to develop to their fullest physical, emotional, intellectual, and moral capacities.

Consequently, I must admit that it came as quite a surprise to me recently to learn that Father's Day has never achieved the official recognition it so keenly deserves.

I do not mean to detract from the importance of American women and Mother's Day.

The Congress of the United States acted wisely in 1914 when it resolved to direct the President to proclaim Mother's Day annually, with all due pomp and ceremony. I think the American family would benefit greatly if Father's Day, which up until now has been an occasion sponsored by a private trade organization, were elevated to the same status as Mother's Day. Toward that end I have submitted a resolution asking Congress to direct and request the President to annually proclaim Father's Day.

We must face up to the fact that we have two kinds of fatherless homes in this country. First, is the home that is literally without a father. Generally speaking these are in our low-income homes. In addition, however, there are countless homes—in our middle and upper classes—which are figuratively without fathers. That is, the family has a father who is always away on business, who works late every night of the week, who spends his weekends at the golf course, and is away from home so often so as to deprive his children of his necessary influence.

I think all Americans should take a fresh look at the role of the father as a stabilizing family influence in a turbulent world. The creation of a Father's Day that achieves greater status through official recognition by Congress and the President will, I am hopeful, reaffirm the importances of fathers, and in some measure, help strengthen American families.

WOMEN WALK THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS UNAFRAID IN JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter and tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, recently the National Observer published an article pointing to the low crime rate in the city of Johnstown, Pa., which leads the Nation with a record of 328 crimes per 100,000 residents as opposed to the national average of 1,361.2 per 100,000. Of the 12 lowest crime cities, 6 are in Pennsylvania and 4 of those are in coal-mining regions.

The article could be a source of valuable information for sociologists and criminologists seeking to establish environmental reasons for the unprecedented number of offenses against law and order that has brought terror into many communities. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

My own observation is that coal miners, steelworkers, and laborers and their neighbors have developed an unusual devotion to country and to their fellow men because they have put so much effort into making the United States the great nation they want it to be. Their own parents worked hard and long with a fierce pride in their accomplishments, and they have reared their families in the same philosophy. Parental respect and love of God and country have come with each succeeding generation. With such dedication evolving throughout a community, regard for a neighbor's person and property becomes an innate characteristic.

We have a few individuals who do not conform and sometimes stray, but these exceptions only serve to arouse in others a determination to make their children exemplary citizens. We are proud of these communities and we invite any study that may lead to national improvement.

The article follows:

WHY POLICE RADIOS ARE SILENT IN JOHNSTOWN: "WOMEN WALK THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS UNAFRAID"

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Capt. Sammy Coco, chief of detectives on the Johnstown police force, is one of the toughest cops in western Pennsylvania. They say around here that Sammy and his crew always get their man, which is perhaps one of the many reasons why this hazy community of coal and steel workers has the lowest crime rate of the 184 metropolitan areas of the United States.

The crime rate here is really low, with so few serious crimes that Sammy Coco has plenty of time to concentrate on getting his man. According to the FBI's uniform crime reports, the Johnstown area has only 328 serious crimes a year for every 100,000 people, a rate that is one-fourth the national average and one-tenth the rate in the leading crime cities of Los Angeles and Las Vegas.

There's so little crime that the police radios are sometimes silent for days on end, police-court sessions are canceled for lack of business, women walk their neighborhood streets unafraid, and—according to Police Lieut. Melvin Causar, who conducted a survey of his own—there are always a couple of dozen autos parked downtown with the keys in the ignition.

CRIMES THAT ARE UNCOMMON

"You'll even find cars parked at the curb with the engines running," says Lieutenant Causar, proud that in a two-county area of 276,000 persons, auto theft is not common,

armed robbery is highly unusual, and murder and rape are rare.

How does an industrial town keep its citizens from molesting each other, from swiping cars, from trafficking in narcotics? Can something be learned from Johnstown?

Ask these questions here, and everyone has a different theory. Police officials believe police efficiency has something to do with it. School officials say it's education and discipline of the young. Politicians say it's the healthy political climate. Clergymen say religious training is a major factor. And the man in the street—likely to be a first-generation or second-generation Czech, Pole, Italian, Austrian, or German—says it could be the vestige of old-country family traditions.

Perhaps they are all correct, for other areas of Pennsylvania that closely resemble Johnstown—Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Lancaster—also have low crime rates. The ingredients that have shaped the character of these communities are everywhere in evidence in Johnstown.

IT BEGINS WITH DISCIPLINE

"Discipline is very important," says Albert Rubis, the mild but obviously firm principal of Johnstown High School. "You have to go all the way with it or you're in trouble. On the first day of every fall semester, for instance, I address the students and instruct them to get rid of all the bad habits they picked up during the summer—have their hair cut and wear proper clothes. Those that don't are sent home, and the parents are almost always in our corner."

Mr. Rubis says the student body has freedom, but everyone understands the ground rules and knows the consequences of infractions. Two seniors a year ago, for example, were expelled for a semester after Mr. Rubis found them fist fighting in the cafeteria. There are few fist fights at Johnstown High.

Johnstown has no narcotics problem. In his 18 years on the police force, Lieutenant Causer, who is the juvenile officer, says he has seen only one stick of marijuana—and it belonged to a transient. Certainly Johnstown has most of the juvenile problems here that are found in other cities of equal size, but troublesome incidents generally are not as frequent or as severe as elsewhere. "We'll have pretty serious fights," says Lieutenant Causer, "but always with fists. If there's a switchblade [knife] in town, I don't know about it. The kids here aren't vicious."

The amount of juvenile trouble is small enough so the police and social agencies have enough time to deal with the smallest of incidents. If a half-dozen boys are noticed idling on a street corner, the authorities go to work to find something for them to do. The downtown Teen Center has more than 5,000 youngsters in active membership.

"SOMETHING IS UP"

If a girl plays truant from her junior high school, a notation to this effect appears on a file card on her in the police station. When a group of boys two years ago showed up for school wearing distinctive black sport shirts, the principal immediately informed the police that "Something is up," and the juvenile officers were in to break up the beginnings of a gang.

Although the Johnstown area is largely urban, built around the Bethlehem Steel and U.S. Steel mills, a small-town atmosphere pervades. "People in this town have nose trouble," says Police Capt. Steven Harris. "Everyone in town is minding everyone else's business, and this helps us out. They're always calling in here to check things out."

Dr. George Walter, professor of sociology at the local University of Pittsburgh branch and a former mayor, theorizes that the crazy-quilt pattern of political subdivisions around Johnstown—19 in all—promotes a spirit of community in each subdivision that helps keep crime down.

"These are primary relationships," he says. "If a kid smokes on one end of the block, the other end of the block is concerned."

FILLING ITS PAPER WITH TIDBITS

The local newspaper, the Johnstown Tribune-Democrat, helps keep up this community pressure. Although it has a sizable circulation (59,000) and a staff of 80, it maintains the chummy flavor of a village weekly. Perhaps because there is so little crime or political corruption for it to fasten upon, it fills its pages with neighborhood tidbits.

Says Dr. Walter: "As the saying around here goes, you could come home from work for 40 years and kiss your wife, but on one night you might give her the back of your hand and you'll read about it the next day on the back page of the Tribune-Democrat."

The most enduring problem the police have is with drinking and gambling, standard ingredients in towns that live on muscle, mines, and open-hearth furnaces. But even drinking and gambling problems, by comparison with those in other communities, seem minimal.

"Don't get me wrong," says Police Chief Robert Burkhart, a quiet, affable policeman with 29 years on the force. "We have a lot of drinking here, but not like it used to be. Since TV came along, the bars aren't doing the business any more. The men come out of the mills, grab a six-pack, and go home with it."

"JURIES HERE ARE FUNNY"

Captain Coco regularly raids the three gambling enterprises in town—numbers books that are believed to be independent rather than syndicate-related. But it's difficult to prosecute here. "The juries here are funny," smiles Bob Gleason, a young criminal law attorney who also heads the Young Republicans here. "They're tough on any kind of violence, but they don't like to convict on drinking or gambling."

Mr. Gleason and Captain Coco are regular adversaries in the courtroom, scrapping over gambling pinches and burglary raps. Yet each holds a high regard for the talents of the other. "I'll get my man off on 12 burglaries," Mr. Gleason says admiringly, "but Sammy'll get him on the 13th. Once you're down with Sammy, he's going to bring you up on any little thing until he gets you."

The 50-year-old Captain Coco, the most controversial figure in Johnstown, candidly admits he uses every possible trick, device, and loophole available to him when it comes to punishing a man he knows is guilty of a crime.

"I never bring a man up on charges unless I'm positive he's guilty," he says. But then he gets the works. No violence, no rough stuff; nobody has ever accused him of that. But he uses techniques used by policemen the world over to discourage further crime.

"Gleason claims he's beaten me on a dozen cases, but I didn't lose any of them completely," says Captain Coco. "I'll get the mayor to set bail so high that the man can't meet it, so even when Gleason gets him off on a technicality he's stewed for four months in jail."

HIS SPECTACULAR CATCHES

Getting out of town after staging a holdup is not likely to do a criminal much good either. Captain Coco believes the potential criminal must be aware that the police will track him down anywhere in order to bring him to justice. His spectacular catches in Miami, Chicago, Detroit, and other distant cities quite naturally receive big play in the press.

Some of Captain Coco's techniques are condemned by a number of prominent Johnstown residents; Dr. Walter, the sociologist, for example, busted Captain Coco to patrolman while he was mayor. But Captain Coco appears to have the solid backing of the current mayor, Kenneth Tompkins. A Republi-

can so independent in politics that even his own party still opposes him. Mayor Tompkins brought Captain Coco back from his beat to head the detective division. "He delivers the goods, that's all I ask," the mayor barks.

In neighboring Somerset County, part of the Johnstown metropolitan area, a teenager caught drinking can expect a \$25 fine, and a mugging is worth a year and a half in prison. But sentences over five years are rare. "If our institutions and modern methods can't rehabilitate a defendant in 2½ to 5 years, then a longer term won't help," says Judge Thomas F. Lansbury. "Our juries here are very careful, but very firm. They tend to be a little sympathetic toward a defendant, and his guilt has to be clearly shown, but if it is, they want him properly sentenced."

It's generally agreed here that the near absence of racial tension in Johnstown contributes to the low crime rate. There are 3,700 Negroes in the area, but the incidence of crime among them is not disproportionate.

A MEASURE OF INITIATIVE

The economic position of the Negro here is not much better than it is elsewhere. Closed job categories are gradually opening up, however, and there seems to be enough hope among Negroes that tensions and crime are kept down. "It's not unusual to see them run the bad guys out of town themselves," says Captain Coco.

Housing for Negroes is not good, but then housing throughout the community is aging and modest. Most of the town was built between 1889 and 1925, after the famous flood of 1889 destroyed the old Johnstown and killed more than 2,000 residents. When the steel industry is suffering, as it was four years ago, unemployment goes up to as much as 16 percent, the young people leave, and the older ones tighten their belts. When prosperity returns, the atmosphere of adversity lingers.

Most police chiefs around the Nation complain that when unemployment goes up, so does the crime rate. Not so in Johnstown. The people here are accustomed to adversity. Probe them for weaknesses, and you strike granite.

"Some of our children may seem to lack common courtesy," say the Rev. J. Clark George, principal of Bishop McCort High School. "But their parents have grounded them solidly in morals, ethics, and religion."

It may be the low crime rate here has something to do with the fact that Sammy Coco is one of the toughest cops in western Pennsylvania. It may also be that the people of Johnstown themselves are tougher than most modern Americans.

Twelve lowest crime cities

(Crimes per 100,000 residents)

Johnstown, Pa.....	328.0
Lancaster, Pa.....	399.7
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.....	463.6
Manchester, N.H.....	507.8
Utica-Rome, N.Y.....	509.8
Altoona, Pa.....	518.3
Reading, Pa.....	538.5
Wheeling, W. Va.....	539.4
Binghamton, N.Y.....	546.9
Scranton, Pa.....	563.3
Provo-Orem, Utah.....	570.0
Pittsfield, Mass.....	588.6
(National average.....)	1,361.2)

—JUDE WANNISKI.

NEW WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT AT COOSA RIVER NEWS-PRINT MILL

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLENN ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have in my congressional district the Coosa River Newsprint Division of the Kimberly-Clark Corp., at Coosa Pines, Ala., where newsprint is turned out in large volume for the newspapers of the South.

Recently two accomplishments were announced by this distinguished company which demonstrates its leadership in the production of paper and the enlightened sense of public responsibility possessed by its management.

Now under construction at the Coosa River mill is a new paper machine which, upon completion, will make the facility the Nation's largest newsprint mill. When the new machine goes into operation in the summer of 1967, it will produce as much as 150,000 tons of newsprint per year. This will increase the mill's capacity by 62 percent—to 440,000 tons annually.

Mr. Speaker, I particularly want to commend to the attention of my colleagues Kimberly-Clark's second accomplishment, which concerns a great national problem, water pollution.

Recently, Mr. Robert G. Shirriff, Coosa River mill manager, set into preliminary operation a new water pollution control plant built by the company at a cost of \$2.5 million. Designed to treat up to 50 million gallons a day of paper mill waste, the installation is expected to reach full operating capacity by midsummer. It is one of the largest pollution control units ever built by a paper company.

Its treatment facilities include a mechanical clarifier that removes nearly 60 tons of suspended solids and other oxygen-consuming materials per day from the water, and also a 370-acre aeration pond. This man-made basin, 2½ miles long, holds up to 1.4 billion gallons of water, where wastes are further settled and broken down by natural chemical reactions.

The plant takes advantage of the latest techniques in improving water quality and meets or exceeds all the standards established by the Alabama Pollution Control Commission for treatment of water discharges by industrial plants in the State.

Mr. Speaker, Kimberly-Clark's new water pollution plant at Coosa Pines is an excellent example of private industry accepting its responsibility to meet a public problem. It solidifies our faith in the free enterprise system.

REVENUE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11487) to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

The Chair hears none, and without objection appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITENER, McMILLAN, DOWDY, FUQUA, NELSEN, HARSHA, and BROYHILL of Virginia.

MINUTES OF FIRST ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, not only America but the whole world is aware of the great patriotic organization, the American Legion and all that it has meant, means, and will mean in the protection and perpetuation of freedom in our country and in the world.

Not only all legionnaires but all Americans and all who love and cherish freedom will find immensely interesting the first minutes of the organizational meeting of the American Legion, on American soil, at the Statler Hotel in St. Louis, Mo., May 6, 1919, when 41 veterans, many of them possessors of great American names, initiated this distinguished organization.

One of Mrs. Pepper's and my devoted friends and neighbors in Miami, Fla., Capt. George H. Maines, kept the minutes of this significant meeting. I have a letter from Captain Maines sending me the copy of the minutes of this first organizational meeting of the Legion in the United States telling me about the event together with the call for veterans to attend this organizational meeting which appeared in the Miami Beach Times of May 20, 1966.

As a tribute to these veterans, who held this first organizational meeting of the American Legion on American soil, and to the great patriotic organization, the American Legion which this meeting launched, I ask that the letter of Captain Maines and the page from the Miami Beach Times, Miami, Fla., of May 20, 1966, to which I referred, appear following my remarks in the body of the RECORD. I am sure this meaningful record will be a source not only of information but of inspiration to all who are privileged to see it:

MIAMI BEACH TIMES,
Miami Beach, Fla., May 21, 1966.

Hon. CLAUDE PEPPER.

Here is the copy of the first record ever kept in the United States when 41 of us met on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Statler in St. Louis May 6, 1919. It was called The Preliminary Caucus to discuss and make plans for the caucus of The American Legion May 8, 9, 10 which was held at the Shubert Theatre, St. Louis, Mo (across street from the Jefferson hotel (now Sheraton-Jefferson.) A plaque on the site, now a utility company building, marks the place where 1,200 delegates and alternates met to establish and Found the Legion. This writer was a delegate from Michigan. Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Col. Bennett Champ Clark, were co-chairmen for this Preliminary Caucus. The minutes, or record, were kept by this writer and it is my hand-writing. We typed it from the written copy done on Statler

hotel stationery. The original is in the files of The American Legion at national headquarters in Washington, D.C.

You take it from here, and might credit as published in The Miami Beach Times if you like.

Thanks, and a hand-grasp,

Your friend,

GEORGE H. MAINES.

[From the Miami Beach Times, May 20, 1966]

This is a copy of the first record (minutes) kept in the United States when The American Legion was founded in St. Louis. It was during the St. Louis (Mo.) Caucus, held there on May 8, 9, 10th, 1919. At the Preliminary Caucus, May 6, held at the Hotel Statler, 41 veterans whose names appear below met with Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Col. Bennett Champ Clark, as co-chairmen, to make the plans for the convention. The minutes were kept by Capt. George H. Maines, then a 2nd Lt., who was a delegate from Michigan. Capt. Maines is national historian for the Society of American Legion Founders and is associated with the Miami Beach Times.

HOTEL STATLER.

This letter written at St. Louis.

(1) Each State or Ter. to have votes equal to twice its congr. rep., D. of C. 8 votes, Alaska, P.I. & Hawaii two each & vote by state be cast by delegates present.

(2) Each state to decide manner of casting its votes.

(3) All delegates who attend convention to have seat on the floor.

(4) Com. of 5 with T. Ch. & T. Secy draw up preliminary dec. of prin.

(5) Com. of 5 to draft proposed order of business for caucus.

(6) Com. of 5 on organ./plan for const. & by-laws.

MAY 6, 1919.

John MacVicar, Iowa.

F. W. Fischer, Okla.

R. A. Sachs, Jr., Ky.

B. L. Goldberg, Ill.

R. J. Douglas, Utah.

D. E. Pluvers, Utah.

N. P. Weed, N.J.

H. R. Lindsley, Tex.

J. J. Sullivan, Wash.

Lt. Col. A. H. Johnson, R.I.

D. J. Hard, Ohio.

E. L. Malsbury, Nev.

C. R. Nelson, Ohio.

L. A. Miller, Wyo.

R. C. Haines, Maine.

L. R. Collier, Idaho.

H. C. Meserve, Conn.

T. A. Jackson, Ark.

L. R. Jacobs, Ala.

C. V. Birkhead, Tex.

Col. R. H. Flamm, N. Mex.

Chas. W. Berry, N.Y.

Lt. Col. E. F. Wood, Pa.

B. C. Clark, Mo.

Lt. Col. Theo. Roosevelt, Jr., N.Y.

C. M. Booth, Idaho.

R. D. Grant, Oregon.

F. D'Olier, Pa.

E. B. McDonald, Wash.

Capt. L. H. Bell, Ga.

F. W. Fein, Mich.

Lieut. George H. Maines, Mich.

J. G. Maher, Neb.

J. P. Gaines, Tex.

C. E. Pew, Mont.

J. L. Meehan, Utah.

J. L. Kincaid, N.Y.

E. L. Jones, D. of C.

A. B. Wilson, Ind.

M. M. David, Co.

B. E. Leonard, Oregon.

STATLER HOTEL,
St. Louis, Mo., May 6, 1919.

At a preliminary meeting called at 2 P.M. in the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, attended by the following delegates, from the states opposite their name, plans were discussed for the

caucus of the American Legion, to be held, here May 8th, 9th and 10th. Temporary Secretary Lieut. Col. Erie Fischer Wood, was chosen temporary chairman. After telling briefly of the previous meetings of the proposed American Legion at Paris, Lieut. Col., Roosevelt and Col. Bennett Clark, arrived the former being chosen acting temporary chairman and Lieut. Col., Wood acting Secretary for this meeting.

It was proposed that each state and territory have votes in the convention, equal to twice its congressional representatives, the District of Columbia 8 votes, Alaska, Philippine Islands and Hawaii, 2 votes each. All votes will be cast by delegates who are present. Each state will decide the manner of casting its votes all delegates who attend the convention, will have a seat on the floor. After due deliberation it was unanimously decided to have the chair appoint the following committees:

1—Committee of five together with the temporary chairman and temporary secretary to draw up a preliminary declaration of principles.

2—A committee of five to draft a proposed order of business.

3—A committee of five on organization. These committees to report back to this preliminary caucus at eight P.M. this evening. The following delegates were present:

John Mae Vicar, Iowa.
F. W. Fischer, Okla.
O. A. Sacks, Jr., Ky.
B. L. Goldberg, Ill.
R. J. Douglas, Utah.
D. K. Rivers, Utah.
N. P. Wood, N.J.
H. D. Lindsley, Texas.
I. J. Sullivan, Wash.
Lt. Col. A. M. Johnson, R.I.
D. J. Kard, Ohio.
K. L. Malsbary, Nebr.
C. R. Nilson, Ohio.
L. A. Miller, Wyo.
F. D'Oller, Pa.
E. B. McDonald, Wash.
Capt. L. N. Bell, Ga.
F. W. Fein, Wash.
Lt. G. H. Maines, Mich.
J. G. Mahor, Nebr.
J. P. Gaines, Texas.
C. E. Pow, Mont.
J. L. Machen, Utah.
J. L. Kincaid, N.Y.
R. L. Jones, Dist. of Columbia.
A. B. Wilson, Ind.
M. M. David, Col.
B. E. Leonard, Oregon.
R. C. Haines, Maine.
L. R. Collier, Idaho.
H. C. Meserve, Conn.
T. A. Jackson, Ark.
L. R. Jacobs, Ala.
C. V. Kirkhead, Tex.
Col. R. H. Flamm, N. Mex.
Chas. W. Berry, N.Y.
Lt. Col. E. F. Wood, Pa.
B. C. Clark, Mo.
Lt. Col. Theo. Roosevelt, Jr., N.Y.
C. M. Booth, Idaho.
R. S. Grant, Oreg.
May 7, 1919.

IS SEEKING DELEGATES TO LOYAL LEGION

Lieut. George H. Maines, representing the men of Camp Custer, is in Davenport today, trying to induce returned soldiers from this vicinity to attend the meeting for the organization of the American Legion to be held at St. Louis beginning tomorrow.

Enlisted men in particular are sought. Every soldier, who served in the army, navy or marines, whether in foreign service or in this country is entitled to attend the convention and have a seat.

The American Legion is expected to be the organization of veterans of the world war which will take the same position in national

affairs occupied by the G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans. Veterans of the Civil War, whether Confederate or Unionist and veterans of the Spanish American War will be entitled to membership in the new organization.

"The American Legion will be non-political," declared Lieut. Maines today in an interview at the Blackhawk hotel. "Its aim will be to combat Bolshevism and anarchy and teach pure Americanism."

"The enlisted men will have the control of the organization. They will have 60 percent of the membership and it is hoped that many enlisted men from this district will attend the meeting."

At a preliminary meeting held at St. Louis yesterday, which Lieut. Maines attended, plans were made for the convention. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, was one of the speakers and was temporary chairman. The preliminary plans for the organization were made at a meeting in Paris, but the temporary officers all resigned and turned all matters over to the convention.

A GREAT CHIEF OF THE SEMINOLES PASSES AWAY

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, a great citizen, a leader in the community, as well as leader of the Indian nations, passed away in Miami this past week. William McKinley Osceola carried on the great and proud tradition of his forefathers and yet introduced many of the progressive new steps of the white man through better education, sanitary, and medical facilities for his people. This great man's passing was noted in the Miami Herald this past week and I would like to offer at this point in the RECORD this article for my colleagues' noting. The Seminole has suffered many hardships at the hands of the white man and yet Chief Osceola was a forthright and faithful leader of his people and his community:

WHITE MAN'S BURIAL TODAY: LAST GREAT CHIEF OF THE SEMINOLES LYING IN STATE

(By Miller Davis, Herald staff writer)

The last of the great Seminole Indian chiefs lay in his gray wooden coffin Monday while the sad, the sympathetic and the just plain curious marched by in solemn tribute.

In death, William McKinley Osceola looked small, but the jaw was firm, the hands in repose still brown and sinewy.

He was born 85 years ago, the grandson of the first great warrior of the Muskegee Creek, who called himself Osceola because it meant "Black Drink"—an Indian potion of wisdom.

He was a baby in the Everglades when Miami was incorporated in 1896. He died in the Everglades watching a ceremonial dance less than two miles from his birthplace.

He will be—though he never knew it—the first Seminole chief to lie at rest in a white man's funeral home, surrounded by the floral decorations of the white man's making, and to go to final rest—in a white man's cemetery.

His family, though with regret, took these steps to insure against vandals robbing the old chief's grave.

Monday, as they passed Osceola's bier, schoolchildren gazed with widened eyes at

the scarlet finery of his medicine coat. They gazed, too, at the handstitched leggings.

Osceola's steel-gray hair was trimmed short. He lay in white satin, and a few feet away stood his oldest son, six foot, black-eyed Mike Osceola, 45.

Nearby was the youngest of the patriarch's daughters, Alice Osceola, 24. She wore tribal garb in deference to tradition.

"Many more members of the family will arrive later," said Mike Osceola. "At the moment, they are in council, determining the succession of authority."

By Seminole law Corey Osceola, 64, the dead chief's oldest brother, will assume leadership. But each office, each duty, each responsibility in the remaining family is carefully assigned under the delicate canons of this Indian patriarchy.

A weatherbeaten old man walked by Osceola's casket, paused, looked down, and shuffled out of the room.

"My name is Henry," he said outside in the sunlight. "Clyde Henry. I knew the old man. I fished with him more than once, that was years ago." He paused, peering across the busy highway. "They'll all be gone before long."

Chief Osceola will have a motorcycle escort when he is carried to Woodlawn Park Cemetery at 9 a.m. today.

Corey Osceola will lead the pallbearers, and behind him, on either side of the casket, will be Osceola's remaining brothers, Howard, William, Jr., and Mike. The Indian's long-time lawyer, Morton Silver, and a man still to be selected, will complete the list of those at the grave.

There will be a eulogy, in English, and another in Seminole.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD DISCOUNT RATE AND REGULATION Q

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House will agree, I am confident, that the action of the Federal Reserve Board last December, in connection with the discount rate and regulation Q ceilings, has given rise to many problems in various sectors of our economy.

According to the advice I receive, this action has presented very grave problems to the savings and loan industry and has sharply diminished the amount of capital available in the country for home ownership and home improvement.

It has also, many believe, had a very significant effect in raising interest rates all over the country. While we all recognize the danger of inflation and that the Federal Reserve Board intended this action as a curb upon inflation, the pros and cons of this matter should be a subject of grave consideration by the Congress, the executive branches of the Government, the Federal Reserve Board, and the financial institutions of the Nation.

I think, therefore, that it would be helpful to the Members who are concerned about this whole matter to have the advantage of seeing a letter written to the Honorable William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, on April 11, 1966, by Mr. Norman Strunk,

executive vice president of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, and the reply of Mr. Martin dated April 14, 1966, to Mr-Strunk's letter.

I therefore insert this exchange of correspondence immediately following these remarks in the body of the RECORD:

U.S. SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE,
Chicago, Ill., April 11, 1966.

Hon. WILLIAM MCCHESNEY MARTIN, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Governors,
Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MARTIN: My last letter to you, dated December 13, 1965, followed receipt of the news of the change in the discount rate and the change in Regulation Q. We were primarily concerned at that time, as we are now, with the change in Regulation Q.

In view of developments since last December, we are convinced our concern at that time was more than justified. The decision of the Board of Governors to raise the permissible rate on commercial bank time deposits to 5½% opened a Pandora's box in the savings marketplace and has provoked a "rate war" for savings in which the financial institutions in the country are now engaged. In our view, this price war in the savings market is most regrettable and can only result in a weakening effect upon financial institutions generally.

We recognize full well that decisions and policies of the Board of Governors were made in the belief that increased rates and tighter money were necessary to inhibit the development of inflationary pressures in the United States. Thus, the program of monetary restraint in high interest rates inaugurated by the Federal Reserve Board evidently has been inadequate to prevent a serious inflation threat. The threat of inflation is, in our judgment, considerably more serious today than it was early last December.

On behalf of the savings and loan business, the United States Savings and Loan League is urging President Johnson and members of Congress to take measures in the fiscal area designed to curb the inflation threat. We believe that you should be aware of these efforts and we would hope that in the interest of promoting stability in the economy the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board would express itself to the White House and to the Congress on the same subject. Perhaps it is time for the Federal Reserve Board itself to acknowledge, as many now acknowledge, that heavy dependence on monetary policy in fighting inflation cannot be regarded as a complete success.

As you recall, our original concern over the change of Regulation Q was that it foreshadowed a serious diversion of funds away from housing and home ownership. Our forecast has been validated in recent weeks; housing starts in February were 17% below the same month a year ago and we would be surprised if this decline does not continue over at least the next few months. Recent monetary policy decisions have meant, in other words, that the housing industry has been affected more adversely than any other major industry. Certainly the Board recognizes that the housing industry has been in a depressed state for several years and has not contributed to the inflationary pressures of recent years.

We urge, therefore, that the Board undertake a reconsideration of recent decisions with a view of determining whether these decisions have not imposed an unduly and unfairly heavy burden and hardship upon the home building industry and the real estate business.

The second part of our objection to the change in Regulation Q was that the change would mean a substantial shift in funds from smaller banks and specialized financial institutions into large money market banks

which would be able to pay the highest rates on certificates of deposit. We realize that you personally called for "prudence" in the use of the new ceilings. Day by day, however, the evidence mounts that your warning has been disregarded by many banks.

In all frankness we are not reassured by the March 21st publication of your survey of use of new time deposit ceilings as of December 22, 1965. A survey of that date must be regarded as very much out of date since many hundreds of banks have been moved to high rates since December 22. Furthermore and of even greater importance, your survey was based on the number of Federal Reserve member banks offering high rate statistics. A more accurate analysis of the extent to which the banking business of the country has taken advantage of the new ceilings would be gained by a survey of the extent to which the major banks of the country have undertaken promotion of these small denomination certificates of deposit.

We have undertaken such a survey of the hundred largest banks in the country which hold nearly 50% of all deposits of the commercial banking business. Our survey reported that more than three-fourths of the hundred largest banks offer "consumer CDs." These 78 banks hold over 40% of all commercial bank resources in the country. Very clearly, the offering of these consumer CDs at rates approaching and exceeding 5% by the banking business is considerably greater than the survey reported by the Federal Reserve Board on March 21, 1966.

We urge, therefore, the Board of Governors to make a new survey to find out exactly what the banks—and particularly the large money market banks—are doing in promoting savings certificates. We suggest that a survey today would reveal a substantially different picture than was reported in your survey on December 22.

The change in Regulation Q last December was restricted to time deposits, which indicated a hope or belief on the part of the Federal Reserve Board that the new time deposit ceilings would not be used primarily in competition for personal savings. Of course, the tremendous volume of newspaper advertising announcing the availability of small denomination certificates of deposit and savings certificates makes it clear that the new ceilings are being used to an ever increasing extent in the solicitation of personal savings. Unless some new restrictions are imposed on time deposits, therefore, there promises to be increasing disruption of the savings market.

Two possible and constructive restrictions on time deposits immediately available to the Federal Reserve Board are (1) to prohibit the issuance of certificates with more than one maturity date, and (2) to eliminate the automatic renewability feature on certificates issued in the future.

Perhaps the most ironic and bitter twist of the hectic events in the savings market since early December is that the "rate war" in the savings market has done so little to promote savings in financial institutions. The growth of time deposits and savings in commercial banks during the first quarter of 1966 was much lower than in the corresponding quarter in 1965. The growth in savings accounts in mutual savings banks was lower in the first quarter of 1966 than it was last year. The growth in savings balances at savings and loan associations was considerably lower in the first quarter of this year than in the first three months of last year. Thus, banks and financial institutions over the country are paying more for savings and time deposits and are attracting less. By any measure, this must be reckoned as a hollow and expensive victory even for the few big banks that have grown in recent months.

Changing the rules under which certificates of deposit are issued, as outlined above, with respect to dual maturities and automatic renewability would be consistent, we believe, with the Board's objectives as to savings de-

posits outlined in your speech in December to the Life Insurance Association of America. At that time you indicated that the Board desired "to minimize the impact on competitive relationships between commercial banks and savings banks and savings and loan associations, which depend for their resources mainly on funds deposited by individual savers rather than by corporations."

In closing, we cannot urge you too strongly to pursue with the greatest vigor at your command your efforts to police the volume and nature of commercial bank lending because this is the heart of the matter. Commercial bank loan-to-deposit ratios are higher than they have been in virtually any other period in our economic history. A good part of the inflationary pressures could be checked by greater selectivity in commercial bank lending.

In connection with some restraint in commercial bank lending, the Board of Governors might appropriately, we believe, ask for some voluntary restraint or reduction in the total amount of credit extended by the commercial banking system in the consumer credit area. This would urge some reduction both in the total amount of consumer credit extended by the commercial banks directly and also the extent of commercial bank financing of sales finance and other consumer credit companies.

We congratulate you most heartily on the fact that you have urged restraint and caution in commercial bank lending, and we urge further and renewed efforts along these lines.

Sincerely,

NORMAN STRUNK,
Executive Vice President.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS,
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,
Washington, April 14, 1966.

Mr. NORMAN STRUNK,
Executive Vice President, U.S. Savings and Loan League, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. STRUNK: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 11, 1966, with further reference to developments in the savings market and to the possible effects of the Board's policy actions taken last December in connection with the discount rate and Regulation Q ceilings.

Your letter is not one to which a substantive answer can be given quickly or lightly. On one point, however, we are in agreement—that monetary policy alone cannot do the whole job of fighting inflation.

As I am sure you realize, the Board has been endeavoring to keep closely in touch with developments throughout the financial system and the effects that the change in the discount rate and Regulation Q ceilings may have had on the size and distribution of savings flows to both large and small institutions. Copies of your letter are being distributed among the members of the Board, and you may be sure that its content will be given appropriate consideration in our continuing study of the entire problem.

Sincerely yours,

WM. MCC. MARTIN, Jr.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, due to illness I was absent from the House session yesterday. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 120. On rollcall No. 121, I would have voted "aye."

NEED FOR REVISION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM IS OBVIOUS

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. BELL] may extend

his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, during the past week 26 of our colleagues and I have issued a series of statements critical of the present draft system under the Military Training and Service Act. The act will come before the Congress for renewal in June 1967. I take this opportunity to bring the Members' attention to the problems that are thoroughly set forth in these statements. The need for a complete revision and reevaluation of the Selective Service System is obvious.

I would also like to take this opportunity to commend our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Kansas, [BOB ELLSWORTH], for his tireless leadership in his documentation. It was primarily his concerned attention to the problem that brought the focus of the Members who joined in the effort.

Below I have included the texts of the six statements released, which will provide all Members with a solid understanding of the ramifications and scope of the critical situation:

A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRAFT

(From the offices of Congressmen ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, Kansas; JAMES F. BATTIN, Montana; ALPHONZO BELL, California; WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan; WILLIAM T. CAHILL, New Jersey; BARBER B. CONABLE, JR., New York; THOMAS B. CURTIS, Missouri; FLORENCE P. DWYER, New Jersey; PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois; PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey; SEYMOUR HALPERN, New York; FRANK HORTON, New York; THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, New York; WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California; CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., Maryland; JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania; F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts; ALBERT H. QUITE, Minnesota; HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York; DONALD RUMSFELD, Illinois; HERMAN SCHNEEBELL, Pennsylvania; RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Pennsylvania; GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas; J. WILLIAM STANTON, Ohio; May 27, 1966.)

This is the first of a series of six statements urging a thorough Congressional review of the draft. General Hershey is expected to appear soon before the House Armed Services Committee. After his appearance the Committee is expected to make a determination as to whether a full-scale Congressional inquiry will be undertaken.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act—the draft law—will come up for renewal in June, 1967. The law has not been significantly changed in 25 years. More importantly, the Congress has not undertaken a full-scale study of the subject in 15 years. It is time for an in-depth Congressional review of the draft law.

In the 15 years since the last detailed Congressional study of the draft the structure of the American population has changed in many relevant ways. In 1951 the nation's population was 155,000,000; today it is 196,000,000, an increase of 26 percent. In the same 15 years the male population of draft age (between 18 and 35) has increased from 20,000,000 to 39,000,000—an increase of 95 percent. In 1951 college and university male enrollment totalled 1,388,000; today it totals 3,440,500—an increase of 148 percent.

During the same period our nation has become a nation of specialists—where individual employment is increasingly dependent upon individual skills. We have become a nation where education, in one form or

another, has become a prerequisite to obtaining and holding a job.

In the same 15 years our nation seems to have become suddenly aware of a variety of domestic social ills and has developed vast public and private programs requiring the commitment of vast numbers of individuals. The opportunities for individual service in support of the national welfare have expanded rapidly.

And over the same 15-year period the manpower needs and the functions of the Armed Services have changed dramatically as well. The service requirements for technical skills have kept pace with similar domestic employment requirements. The Armed Forces are now called upon to fight a new, different and complex kind of counter-insurgency warfare that was unknown to them 15 short years ago.

Thus, the manpower needs of the services and the manpower available to the services are both dramatically different than they were when the current draft law was enacted by the Congress. The Congress has a responsibility to study in depth the applicability of that draft law and to recommend whatever changes are dictated by its findings. In 1963 the U.S. Senate approved a four-year extension of the current law after only ten minutes of debate. We owe each young man in this country an obligation to be more thorough than that.

Six separate areas deserve the detailed attention of a Congressional investigating committee:

1. Is the draft necessary at all? Would it be necessary in peacetime? If it is necessary are the current basic precepts of the draft law appropriate?

2. Is the current system of student deferments fair? Is the current practice of considering which students to defer fair?

3. Should the military service be used for rehabilitation purposes?

4. Is the present system of autonomy for local draft boards fair and efficient?

5. What standards should be applied to assure that the draft obligation falls equally on all the States and on all local boards?

6. Is the Selective Service System operated with maximum efficiency? What role can computer and data-processing equipment play in increasing the capacity of the Selective Service System to perform its function with maximum efficiency and fairness?

The last five subjects will be treated in subsequent statements. This statement treats the first:

Is the draft necessary at all? Would it be necessary in peacetime? If it is necessary, are the current basic precepts of the draft law appropriate?

In 1956 the Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party recommended abolition of the draft. In 1964 the Presidential nominee of the Republican Party recommended abolition of the draft. In April 1964 President Johnson ordered his Secretary of Defense to undertake an in-depth study of the need for the draft and to make recommendations to the President for changes in the current system. Secretary McNamara's report was apparently completed long ago but has never been made public.

A decision to abolish the draft, even if only in peacetime, can come, of course, only after the most exhaustive investigation of its potential impact on the military preparedness of the nation. No one likes the draft, but a decision on its continuation should not be based on its degree of popularity. Such a decision must be based solely on its degree of necessity as a means for providing the required manpower for defense and deterrence.

The fact that men are being drafted today, and were even being drafted during the relatively peaceful decade between 1953 and 1963, indicates that under no circumstances would

an abolition of conscription, unaccompanied by other changes, leave the U.S. Armed Forces with sufficient manpower to do their job.

Reliance on a professional Army—i.e. a volunteer Army—would require pay scales, employment benefits, and career opportunities sufficient to attract and hold enough qualified men to a career in the Armed Forces. This is of course conceivable in peacetime, although it might always seem wise to have an emergency conscription program that could be employed upon short notice.

It is theoretically possible, as well, that increased reliance upon long-range weapons, increased mobility of combat forces, and reduction in the numbers of U.S. troops stationed in Europe could mean a smaller U.S. standing force—perhaps one manned by only volunteers. But what is theoretically possible may be remote in practical terms: reliance on advanced strategic forces does not remove the requirement of maintaining forces to fight conventional warfare; increased capacity for troop mobility may permit the stationing of more troops in the U.S. rather than abroad but it would not necessarily justify a reduction in the overall size of our forces to meet worldwide emergencies; a reduction of our NATO forces in Europe may well be counter-balanced by the need of a competent counter-insurgency Army available for Viet Nam-type conflicts in the Southern half of the globe.

One further word of caution—it is not safe to assume that the enlistment rate in today's Army would be maintained under a professional Army. Many enlistments today result merely from a desire not to wait for the expected call of the draft. Through enlistment a young man may be better able to choose his branch of service, the location of his assignment, and the nature of his duty, than by waiting for the draft. If the threat of likely or possible induction were removed, many young men who now enlist in the service might not do so. Obviously if this were so, to maintain a professional Army without a draft would require significant increases in the benefits which would accrue to enlistees.

If after detailed examination it was determined that a system of conscription must be maintained, the Congressional investigation should nonetheless ask the question: Are the basic precepts of the current draft system appropriate?

The four basic precepts of the current system are: that every young man has an obligation to the military service of his country; that the country will require him to meet that obligation only if it is absolutely necessary; that there are a variety of civilian pursuits which justify a waiver of the obligation; and that the sole purpose of the draft is to provide adequate and qualified manpower for the Armed Forces.

It has been argued, in effect, that the uniform obligation of every man to the military service might be changed to a uniform obligation of every man to national service—military and civilian. Under such a system the obligation might be fulfilled for example by service in the Peace Corps, in VISTA, in teaching, or in a variety of other government programs, federal and State, designed to improve the general welfare of the nation and the world. (It has even been suggested that performance in the private Civil Rights movement might fulfill a man's obligation to his country, freeing him from the requirement of military service.)

These proposals seem bolstered by the population statistics which suggest that, increasingly, the draft age population is expanding far more rapidly than the service requirements for manpower—and that, accordingly, providing for alternative means of fulfilling one's statutory obligation to his country

would not impair the capacity of the military services to secure adequate numbers of adequately qualified men.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act, despite its name, does not require universal training—it imposes a universal obligation for military service, which one must fulfill only if called upon. A true system of universal military training would require every physically qualified man to undergo a minimum period of service in the military, coupled perhaps with a minimum period of service in a reserve unit after his training. It is generally agreed that this kind of universal military training is not required to provide the U.S. Armed Forces with sufficient manpower for adequate defense and deterrence. Some have argued, nonetheless, that it would provide the best assurance available that the nation would never be caught off-guard with inadequate numbers of trained personnel to meet a sudden emergency. Still others have argued that universal military training would remove the discrimination inherent in the present system in which some men are called for service and others are not. It is worth pointing out, however, that universal military training would not, and no system could, remove the inevitable discrimination in the determination of which young men will fight in a war and which will not.

Some commentators on the draft have argued that a 6-month military service training program for every 18-year old, after he leaves high school, would not only provide adequately trained reserve manpower for any circumstance but would as well remove from the minds of every young man the inevitable uncertainty which the current draft system interjects into his decisions over whether and when to go to college and what type of employment to seek. It is obvious that a serious Congressional review of all of these questions should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment.

The third basic precept of the draft is that there are a variety of civilian pursuits which justify a waiver of the obligation to the military service which is imposed upon every young man. These civilian pursuits include education, the ministry, essential employment, fatherhood, etc. The major point of debate here, the practice of college deferments, will be discussed at length in the second statement in this series. Let it suffice here merely to ask the difficult questions: Is a deferment system fair if it protects the rich who can afford to go to college and penalizes the poor who cannot? Is a deferment system fair if it protects those who have benefited from an expensive education and penalizes those who cannot afford it? Would it be more fair to draft men completely at random from those determined to be qualified physically and by age?

The final basic precept of the current draft system is that the sole purpose of the draft is to provide adequate and qualified manpower for the Armed Forces. Surely there is no question that the basic purpose of any system of conscription and its highest order to priority must be to provide qualified manpower to assure the most effective defense and deterrence forces available. The third statement in this series will discuss at length the question whether the military service and the draft cannot also serve purposes of social rehabilitation—military service for young men who could become better citizens through acquiring technical skills which the Armed Forces could teach and a sense of personal discipline inherent in service life. Frequently, those who argue for a mandatory service training period for every young man after he leaves high school suggest that a by-product of universal military training would be a more highly skilled population with a lower rate of juvenile delinquency and crime.

All of these questions are directly relevant to every American family. They deserve the attention of the Congress—now.

COLLEGE DEFERMENTS AND THE DRAFT

(From the offices of Congressmen CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., Maryland; JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois; JAMES F. BATTIN, Montana; ALPHONZO BELL, California; WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan; WILLIAM T. CAHILL, New Jersey; BARBER B. CONABLE, JR., New York; FLORENCE P. DWYER, New Jersey; ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, Kansas; PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois; PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey; SEYMOUR HALPERN, New York; FRANK HORTON, New York; HASTINGS KEITH, Massachusetts; THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, New York; WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California; JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania; F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts; CHARLES A. MOSHER, Ohio; ALBERT H. QUIE, Minnesota; HOWARD W. ROBINSON, New York; DONALD RUMSFELD, Illinois; HERMAN SCHNEEBELI, Pennsylvania; GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas; J. WILLIAM STANTON, Ohio; May 29, 1966.)

This is the second of a series of six statements on the need for a Congressional investigation of the draft. It treats the questions: Is the current system of student deferments fair? Is the current practice of considering which students to defer fair?

The present law provides a statutory deferment for all students in high school under the age of 20 (classified I-S). A similar statutory deferment is provided for optometry, pre-medical, pre-osteopathic, pre-veterinarian, pre-optometry, and pre-dental students.

The major public debate over student deferments relates to the non-statutory deferments granted under Selective Service regulations to college and university students. Since the end of the Korean War until recently, Selective Service regulations provided that any college or university student "satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction" would be eligible for a temporary deferment from induction until such time as he was no longer in that category. The award of deferments was in the hands of local boards and with relatively few exceptions full-time college and university students were not drafted.

Quite aside from questions raised about the recent regulations for reconsidering college deferments, the basic theory of the law providing for college or university deferments has been subject to criticism. While public and private scholarship programs and the expansion of State universities with minimal tuition has greatly increased the opportunity for every young man to go to college, nonetheless any college education is expensive. The system of college deferments, therefore, results in a bias in the draft in favor of those who can afford to go to college and against those who cannot.

The system seems particularly harsh on those young men who are pursuing their college education, but because of limited financial means can do so only on less than a full-time basis. Those who must work full-time in order to provide the means to take a half-time college course simultaneously are not full-time students and therefore are not eligible for student deferments. Similarly some students drop out of college temporarily in order to work for awhile so that they can secure the funds to continue. While they are not enrolled as full-time students, these young men are not eligible for student deferments.

The college deferment program may also be unjust if it provides a sanctuary for those who continue their education merely to avoid the draft. Technically, when a young man receives a student deferment the upper age limit of his eligibility for the draft is increased from 26 years to 35 years. As a practical matter few men above the age of 26 are

ever drafted—and there are some students whose graduate studies provide them with student deferments past the age of 26.

The other side of the argument is, of course, that our technical society tends increasingly to place a premium on education. Not only is a man with a college education more valuable to the Armed Services, but he is more valuable to society as a whole. If the draft law provided for no deferment for education past high school, and obligatory military service could disrupt a young man's education plans before he got to college, the chances of his ever pursuing a college education would be lessened—and society would suffer. And there are those who believe that to the degree that the college deferment program provides an incentive for high school students to pursue a college education the society as a whole benefits.

A Congressional investigation of the draft must thoroughly examine the question whether any higher education deferment program with its inevitable discrimination between the rich and the poor can be justified.

On top of these questions about the basic thesis of education deferments have come a flood of questions about recently prescribed Selective Service System regulations for the review of current college deferments. In the future local draft boards have been instructed to consider not only whether the college student is "satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction" but also his class rank and his score on an optional qualification test administered under Selective Service auspices.

The first question is whether it is necessary to reconsider present college deferments in order to provide sufficient manpower for the I-A pool to meet manpower requests from the Department of Defense. The depth of American commitment in Viet Nam has resulted in substantial increases in monthly draft calls. Selective Service is apparently concerned that under existing regulations it will not have sufficient manpower in the I-A pool to meet Defense Department needs.

The most detailed analysis of the situation was provided in a statistical report by the Director of Selective Service to the Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor in February 1966. It was a written report submitted at the request of Congressman OGDEN REID of New York and purported to forecast the size of the I-A pool available for induction as of June 30, 1966.

The Selective Service report estimated that after pre-induction and induction examinations of those in the I-A pool as of January 31 and of those new 19-year olds coming into the I-A pool between January 31 and June 30, and after monthly draft calls of 40,000 per month and monthly enlistments of 50,000 per month there would be minus 5,207 "available and qualified as of June 30, 1966." If these figures are accurate, few would question the wisdom of re-examining current college deferments.

The Selective Service report, however, contains significant inaccuracies:

a. The Selective Service report estimated monthly draft calls of 40,000 for February through June. The actual draft calls have been as follows: February 29,400; March 22,400; April 21,700; May 34,600; June, 18,500. In fact, at the time Selective Service prepared its report it had already issued draft calls for the months of February and March well below the 40,000 figure. In short, the actual draft calls for the 5-month period have been only 64 percent as high as the report estimated.

b. The Selective Service report estimated monthly enlistments of 50,000 for February through June. This figure assumed that all enlistments were to come from the I-A pool of men 19 to 26. In fact, according to the Department of Defense, the largest block of

new service enlistments are under 19 years old and should not have been considered in the Selective Service report. For example, approximately 45 percent of all new enlistees in fiscal 1965 were under 19. Similarly a number of enlistments come from other Selective Service categories of presently deferred men—such as fathers, students, reserves and veterans. In short, even if the total enlistment estimate of Selective Service is accurate, and from the figures for January and February it appears to be, probably less than 50 percent of that figure represents a drain on the I-A pool.

c. The Selective Service report subtracted from the I-A pool available on June 30 all those enlistments from the group of new 19-year olds who become available for draft from the I-A pool upon their 19th birthday. Then it proceeded to subtract the total monthly enlistment estimate of 50,000 again. In all likelihood the largest single block of enlistments out of the I-A pool between 19 and 26 comes from that group of new 19-year olds who become eligible for the draft on their 19th birthday. By subtracting these enlistments twice, the Selective Service report gives a distorted picture.

d. The Selective Service report did not include any manpower made available through Defense Department and Selective Service regulations calling for the reconsideration of some I-Y deferments (failure to meet physical and mental standards). Prior to November 1, 1965, all men who scored below the 10th percentile on the Armed Forces Qualification Test were classified IV-F and permanently deferred; and all who scored between the 10th and 31st percentiles were classified I-Y and temporarily deferred. On November 1, the Defense Department ruled that all men with a high school diploma who scored above the 16th percentile on the AFQT would be acceptable for Army service. Subsequent Selective Service regulations in January informed local boards that they could reconsider those I-Y deferments given to high school graduates who scored between the 16th and 31st percentiles on the AFQT. The Selective Service report fails to include any potential expansion of the I-A pool from this source and thereby may have given a distorted picture of the available manpower in the I-A pool as of June 30.

It is clear that the Selective Service report has not provided sufficient information on which to base a judgment that it is necessary to expand the I-A pool through the reconsideration of presently-deferred college students. An early Congressional investigation should undertake, as one of its first priorities of business, to determine whether the drafting of students is necessary to meet manpower needs.

Not only has the need to draft students been questioned but the methods now being employed to reconsider student deferments have also been subjected to considerable criticism.

Local boards have been instructed to consider male class rank as a criterion for deferments but the class rank of equally talented students may differ immensely between hard and easy schools. As *Life* magazine put it: "This incredible formula equates a Caltech physics major with a waterski specialist from Nowhere State."

Many educators have questioned not just the class rank approach but the optional qualification test for students as well. Even General Hershey himself has admitted that this kind of multiple choice exam may not be equally fair to all. In an interview with *U.S. News and World Report* published on January 10, 1966, General Hershey was asked the question: "Will you go back to some kind of (student) examination?" He replied:

"No, I'm not planning to at this time. In the first place, an examination only has an appearance of being fair. It tends to get

cocked over toward the mathematical, because it's easier to grade, for one thing.

"This means the mathematician, or scientist, has a better chance of making it than the liberal arts, or 'Ags'—agricultural students—or educators. I don't like to say this, because that's what I once was enrolled as, but the people that showed up worst in our examination were majoring in education."

Should Selective Service base decisions for the drafting of students on tests which favor those with a mechanical aptitude and work against liberal arts students? Is it appropriate for Selective Service to give a test which tends to increase the likelihood that those in the middle of their training to teach in tomorrow's schools will be drafted? The Congressional investigation must examine these questions in depth.

Finally, it would be appropriate for the Congress to examine the efficiency under which the college qualification tests are given. In March, Selective Service distributed across the country a bulletin of information on the college qualification test describing who is eligible to take it, how to apply to take it, and what the test will be like. Included were sample questions with answers. One of the answers was wrong. The sample test quoted a poem by A. E. Housman without identifying the author and then asked: "How old was the poet when he wrote this poem?" The multiple choice answers from which the correct answer was to be chosen were: "20," "40," "50," "70," and "One cannot tell." The Selective Service answer key showed that the correct answer was "20." In fact, A. E. Housman was 37 years old when he wrote the poem, and the correct answer to the test question is "One cannot tell."

What assurances are there that the Selective Service System, or Science Research Associates who have been designated to prepare, administer and score the exam, are more careful in drafting the actual exam than they have been in drafting the sample questions? This test, after all, is not merely an exam like any other in a college student's program. It may be the basis for a decision affecting his entire future—or in fact his life or death.

All of these questions are directly relevant to every American family. They deserve the attention of the Congress—now.

MILITARY SERVICE AND REHABILITATION

(From the offices of Congressmen F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts; JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois; JAMES F. BATTIN, Montana; ALPHONZO BELL, California; WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan; WILLIAM T. CAHILL, New Jersey; BARBER B. CONABLE, Jr., New York; FLORENCE P. DWYER, New Jersey; ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, Kansas; PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois; PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey; SEYMOUR HALPERN, New York; FRANK HORTON, New York; HASTINGS KEITH, Massachusetts; THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, New York; WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California; CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr., Maryland; JOSEPH M. MCDADE, Pennsylvania; ALBERT H. QUIE, Minnesota; DONALD RUMSFELD, Illinois; HERMAN SCHNEEBELI, Pennsylvania; RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Pennsylvania; J. WILLIAM STANTON, Ohio; May 30, 1966.)

This is the third of a series of six statements on the need for a Congressional investigation of the draft. It treats the question: Should the military service be used for rehabilitation purposes?

Operations under the current law provide for two kinds of deferments for those young men who fail to meet Armed Forces physical or mental standards. At the pre-induction examination given to potential inductees and enlistees, an Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) is administered at Army Induction Centers. The Universal Military

Training and Service Act provides a statutory requirement that the passing percentile score on the AFQT will be no less than 10. It provides further that "except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress" the President may authorize a higher passing percentile score.

Until last November 1, the Department of Defense had set the passing percentile score at 31. All men scoring between the 1st and 9th percentiles were permanently deferred in the IV-F category. All men scoring between the 9th and 31st percentiles were temporarily deferred in the I-Y category.

On November 1, 1965, the Defense Department modified its regulations so that a passing percentile score for high school graduates would be 16 and for all others would remain 31.

Current practice raises three questions of concern: First, in view of the war in Viet Nam is it appropriate for the Defense Department to maintain peace-time standards of acceptability in the Armed Services? Second, is the distinction between the acceptable scores of high school graduates and non-high school graduates a reasonable one? Third, do the Armed Forces have a responsibility and the capacity to undertake programs to bring young men up to the standards where their service could be of benefit to the military and society in general?

The law says that "except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress" the Defense Department has the authority to set the AFQT passing percentile score at higher than 10. The Congress has not yet declared war, nor has it declared an emergency over Viet Nam. Nonetheless, the intent of the law appears to be to distinguish between peace-time standards of acceptability for service and the standards of acceptability when manpower requirements are great, as they are now.

There has been great concern in the U.S. that so many young men fail to pass the Armed Forces Qualification Test. What many people may fail to realize is that the passing score of 31 is a percentile score. If the system worked perfectly, that means that 30 percent of all those who take the AFQT would fail it. It is possible, therefore, that the overall scores on the AFQT, including those who "fail," are significantly higher today than they were 10 or 15 years ago. The point is that the Defense Department has said that for every 10 men who take the test the three lowest will be flunked no matter how well they do.

The Defense Department undoubtedly desires as intelligent personnel as it can get. But it sets the passing level on the AFQT not so much on the basis of minimum intelligence required as on the basis of the number of personnel desired. A passing percentile score of 31 undoubtedly reflects a Defense Department judgment, based on previous experience, that at that level it could secure the number of men needed and maintain high standards too. But that level was set before the Viet Nam War became intense. There is real question whether now, when Selective Service feels required to consider drafting college students in order to meet manpower needs, the AFQT passing percentile score for all who take the test should not be significantly lower. This would permit the enlistment of young men who are now deferred but wish to join the service, and would result in lowered draft calls of young men who do not wish to join the service.

The modification of Defense Department standards in lowering the passing percentile score only for high school graduates seems illogical. It is now possible for a high school graduate scoring in the 16th percentile to be drafted—and impossible for a high school drop-out scoring in the 30th percentile (or nearly twice as well) to enlist.

Such a distinction may deny military service to those who want it and need it the most. It may in fact also provide an incentive to drop out of high school in order to avoid military service. After all, a young man's chances of evading the draft are 3 out of 10 as a high school drop-out and 1½ out of 10 as a high school graduate. Those who do not plan to go on to college and who wish to avoid military service may well drop out of high school in order to do so.

The only justification for the Defense Department distinction between the passing scores of high school graduates and high school dropouts would be that a high school diploma is better evidence of the man's qualifications for the Armed Services than his score on the AFQT. In short, the current system seems to argue that a high school diploma can make a man twice as smart as his score says that he is. It is a dubious theory at best when one considers the extraordinarily broad range of standards employed by different secondary education systems across the country. If the Armed Forces Qualification Test does not provide adequate information upon which to make a reliable judgment, then it should be improved.

One of the basic precepts of the current draft law is that its sole purpose is to provide qualified manpower for the Armed Forces. But military service can be an extraordinary help to society through individual training and skills and through the teaching of discipline which can lead a man to a more productive life for his family and his community. Some have suggested that the purpose of the draft law might be expanded to include active programs of rehabilitation for society without in any way undermining the capacity of the military to provide defense and deterrence.

In 1965, the Secretary of Defense and the Department of the Army suggested to the Congress that it might be appropriate for the Army to operate a special training program to try to bring those volunteers deferred for remediable physical or mental deficiencies up to acceptable standards. The program proposed was called STEP (Special Training Enlistment Program). Under it the Army would accept volunteers for service who had a medical deficiency which could be cured in six weeks; after that period they would be required to meet regular Army physical standards to stay in the service. (Volunteers with remediable weight problems would be granted longer time.) Even more significant, under STEP the Army would accept volunteers who failed to score in the 31st percentile on the AFQT mental exam but who scored high enough to indicate that their deficiencies were remediable. These volunteers would be placed in a 14-week program of basic combat training and schooling in English, science, arithmetic, etc. Those who fail to meet the 31st percentile standard after this initial program would be given two additional chances to do so after 3 and 5 week intensive training courses which combine teaching in basic education courses and simple skills. If the volunteer still has not reached an acceptable level, he is discharged. The House of Representatives approved inauguration of STEP, but the Senate rejected it.

Another area of interest is in more active coordination between the Job Corps and the Selective Service, so that those who have had the benefit of a rehabilitation program may be actively reconsidered for Army service despite an earlier deferment for failure to meet Army standards.

Still others have gone so far as to suggest that in communities where unemployment and social discontent are widespread among youth, as in the Watts area of Los Angeles, lowered standards for enlistment or induction might at the same time im-

prove community conditions by temporarily removing the source of friction, provide employment to unemployed youth, and give them an opportunity to learn the skills and discipline which can make them productive members of the community when and if they return to civilian life.

At the very least, the Congress should consider the benefits to society of lowering the Army standards for high school drop-outs to the standards used for high school graduates. The Congress should consider whether the benefits to society might not compensate for any conceivable lowered standards of the overall efficiency of the military forces.

All of these questions are directly relevant to every American family. They deserve the attention of the Congress—now.

THE ABSENCE OF NATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE DRAFT

(From the offices of Congressmen WILLIAM T. CAHILL, New Jersey; JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois; JAMES F. BATTIN, Montana; ALPHONZO BELL, California; WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan; BARBER B. CONABLE, JR., New York; FLORENCE P. DWYER, New Jersey; ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, Kansas; PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois; PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey; SEYMOUR HALPERN, New York; FRANK HORTON, New York; THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, New York; WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California; CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., Maryland; JOSEPH M. MCDADE, Pennsylvania; F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts; CHARLES A. MOSHER, Ohio; ALBERT H. QUITE, Minnesota; HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York; DONALD RUMSFELD, Illinois; HERMAN SCHNEEBEL, Pennsylvania; RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Pennsylvania; J. WILLIAM STANTON, Ohio; May 31, 1966.)

This is the fourth in a series of six statements on the need for a Congressional investigation of the draft. It treats the question: *Is the present system of autonomy for local draft boards fair and efficient?*

Under the existing law, the local draft boards have the power "to hear and determine, subject to the right of appeal * * * all questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, training and service * * * of all individuals within the jurisdiction of such local boards". The local board members, generally working without pay, are charged with the awesome responsibility of determining who will and who will not be drafted.

The local boards, of course, are guided (1) by the specific provisions of the law, (2) by regulations issued by the Director of the Selective Service System, and (3) by the monthly draft calls imposed on the local boards by the State and national Selective Service System.

According to Selective Service, a local board should choose the required number of men in the following order:

"1. Men declared delinquent for failure to comply with the Selective Service law who have attained the age of 19 years in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

"2. Volunteers for induction who have not attained the age of 26 years in the sequence in which they have volunteered for induction.

"3. Non-volunteers who have attained the age of 19 years and have not attained the age of 26 years who (a) do not have a wife with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first, or (b) have a wife whom they married after August 26, 1965, and with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their home, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

"4. Non-volunteers who have attained the age of 19 years and have not attained the age of 26 years and who have a wife whom they married on or before August 26, 1965, and

with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes, in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first.

"5. Non-volunteers who have attained the age of 26 years in the order of their dates of birth with the youngest being selected first.

"6. Non-volunteers who have attained the age of 18 years and 6 months and who have not attained the age of 19 years in the order of their dates of birth with the oldest being selected first."

Specific as these regulations seem it is vitally important to understand that local boards receive very little guidance in their operations from the Selective Service headquarters in Washington. National Selective Service standards are so imprecise that neighboring local boards will apply different criteria to identical cases—and that the drafting practices of a local board in one State may be almost entirely different from those of a local board in another.

What are the areas in which the absence of clear national direction permits different local boards to follow different practices?

First, the number of men a local board examines determines the number of men to be drafted. When a State board allocates its monthly draft call among the local boards, it does so primarily on the basis of the number of men whom a local board reports are examined and available for induction. The more men a local board examines and reports available, the more men will be drafted. The fewer it examines, the fewer will be drafted. The local boards receive no instructions or guidance from the Selective Service System on how many men to examine.

Second, local boards are often given no order of priority in which they are to reconsider deferments in order to expand the I-A pool. A man cannot be drafted unless he is classified I-A. At the present time, local boards may reconsider the I-Y deferments granted to high school graduates who scored between the 16th and 30th percentile on the AFQT. They may also consider II-S college deferments on the basis of class rank and the results of an optional qualification test. If one board reclassifies the I-Y's first and a second board reconsiders its student deferments first, the drafting policy of the two boards will be significantly different. Selective Service has not said which group of deferments to reconsider first.

Third, a local board is frequently confronted by vague Selective Service regulations which require considerable interpretation. For example, the law says that when "any person while satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution is ordered to report for induction . . . (he) shall, upon the facts being presented to the local board, be deferred . . .". Selective Service has now decided "to return to a program used during and after Korea of furnishing local boards additional information for their consideration in student deferment cases." (Class rank and results on an optional qualification test.) None of the information at the disposal of local boards is binding. Obviously two local boards might apply quite distinct criteria in determining the significance of the information before them.

Most Selective Service regulations leave broad areas for differing interpretations. There is no other apparent explanation for the vastly different IV-F deferment rates of States with basically similar education systems, industrial concentration, and ethnic makeup. (In Michigan the rate is 1.7 percent; in Illinois 2.8 percent; in New Jersey 3.9 percent; in Ohio 5.2 percent; in Pennsylvania 5.8 percent; in Massachusetts 8.9 percent.)

The principle of local autonomy and discretion is, of course, based on the desire that every young man have the right to have his case reviewed by people who understand

local conditions and problems and will give a sympathetic ear to individual concerns. No thoughtful person would wish to replace a system of great local autonomy with a totally depersonalized and centralized approach which would deny to each registrant the opportunity to have his case reviewed by men familiar with personal, family and community circumstances. No thoughtful person would wish to replace local draft boards with a single office in Washington.

Nonetheless, it is apparent that the absence of national standards in the present system raises a flood of justified questions as to why one local board follows one practice and a neighboring board follows another. If military service should not be a function of how rich or poor a man is, neither should it be a function of where he has registered.

A Congressional investigation might wish to take an in-depth look into how the current system might be more standardized without removing the concept of local board discretion in the case of individual registrants. Would it be possible for local boards to be given more specific priorities in the reconsideration of deferments necessary to expand the I-A pool? Would it be possible to establish national criteria for the granting of college deferments? Would it be possible to standardize the interpretation of Selective Service regulations? Would it be possible to impose on State and local boards a proportionately equal draft call based not on the number of men in the I-A pool examined and available but on population, male population under 35, total registrants, or some other appropriate figure?

All of these questions are directly relevant to every American family. They deserve the attention of the Congress—now.

AN EQUAL DRAFT OBLIGATION ON EACH STATE

(From the offices of Congressmen JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois; JAMES F. BATTIN, Montana; ALPHONZO BELL, California; WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan; WILLIAM T. CAHILL, New Jersey; BARBER B. CONABLE, Jr., New York; FLORENCE B. DWYER, New Jersey; ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, Kansas; PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois; PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey; SEYMOUR HALPERN, New York; FRANK HORTON, New York; HASTINGS KEITH, Massachusetts; THEODORE R. KUFFERMAN, New York; WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California; CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, Jr., Maryland; JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania; ALBERT H. QUIE, Minnesota; HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York; DONALD RUMSFELD, Illinois; HERMAN SCHNEEBELI, Pennsylvania; RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Pennsylvania; J. WILLIAM STANTON, Ohio; June 1, 1966.)

This is the fifth in a series of six statements on the need for a Congressional investigation of the draft. It treats the question: *What standards should be applied to assure that the draft obligation falls equally on all the States and on all local boards?*

According to the 1965 Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service the allocation of draft calls is determined on the following basis:

"Upon receipt of each monthly requisition from the Secretary of Defense, the Director of Selective Service apportions it equitably among all the States. He then places a call for the required number of inductees upon each State through the State Director of Selective Service. Allocation of these calls is made generally in proportion to the registrants of the age group currently being selected who are classified as available for military service in each State, some other factors are also considered. Among these are credits, consisting of the number of a State's residents currently reported as being on active duty with the Armed Forces."

In other words, State draft calls are today determined essentially by two factors: the

number of men in the I-A pool examined and available for induction; and the number of men from the State currently on active duty in the Armed Forces. The more men that a State has examined and available, the more men that will be drafted. And presumably, the more men a State has serving in the Armed Forces, the fewer men will be drafted from the State.

This system seems illogical and unfair. The main determinant is the efficiency of the local board. States with efficient draft boards will have examined and made available more men than States with inefficient boards. And the result is that more men will be drafted from States with efficient boards than from States with inefficient boards.

There are a number of other possible formulae for draft call allocations. First, the States could be obligated to draft in accordance with population, in accordance with male population under 35, in accordance with male population of draft age, or in accordance with the total number of Selective Service registrants in each State. Such a system would impose a proportional obligation for the draft on every State. Second, the draft calls could be apportioned among the States in accordance with a formula which takes into account population and enlistment. Under this system, the draft plus enlistment quotas (not just the draft alone) would be divided proportionately among the States in accordance with a relevant population statistic.

These basic formulae could be adjusted to account for other significant factors such as: the total number of State residents in the Armed Services, which would account not merely for new enlistments, but for reenlistments as well; the total number of State residents in the reserves; the total number of State registrants in specific categories of deferment such as dependency, or failure to meet rigid Armed Forces standards (a criterion which might avoid an unfair imposition on States with proportionately high numbers of deferments in these specific categories).

Only after exhaustive study could a Congressional inquiry recommend a fully fair formula. The appropriateness of the current system should be carefully examined.

The apparent inadequacy of the current system has resulted in constant over-drafting from some States and constant under-drafting from others. Take for example, the following case study of the States of Michigan and Texas.

Texas ranks 5th among the States in population with 10,500,000 people or 5.4 percent of the total national population. Michigan ranks 7th among the States in population with 8,250,000 people or 4.2 percent of the total national population. And yet the Michigan monthly draft calls are consistently higher than the Texas monthly draft calls.

No population, registration, deferment, or military service index helps explain why Texas under-drafts and Michigan over-drafts:

According to the 1960 census, Michigan's percentage of the male U.S. population 35 and under is 4.5 percent and Texas' is 5.7 percent—an increase of $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 percent over the percentage of total population in each case.

According to the 1965 Annual Report of the Director of the Selective Service, Michigan's percentage of all the men registered for the draft is 4.3 percent, and Texas' is 5.5 percent—an increase of $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent over the percentage of total population in each case.

According to the 1965 Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service, as of June 30, 1965, 94.0 percent of all registrants in each state were deferred or otherwise un-

available for the draft—and 6.0 percent of the registrants in each state were classified I-A.

According to the 1965 Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service, Michigan's percentage of the total number of men and women on active duty with the Armed Forces as of June 30, 1965, was 4.1 percent and Texas' was 5.3 percent—a decrease of $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent from the percentage of total population in each case. (According to the Department of Defense, the figures in the 1965 Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service are the last such figures to have been compiled, which means that these are the figures used by Selective Service in the granting of credits for in-service State residents in the allocation of monthly State draft calls through June 1966.)

Since the indices for male population under 35, registration, deferment, and military service for each of the two States do not vary from the basic population percentages, the draft calls for the two States should not vary from the basic population percentages either. The Texas calls should be 5.4 percent of the national calls; the Michigan calls should be 4.2 percent of the national calls.

In fact, not only have the Texas calls been far under what they should have been and the Michigan calls far over what they should have been, but the Michigan calls have consistently exceeded the Texas calls. In fiscal 1965 the total Texas calls numbered 3,881 and for Michigan 4,093. In fiscal 1966 the Texas calls have numbered 15,156 and the Michigan calls have totaled 17,218. For the two-year period July 1964 through June 1966 Texas has been called upon to draft 19,144 and Michigan has been called upon to draft 22,127. For eight consecutive months from November 1965 through June 1966, the Michigan draft calls have been higher than the Texas draft calls.

Why is Michigan over-drafting? One reasonable explanation is that Michigan boards may operate a system far more efficient than most States, and therefore report to the national Director of Selective Service a disproportionately large number of men examined and available for induction. The national Selective Service office, in apportioning the monthly draft calls, in effect, may penalize Michigan for its efficiency by imposing on her a disproportionately large share of the monthly draft quota.

Why is Texas under-drafting? There is no statistically easy explanation. It is apparent, however, that for one reason or another, probably related to the efficiency of local boards, Texas reports to the Director of Selective Service smaller numbers of men examined and available for induction than it should. Therefore, its proportion of the monthly draft call is smaller than it should be.

The comparison of Michigan over-drafting and Texas under-drafting is merely one example among many that could be cited. But it is sufficient to demonstrate conclusively that the current system of allocation of the draft calls among the various States is in large measure at the mercy of the local boards themselves. In theory and in practice there is no assurance that the obligation for the draft or for military service will fall evenly upon the States. The system is badly in need of change.

All of these questions are directly relevant to every American family. They deserve the attention of the Congress—now.

EFFICIENCY IN THE DRAFT

(From the offices of Congressmen ALPHONZO BELL, California; JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois; JAMES F. BATTIN, Montana; WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan; WILLIAM T. CAHILL, New Jersey; BARBER B. CONABLE, Jr., New

York; FLORENCE P. DWYER, New Jersey; ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH, Kansas; PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois; PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey; SEYMOUR HALPERN, New York; FRANK HORTON, New York; HASTINGS KEITH, Massachusetts; THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, New York; WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, California; CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr., Maryland; JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania; F. BRADFORD MORSE, Massachusetts; ALBERT H. QUIE, Minnesota; HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York; DONALD RUMSFELD, Illinois; HERMAN SCHNEEBELI, Pennsylvania; RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Pennsylvania; J. WILLIAM STANTON, Ohio; June 2, 1966.)

This is the last of a series of six statements on the need for a Congressional investigation of the draft. It treats the questions: Is the Selective Service System operated with maximum efficiency? What role can computer and data-processing equipment play in increasing the capacity of the Selective Service System to perform its function with maximum efficiency and fairness?

The previous statements in this series have concentrated primarily on the equitability and practicality of the current Selective Service System. Unfortunately, there is also sufficient reason to be concerned that, regardless of the equitability of the existing system, it is not operating with maximum efficiency.

Many isolated examples of inefficient administration can be cited:

The Selective Service System's report of February 1966 to the House Committee on Education and Labor, designed to justify the reconsideration of college deferments, contained seriously inaccurate estimates, omitted vitally relevant material, and failed to provide adequate justification for the new program.

The monthly State draft calls have not been shared on a logical and proportional basis, and when inequities have occurred and have been obvious, the Selective Service System has taken no effective action to remedy the situation. For example, for six consecutive months California has been overdrafting and Texas under-drafting, with no apparent effort by the national Selective Service headquarters to rectify this injustice.

The credits for State residents serving in the military service considered in the allocation of monthly State draft quotas for January through June, 1966, are based on the figures of June 30, 1965. No more recent figures are available. The credits being applied are badly out of date.

The sample questions distributed to those considering taking the optional qualification test for college students contained at least one incorrect answer.

All of these examples of less than maximum efficiency seem pale compared to the possibility that men are being drafted today, for possible combat and possible death in Viet Nam, because their papers are in hand and available while the papers of men even more eligible for the draft than they are "lost" in a bureaucratic maze.

The figures presented by Selective Service in its February report to the Committee on Education and Labor demonstrated an appalling situation. They purported to describe the I-A (and I-AO) manpower pool of ages 19 to 26. The report showed that:

73 percent of the potential draftees in the I-A category had not been fully examined for availability.

118,000 men had not even been ordered for examination.

280,000 men in the I-A pool were not available for the draft because their papers were stalled in the bureaucratic pipeline between local draft boards and Army induction centers.

(What the report did not show was that an additional 56,000 men were unavailable for induction because although they were

still in the I-A pool they were pending reclassification to some other category.)

This means that there were approximately 450,000 men in the I-A pool for which the paperwork had not been completed (either examination or reclassification). How is it possible to determine whether the I-A pool needs to be expanded if it is not possible to know how many men in the I-A pool are really available for induction?

If some boards are more lax than others in completing their paperwork on each registrant, it will mean one of two things or both: First, the efficient boards will carry a larger burden of the draft calls than is their fair proportional share; and second, the inefficient boards, by failing to process as many I-A registrants as possible, may be ordering men for induction who would not be called upon if the entire I-A pool were processed.

Furthermore, as the local boards now expand their I-A pool by the reconsideration of I-Y and college deferments, these young men may be drafted before the current I-A pool is depleted simply because it may administratively be easier to complete the processing of their papers than it is to find the papers and process them of those "lost" in the bureaucratic pipeline.

The bureaucratic pipeline still exists at a number of points. In the first place, when a young man registers for the draft, with relatively few exceptions his papers remain with that draft board despite the fact that he may temporarily or permanently move to another address. Even if the registrant informs the local board of his new address, distance presents an administrative hurdle. Frequently, of course, the registrants fail to provide their draft boards with up-to-date information as to their whereabouts which complicates the administrative process even more.

A second, and perhaps the largest, paper-shuffling headache for Selective Service is the transfer of papers to and from the Army induction centers where the pre-induction and induction examinations take place. Selective Service does not administer the exams; it merely orders registrants for examination and classifies them on the basis of results. The exams are administered by the Army. Inevitably, papers are lost and delays occur in the exchange and treatment of files by the two agencies.

And third, local boards are confronted with an immense administrative problem in the reclassification paperwork if a registrant has failed to pass the pre-induction or induction exams or can give cause for his deferment on other grounds.

It is not surprising that the sudden increase in draft calls which occurred in July 1965 resulted in a substantial backlog of paper processing. Essentially the same number of employees had to provide anywhere from 5 to 10 times the number of men examined and available for the draft. Nonetheless, no excuse for bureaucratic paper-jams is sufficient reason to ignore the inequity which administrative inefficiency may introduce into the draft system.

General Hershey has said many times that computer and data-processing equipment is incompatible with the autonomy and flexibility of local boards—that "we frankly have never been able to find where we could run a computerized system with the decentralized system that we have."

The value of a decentralized system with local board autonomy and flexibility is that each registrant has the opportunity to describe his individual circumstances and problems to a group of men and women who are receptive and sympathetic because they are personally involved in the community. It would be inappropriate to establish a highly mechanized Selective Service System that would meet draft calls with the highly

impersonal push of a button in some inaccessible office in Washington.

This is not to say, however, that computer and data-processing techniques could not solve most of the administrative problems of the Selective Service System. It could minimize the paper-shuffling which now occupies the time of local boards, so that the boards can concentrate on their most important function of giving personal attention to the particular circumstances of those whom they have ordered for induction or are about to order for induction. With a firm set of priorities for induction and a firm set of priorities in the reconsideration of deferments when and if the I-A pool needs to be expanded, a computer and data-processing system could provide the local boards with the names and files of registrants from whom they are to fill their draft quotas. Such a system could relieve the paperjam and reclassification procedures, the backlog of paperwork in the pipeline between local boards and Army induction centers, and the growing storage problem for files.

There are today over 31 million registrants in the draft. In 1951 there were 12 million. That is an increase of 158 percent in fifteen years. And the figure will continue to burgeon upward. The administrative problems of the draft are much greater today than they were fifteen years ago for the selection of inductees can come only after the review of far more registrants than ever before. The need for computer and data-processing equipment in the maintenance of files is obvious now. And the passage of time will only make it more so.

As is so often the case, some of the inefficiency in the draft stems from the requirement for two federal agencies to collaborate in the administration of the program. The paper-shuffling between local draft boards and Army induction centers—from the jurisdiction of one to the jurisdiction of the other—inevitably involves delays which reduce the capacity of each to do its job. But it also provides each with an opportunity to use the other to excuse the overall inefficiency of the system.

Both Selective Service and the Defense Department have tended to imply that all is not well in the operations for which the other has responsibility. For example, General Hershey said, on January 10, 1966, while discussing Army induction centers:

"I'm worrying a great deal because when a doctor goes down a line of 60 . . . men saying what is wrong with each . . . and a clerk is coming along behind him copying down what the doctor says and when he gets through maybe the clerk doesn't know what he has written . . . the poor doctor sits down and says 'I wonder what I could have written about that man.'"

Rather than the Defense Department and the Selective Service blaming each other, the two agencies should get together and solve their common problem.

All of these questions are directly relevant to every American family. They deserve the attention of the Congress—now.

THE GREAT JOYS OF CAMPING

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. TUPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, an article appearing in the May 29, 1966, issue of Parade magazine by the distinguished

gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] should be read by all who are interested in preserving and expanding our National and State parks and wilderness areas. JOHN DINGELL writes movingly of the delights of camping with members of his family. His interesting article follows:

THE GREAT JOYS OF CAMPING

(By Representative JOHN DINGELL, Democrat, of Michigan)

(NOTE.—Americans in record numbers are piling into their cars and heading for the woods to camp outdoors. Parade asked one of the nation's most influential outdoorsmen to describe the pleasures and benefits that camping affords. Representative DINGELL is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and has been the recipient of many conservation awards.)

It's the song of a bird not the jangle of an alarm clock that you hear first. You stretch your legs in the snug, luxurious comfort of your sleeping bag and contemplate the world. What a day! Nowhere to rush to. No orders to follow. Outside the stream ripples along, or overhead the breeze lazily ruffles the leaves. You twist, pull back the tent flap and behold pure blue sky and a dazzling sunrise.

That's what waking in the woods is like for me, and I find it one of the great joys of camping.

In these days of huge and crowded cities, when 70 percent of us Americans live in 1 percent of our land area, there's more joy in camping for more people than ever before. Not only joy but bedrock values for man, woman and child. And at least one person of six is now taking advantage of these benefits.

This Memorial Day weekend opens the busiest portion of what surely will be our biggest camping season.

I've been going camping since I was a boy. When I was 17 and 18 back in the mid-1940's, for example, I hiked the Appalachian Trail and camped in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia with a bunch of fellows from school.

We carried backpacks and slept under shelter halves or in GI pup tents. And we satisfied our hunger for exertion, the out-of-doors and adventure.

When I got out of the service after World War II I worked summers as a National Park ranger in the Rockies and at Mt. Rainier. The assignments included being a trail patrolman, bear trapper, ditchdigger, and fire lookout.

RANGER MEETS GIRL

In the Rockies I met Helen Henebry, a schoolteacher who had a summer job at a lodge where we rangers went for meals and showers.

I married Helen in 1952, and since then we've been going camping with our own family.

I think camping offers its greatest joys and deepest values to families. Any individual can draw a harvest of pleasure from the experience. The family member can draw even more from the harmony and camaraderie of living, working and playing with the others of his circle more closely than he ever can in a house and a city.

When the Dingells go camping, as we're shown doing in Virginia's Shenandoah National Park in the photos on these pages, we share the work. Each of our three kids, Helen and I carry equipment from the car to the campsite. While the two boys and I rig up the tent, Helen organizes the cooking gear and keeps an eye on Jeanne, who's only 2. The boys fetch pails of water and help me split firewood. Then we set off along a trail to explore.

Later, we can enjoy the aroma of steak broiling in the open air. After dark, we can feel the warm, binding impulses that inter-

flow among campers seated shoulder-to-shoulder before the fire.

I'd say the joys of camping start with the beauty of the outdoors. A blue mountain lake. A hillside spread with yellow wildflowers. But the gorgeous views of the camper's world aren't all panoramic. A cluster of raspberries or an oriole on a branch rouses the spirit, too. Next comes the realization that nature is not merely something to travel from the city to look at, but a wondrous interconnected realm of which we're all a part. In the woods a man is no more important than a rabbit (and is almost as carefree!).

I have to lead a pretty formal life in Washington. When I'm camping I don't have to dress up to be "correct." Helen gets away from all the household responsibilities. A campsite is far from any school, and our kids love that!

Some camping experiences are both joyous and valuable. To prove yourself capable of providing for all your needs in the wild with just what equipment you can carry with you is an elevating delight. It is also a personal asset.

Human relationships mellow and deepen in camp. At home, I see Chip, 11, and Chris, 9, only for an hour or two a day—like so many city fathers. When we're in the woods I see them constantly. A long hike gives each of us a chance to do things. The boys and I may get in a little trout fishing. Helen likes to study birds and plants. Sometimes there's an opportunity for a boatride.

Faithfully renewing their bond with the soil over which their ancestors blazed trails, Americans camp out in many styles. They sleep the good sleep in tents large and small, in campers, trailers or just in sleeping bags under the stars. We're thinking of getting a camper ourselves. Today's trim models can take you almost anywhere and offer greater family convenience.

DELUXE TO RUSTIC

Campgrounds now come in all types. Some are near towns and the tent sites are close together, with toilets, shower rooms and stores conveniently located. "Mid-camping," our preference, is at the edge of wilderness. Other tents are maybe 100 feet from ours. We can spend as much time as we want in the rough back country. The ruggedest camping is deep within the roadless wilderness. You carry on your back or by horse a bare minimum of gear and food.

I know there are a lot of Americans who think they'd like to try one of the forms of camping but don't know the first thing about how to start. Government pamphlets, camping magazines and campgrounds guides like Rand McNally's are helpful. Two good basic books, recommended by the National Wildlife Federation, are *All About Camping* (Stackpole) and *Let's Go Camping* (Alfred A. Knopf). The YMCA and other organizations hold camping clinics. You can examine camping equipment in sporting goods stores or departments.

A camping trip often provides the best means to see a great national park or other wonders of nature. I know the Dingells have all learned a lot about everything from salamanders to birch trees, just by looking around us.

Camping builds health in mind and body. If I could give my kids a hike every day like they had in Shenandoah they'd be hard as nails. And camping is a matchless vacation "buy." The cost of gas and oil, food and about \$10 a week for campsite rental covers the whole expense.

Hardly anything is pure joy. Camping is no exception. You can forget to bring something vital, like the tent stakes. Then there's the poison ivy problem. And, we must admit, it can rain.

But camping, for us anyway, is mostly joy. I feel that if all Americans would get

out in the open, breathing pure air and using their muscles, our country would be stronger and better able to meet its immense commitments.

THE "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION" BILL

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I am most pleased today to join with some of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in introducing the freedom of information bill which would create a public records law providing greater access to Government information by the public and the press. The favorable report given this legislation by the House Committee on Government Operations and approval by our colleagues in the Senate are welcome indications of the growing conviction of the Congress that a government of the people is dangerously ineffective, even with an educated people, if it is without an informed people. It is heartening to observe the spreading realization that managed news and withheld facts are not examples of smart politics, but instead are activities which undermine the very foundation upon which our system of government rests. Now if we in Congress can develop a little more self-discipline in respect to the operations of our committees by observing the rules which require public hearings and public sessions, unless by majority vote and for specific reasons properly spelled out it is decided to keep the doors closed, we will have made some meaningful advances back to real representative government.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS OBSERVES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, June 3 marks the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps. I would like to take this opportunity to offer my congratulations to that important military service.

Veterinary officers in the U.S. Army work closely with the medical corps and other health services wherever prevention of disease and the promotion of well-being and efficiency of this country's fighting men is at stake. In addition to food inspection, veterinary officers help in maintaining surveillance over post or base sanitation and are called upon to assist in controlling epidemic disease outbreaks where knowledge of the source, prevention of the cause, and procedures for disease eradication are essential.

Army veterinarians assigned to the military research establishments are directly concerned with the identification, control, and eradication of the major animal diseases transmissible to man.

In support of these basic objectives, Army veterinarians are currently engaged in pathologic examinations, research in nutritional diseases, basic studies in immunopathology, development of new vaccines and improvement of existing ones, studies in the pathogenesis of "standard" and "new" diseases of laboratory animals and development of better biological systems for viral isolation studies.

These highly trained veterinary officers provide the military forces with a research capability and reservoir of knowledge and skills in widely diversified areas.

Brig. Gen. George A. Kuhn, Chief of the corps, has briefly summarized the expanded activities of the Army veterinarian of today in a recent news release. Under unanimous consent, I include General Kuhn's article in the RECORD:

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS OBSERVES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

On June 3, 1966, the U.S. Army will commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the founding of its Veterinary Corps.

Brigadier General George A. Kuhn, Chief of the Corps, notes that, in improving health conditions in military and civilian communities around the globe, the practice of veterinary medicine in the Army has kept pace with the times as well as the progress of its civilian counterpart.

"The horses are gone and the modern age of spacecraft and irradiated foods has arrived," he adds. "With the changing times, shrinking world, and mechanization of the Army, the Army veterinarian today has vital, technical tasks never considered five decades ago. Today, the Veterinary Corps is a key member of the Army's medical team and comprises a world-wide service devoted to the well-being and conservation of our country's fighting strength."

When the Corps was created in 1916, the veterinary officer confined his activities to the care of military animals and limited food inspection. Today's officers, and the able enlisted specialists who assist them, have little in common with their predecessors who followed the horse troops. No longer are they primarily concerned with ailing transport animals or improperly fitted horseshoes. Instead, the radioscope takes its place alongside the microscope in the laboratory of the military veterinarian.

Such terms as "Strontium-90," "airborne rabies" and "freeze-dehydrated foods" are as familiar to him as "liniment," "sling" and "picket line" formerly were. He works in a new world, with a new mission, a new language and new challenges. Behind it all rests one prime purpose—support of the combat soldier.

The Corps is composed of commissioned officers, each holding a doctor's degree from an accredited college of veterinary medicine. These officers can now be found in more than 24 countries of the world, carrying out services essential to the Army Medical Service as well as other agencies. Some are assigned to military missions where they serve as advisors to armies of friendly governments, and others wear the distinctive "Green Beret" as members of Special Forces.

The veterinarian in the modern-day Army is engaged in programs which combine his military knowledge and experience with his special education in the recognition and control of animal and food-borne diseases. Food inspection now comprises a world-wide service to protect military consumers from

unsafe foods (before and after they are procured by the Armed Forces) and to insure that these products are derived from sanitary establishments. The veterinarian works on the Army's preventive medicine team in important phases of environmental health such as food-handling hygiene and control of diseases communicable from animals to man.

Today, an increasing number of the Corps work in research centers and laboratories on projects involving food and animals. Some are engaged in studies of new and improved food products and testing techniques. More are working in medical research on problems associated with nuclear energy, burn and wound surgery, pathology and microbiology.

Army veterinarians have focused considerably more attention on military dogs and laboratory animals as demands for them have recently increased at unprecedented rates. The use of scout and sentry dogs in Southeast Asia, as well as those guarding important defense of our country, has escalated their role in modern warfare. In addition, a vital responsibility has been placed on many members of the Corps for the professional and humane care of the several millions of laboratory animals used annually in military research and diagnostic procedures.

"If there is one truth that appears self-evident," the General says, "it is that the activities of the Army Veterinary Corps have become greatly diversified over the years. Proud as the Corps is of its accomplishments, we know we cannot afford the luxury of dwelling too long on the past as current veterinary responsibilities and demands expand in scope and complexity."

At its golden anniversary, the Corps knows its personnel are trained and prepared to safeguard the health of "ready-to-go" troops who yesterday may have been at a camp in our Mid-West, today may be in the jungles of the Far East, or tomorrow may be in the Arctic wastelands. As long as foods spoil and food-borne and animal diseases exist, the Army Veterinary Corps will have a job to do.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF TUNISIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, June 1, was the National Day of the Republic of Tunisia. On that occasion this small country in northern Africa celebrated the 10th anniversary of its independence. It is altogether fitting and proper that we pause to pay tribute to the friendly people of Tunisia, and to its dynamic and courageous leader, President Habib Bourguiba, whose deep patriotism and courage were instrumental in Tunisia's winning its long struggle for independence.

The United States is proud to be associated with Tunisia in its efforts to achieve a better life for its people and we commend the self-discipline and sacrifices that have been made to this end. Tunisia is serving as an outstanding example of what a small developing nation can achieve by utilizing its own resources in concert with aid from friendly govern-

ments. The United States is pleased to have contributed to this achievement. It is our deep hope and fervent wish that the historic and friendly ties that already exist between Tunisia and the United States will continue to flourish and be strengthened even more. On this memorial anniversary I would like to express to President Bourguiba and to the people of Tunisia every good wish for their continued development and prosperity.

MARINE TRANSPORTATION

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, marine transportation is one of the forms of transportation which is in a period of transition, especially in connection with containerization. One of the companies which has been in the forefront of developing this means of loading and unloading marine cargo is the Matson Navigation Co., which is a nonsubsidized marine company serving the west coast of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. On May 26 of this year, Mr. Norman Scott, executive vice president of the Matson Lines, presented an address at the Maritime Administration transportation industry symposium on "Containerization—1986," which I am sure will be of interest to all the readers of the RECORD who are interested in maritime transportation. His address follows:

CONTAINERIZATION—1986

(Remarks of Norman Scott, executive vice president, Matson Lines, San Francisco, presented at the Maritime Administration transportation industry symposium, May 26, 1966)

That title sounds a bit Orwellian—but this brief look into one aspect of the transportation industry 20 years hence is not designed along such lines.

I will sketch a picture of our industry in the 1980's, pointing out a major problem area that must be met head-on now if we are to progress at the rate we should.

We all know the transportation industry—on the sea, on the land and in the air—has made tremendous strides in the past 20 years. And within the industry it has been a period of progress for ocean shipping after years of doldrums as far as new developments were concerned.

Those big "boxes" are still revolutionizing transportation. More and more steamship, airline and rail and truck carriers all over the world are going into containerized operations. It has reached a point where a shipping company carrying general cargo almost has to provide a container service to stay even with its competitors. For ocean transportation, containerization represents as dramatic a change as did the advent of steam 150 years ago.

So it is safe to predict that progress in the next 20 years will be even more impressive and exciting than the past 20 years with containerization developments going full ahead on many fronts at the same time—in trucking, the railroads and airlines, as well as the ocean carriers.

It takes no crystal-gazer to see what lies ahead. Many of the tools and most of the know-how exist today waiting to be assembled and put to work for a new era of transportation.

Containerization, 1986, will go hand in glove with "6th or 7th generation computers". It will be an era of faster ships, possibly nuclear-powered, much more automated than at present and probably larger. Terminals, too, will be modernized, with cranes and other cargo handling machinery moving containers swiftly and easily from shore to ship to shore controlled by computers. Shipyards will have to be highly automated.

Also in prospect are such exotic items as large hydro-foil vessels, submarine tankers, "winged-hull" or hover craft and ground-effect machines, which skim over the water on a cushion of air at 200 knots with hundreds of tons of cargo or hundreds of passengers. Perhaps there will be cargo-laden missiles. Nobody views any of these things as pipe dreams any longer, not after what has happened in space and on sea and land since World War II.

Put all this glamorous hardware into operation and it looks as though we have it made. But to complete the picture and make it all work for maximum benefit to the ultimate consumer will require the creation and application of comprehensive systems concepts to develop maximum effectiveness of total distribution.

Consider the world demand for consumer goods by 1986 in light of population growth and standard of living increases in progress today. More people need more things and will be demanding more all the time. That means more and, hopefully, better transportation geared to the jet and atomic age, rather than the era of the "Model T" and the 5-cent streetcar fare.

What will be needed is a fully coordinated physical systems concept designed to provide total distribution of the lowest over-all cost consistent with service requirements to the ultimate consumer.

Containerization has great potential, but to yield its greatest benefits, it requires an integrated system. Such a system from a shipper's point of view would comprehend production scheduling, inventory control, insurance, storage, damage prevention and customer service and marketing. The tie-in, of course, must be complete between ocean carriers and rail, truck and air carriers to provide a system with this capability.

Unless containerization 20 years from now is part of a fully-integrated system, bottlenecks, red tape and inefficiency will inhibit much of the economic progress of the nation's and, for that matter, the world's transportation systems.

Achievement will be difficult but not impossible—provided that we start now to exercise "management technology" in a statesman-like way to solve such problems as competition between modes, standardization, the sociological questions of the impact of new techniques on the labor force, regulatory rigidity, the complications of tariffs, more realistic rate making, the political implications inherent in each phase, and each regional requirement.

By pointing out some of the more critical problems we can start to solve some of them to pave the way for the shiny, new concept of "Containerization—1986"—and realize its potential.

I have identified "management technology" as the key to these problems. And by management, I mean the management of government and labor as well as industry—it is everyone's concern. The challenge will be to achieve an environment by 1986 which will permit full realization of the remarkable "hardware technology" that is already on the drawing boards and in the memory banks of the computers. The hardware development

potential, or the physical systems capability, already exceeds our management ability to utilize it fully.

My thesis and, if you will, my "message", is that to an even greater extent, we face a need to match "management technology" with the "hardware technology" capability we will possess by 1986.

Among the specific areas demanding attention today to be where we should be 20 years hence are the legal, regulatory, sociological and political ramifications, each a vital part of the complete transportation picture.

Most of our present laws affecting transportation were written when physical systems capabilities were either not thought of or in the early stages of development. They were not designed to encourage or even cope with the creation of systems that can now be physically established and operated. I refer, of course, to a much broader spectrum of transportation than ocean cargo container systems. And this points up the critical nature of the legal aspects confronting the industry in the years ahead. We must have laws that are based on today's, and tomorrow's, physical systems potentials.

For example, the container system as we know it today basically uses a single mode of transportation. Inter-modal use is still in its infancy. To accelerate the growth of maximum efficiency systems, legislation is required to encourage efficient inter-modal operations by permitting single ownership of inter-modal facilities by development of acquisition. As a minimum, the law should encourage streamlining physical operations by simplifying the development and administration of single factor rates. The legislation should provide for a single, independent regulatory agency having jurisdiction over all modes of integrated transportation. And finally, some deregulation is essential if multi-modal transportation is to keep pace with the international demands of our industrial society where rapid change is the order of the day.

Our regulatory processes, some of which date back to the 19th century need a thorough overhaul. We simply can't continue to be hamstrung by them in the 1980's. As mentioned, reaction time must be reduced. Present regulatory practices are too slow and cumbersome and more critically, they are increasingly usurping management functions.

Besides carrier regulation and tariff administration, there are customs regulations, documentation procedures and operational safety administration to be considered.

These activities should be brought into step with the times to foster the development and to meet the future requirements of the most efficient physical systems that can be assembled.

It is equally vital that rates and tariffs be simplified. The volume and complexities of today's rail and truck, and even ocean, tariffs are unnecessary road-blocks to the development of inter-modal and multi-modal cargo movements. The trend toward per-container rates should be encouraged. It is an economically logical process, which will materially simplify development of inter-modal systems. In the same regard, rate-making procedures should be based on costs rather than the value of service or other bases.

Here again, the evolution of a management technology in the field of regulatory affairs is needed. It seems obvious that if changes are not made, the growth of containerization will be retarded by red tape before the 1980's. "Management technology" must be a moving force in developing new ideas and shaping the future form of regulations that will foster maximum efficiency systems.

Now let's consider the sociological implications of our transportation preview of 1986. There are, I submit, three major categories that urgently require application of new management technology.

First is the all-important field of labor-management relations. Labor and management share a mutual responsibility to develop an equitable method or program to handle personnel adjustments resulting from automation and other applications of new technologies and equipment. In transportation, management and labor should be able to evolve satisfactory solutions through collective bargaining, even though they have had their troubles down through the years. Both have been criticized for tie-ups and public inconvenience. The maritime industry, in particular, has been through some rugged times in the mid-30's and postwar period. But there are definite signs of better understanding by both labor and management of the myriad problems that lie ahead, and of the need to work together to solve them. Ideally, new systems, new hardware and new ideas will create new jobs but there are bound to be dislocations and changes as they evolve. Part of the "management technology" we need is the ability for employee and employer groups to anticipate these problems before they become critical.

Next, for our second sociological consideration, we come to "people problems" within the management process of corporations. In the context of our 20-year look ahead, one of the primary internal management challenges will be the development of people able to use computer hardware more effectively and with more imaginative applications than is commonly demonstrated today. As I mentioned previously by 1986 we will be into more sophisticated computers, which will offer infinitely greater capacity, speed and flexibility for analysis and distribution of management information. However, regardless of the equipment capability achieved by then, its usefulness will be no greater than the accuracy of the input information and the selectivity of functions which the computers are called upon to perform. People must perform these functions. And people must create the intellectual awareness of system capabilities which transcend the short view perspectives of individual persons, departments, companies or even modes of transportation. We must have people who can visualize, plan and implement operations which do not yet exist but which are capable of development.

Third in my list of sociological considerations is the relationship with the customer community. Industrial management in our country, indeed, throughout the world, is becoming increasingly aware of the economic importance, in its broadest sense, of distribution. Gone are the days when top management relegated traffic and distribution management to a secondary role, with accountability well down the organizational line. This of course, is no guarantee that broader systems development will find ready acceptance in the business society of 1986, but it does indicate that industry will become increasingly demanding in appraising and buying its distribution services. The management technology called for here is that of developing sufficiently broad managerial perspectives to establish true systems concepts of distribution in terms of customer requirements.

Now that we have had a look at the legal, regulatory and sociological questions, we come to the political element—probably the most difficult to classify or predict, but certainly one that will always be with us. In this category falls the development of broad public policy determinations covering basic legislation and regulation. Such matters as governmental financing of advanced research and financial aid or subsidy to new application all fall initially within the political sphere. Equally important is the antitrust treatment of multi-modal systems, how they are created and regulated. The importance of this transcends politics as usual but we obviously must recognize the reality of

things as they are, not as we might dream. So an educational and selling effort is required to restate national transport policy in the political arena in terms of multimodal objectives.

I have tried to be realistic by pointing out a problem area that is easy to overlook, and have served up one version of a general approach to solving it. But speech is no problem-solver. As always, it boils down to a need for coordinated action, not just talk, under enlightened and hardworking leadership.

With what our researchers, scientists and engineers will come up with in the next 20 years we know we will have to do our best to be ready to manage what they make possible.

It is fitting when thinking about 20 years into the future to sum up the management challenge by recalling the words of the late "Boss" Kettering, the inventive genius of General Motors, speaking to a group at the dedication of the G. M. Technical Center in Detroit. "... the future will be greater than the most fantastic story you can write. You will always underrate it."

Thank you.

NARCOTICS BILL—WASHINGTON POST CHASTIZED FOR SLANTED REPORT

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post on page A5, carried an article on the House passage of the Narcotic Rehabilitation Act yesterday. Written by Richard L. Lyons, it began:

The House passed a weakened but still significant bill yesterday.

"Weakened" is a very editorial word that does not belong in a news report. One of the key provisions put into the bill on the motion to recommit, which the reporter feels weakened this bill, was an amendment providing that civil commitments of addicts should not apply to addicts who push dope as a means of raising money to pay for their own habits.

Astonishingly, the original bill as proposed by the administration would have pampered these pushers of dope by allowing them to be committed for 3 years in the hope of their being cured, in which event the pushing charges would have been dropped.

This is a bad approach and the House was correct, in my judgment to reject it. It must be remembered that the dope addict can help himself. If he wants to be cured he can take himself to a hospital. There are techniques and chemicals today by which the addict can be put through withdrawal symptoms without pain. But if the addict chooses instead to continue his habit and voluntarily elects the pushing of drugs to feed his habit off the lives of new victims, the law should not coddle him. He should be punished.

Thanks to the Republican amendment, adopted yesterday in the motion to recommit, the administration's desire to coddle these peddlers of torture was turned down.

As one who voted for the amendment, I feel it greatly strengthened the bill, far from weakening it.

Perhaps Mr. Lyons believes the amendment weakened the bill; perhaps he feels that addicted merchants of misery should be coddled. But that is beside the point: a reporter's opinions have no place in a news story. There is altogether too much opinionizing in news stories these days and it is a very bad thing. It is not only unprofessional, it interferes with the public's right to know. Opinions belong in opinion columns and on editorial pages. Topflight reporters never let you know what their opinions are. They simply write what happened and avoid characterizing events with their personal opinions. That is the only way they can keep the confidence of all their sources of news and of their readers as well.

Yesterday's action by the House regrettably did not receive this treatment from the Washington Post.

TELECASTING AND BROADCASTING OF SESSIONS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND ITS COMMITTEES

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUMSFELD] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I have been advised that the Illinois Broadcasters Association and the Illinois News Broadcasters Association have each formally adopted resolutions calling upon Members of the House to lend their support to H. Res. 641, which would permit telecasting and broadcasting of the sessions of the House of Representatives and its committees.

In January of this year, I joined with a number of my colleagues in cosponsoring H. Res. 641. This resolution requires neither the signature of the President nor the consent of the Senate. Its effect would be to further the people's right to know, firsthand and for themselves, about the House of Representatives.

I believe that the Congress has a responsibility to reach its constituency by the fastest possible means of communication. The electronic news media, radio and television, would satisfy this mandate were they permitted to cover actions on the floor of the House.

I introduce into the RECORD the resolution adopted by the Illinois Broadcasters Association:

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING H. RES. 641

Whereas, the Illinois Broadcasters Association has consistently championed the case of Freedom of Information and access to the news, and the belief that a well informed

people is the keystone of American Democracy; and

Whereas, the dissemination of news of legislative and judicial proceedings is one of the vital functions of the American system of broadcasting; and

Whereas, technological advances in the science of broadcasting have now made possible the orderly and unobtrusive coverage of such news;

Therefore be it resolved that the Illinois Broadcasters Association herewith strongly endorses the passage of House Resolution 641 permitting the telecasting and radio broadcast coverage of sessions of the United States House of Representatives; and

Be it further resolved, that the Illinois Broadcasters Association commends the Illinois Representatives who are among the sponsors of H. Res. 641 to wit, The Honorable ROBERT McCLORY, 12th District; The Honorable DONALD RUMSFELD, 13th District; The Honorable JOHN B. ANDERSON, 16th District, and The Honorable PAUL FINDLEY, 20th District, and respectfully urges that the entire Illinois membership of the House of Representatives give their active support to H. Res. 641; and

Be it further resolved, that the Secretary of the Illinois Broadcasters Association is hereby instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President, the presiding officers of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and to all members of the Congress of Illinois.

DAIRY IMPORT ACT OF 1966

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, the American dairy farmer continues to view with alarm the influx of imported dairy products which act to further depress dairy prices. He despairs at the announcement recently issued by the President in response to the Secretary of Agriculture's recommendation that cheese import quotas will be raised by over a million pounds. As one of the lowest paid of all producers, he is further frustrated by the knowledge that the administration has repeatedly failed to use the import control features of section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act to restrict such imports. Indeed, he cannot understand why the administration has actually used section 22 as a device to increase the flow of agricultural products—dairy products in particular—into the United States, completely contrary to the intent of Congress.

Before it is too late, we must take the legislative action necessary to prevent the administration from obliterating what is left of our family farm system. And with specific regard to the dairy farmer, whose survival depends in great measure on our ability to provide adequate protection from the price-depressing tide of dairy imports, more explicit legislative directives to the administration must be enacted, to insure dairy import control decisions that are so truly needed and deserved by him. Accordingly, I am today introducing a bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy

products, which may be cited as the Dairy Import Act of 1966.

This bill would limit imports of milk and dairy products to the average annual amount which was admitted for consumption between 1961 and 1965. No additional imports would be allowed unless there was an increase in the annual domestic consumption of dairy products, or at a time when prices received by dairy farmers for milk are at a level less than parity. Also, the definition of "dairy products" would be broadened to provide for more comprehensive import control.

By strengthening and supplementing section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act this bill would be instrumental in heading off any repeat performances of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture in opening the floodgates to price-depressing dairy imports. Since the latest administration maneuver to increase cheese imports will have the effect of lowering American dairy prices, it is all the more imperative that favorable legislative action be taken on this bill at the earliest possible time.

Let us start reversing the current anti-dairy farmer orientation of the administration with enactment of the Dairy Import Act of 1966. There is no more appropriate time than June, National Dairy Month, to do so.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, BAGLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BAGLEY, MINN.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 27, 1966, my colleague, the Honorable ODIN LANGEN, representing the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota, addressed the graduating class of the Bagley, Minn., High School.

Mr. LANGEN's thoughtful remarks offer a great challenge and a great opportunity for America's youth. I recommend his address as solid reading and sound thinking for all of us.

The address follows:

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, BAGLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BAGLEY, MINN., MAY 27, 1966, BY HON. ODIN LANGEN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

It seems that all of my lifetime I have struggled with a feeling of inadequacy . . . I do not recollect any time when it was more pronounced than it is at this very moment, for I sincerely feel the responsibility that goes with a commencement address. I am also very keenly aware of the educational eloquence that is achieved these days by high school students. It might well be that I could be out-done by any number of these students. . . . All of us as parents have had the experience of being surprised at the extent to which today's students are advanced beyond the standards of our days in high school. Somebody took a poll, which revealed that one week after commencement most of those in attendance would have forgotten completely what was said . . . and some would have forgotten even who the

speaker was! In this case, there might be some real justification for doing so.

In attempting to fulfill my assignment this evening, I would like to direct my remarks principally to the graduating class. Of course, I will be greatly disappointed if the rest of the people here don't listen, too. But generally, I am concerned about the graduates. . . . First, may I congratulate each of you, together with your parents, on the goal that you have achieved this evening. I know that it has taken a great amount of effort on the part of each of you to have brought about this accomplishment. No doubt, four or twelve years ago, it seemed like a long, tough course that was ahead of you, but tonight you know that it wasn't either as long or as tough as it may have seemed to start out with. . . . You have every reason to feel proud and satisfied with your achievement, but I should be frank to admit that I am a little perplexed by this thought, because I don't know who might be the proudest or the most satisfied—the graduating class, their parents, or myself. . . . For I have been truly honored by your generous invitation which has provided me this great opportunity of making some contribution to a very significant element of our educational system, as thousands and thousands of graduates are receiving their diplomas throughout the Nation during this graduating season.

I have already been greatly impressed by this graduating class. The selection of a most appropriate class motto, "If you can not do great things, do small things in a great way," exemplifies the reality of the assignments that follow, having reached this first milestone in your approach to assuming the full role of American citizenship.

The motto is not only filled with wisdom, but is practically adapted to the age in which we live. For there is an opportunity surrounding all of us to do things both great and small, which is fortunate indeed for graduates, parents and a commencement speaker at this very opportune time in our history.

When we think back over the history of this Nation, there have been times when it was far more difficult to be a high school graduate or to be a commencement speaker. Let us suppose, for a moment, that you young people were graduating from high school in the early sixties of the last century in Kansas or some other border State. Your first decision might well have been whether you were going into war on the side of the North or the South, fighting brother against brother or father against son, in one of the bloodiest wars of all times. Or, we might suppose for a moment that you had been a graduate from some school in a small eastern town in the sixties, seventies or eighties of the last century, and your parents might well have decided to make the great trek westward. Wagon Train and Bonanza on television these days give us the impression that this was a glamorous era, but if you read the books of that period, you realized that it was a dirty, miserable and dangerous existence.

If we come closer to modern times, suppose you had been a graduate in 1929. Very few of our young people today have ever had to experience actual want, but many young people did in 1929. The song, "Brother, Can you Spare a Dime?" isn't on anyone's hit parade today, but it was a very prominent and realistic song in its time . . . Today, however, the picture is much brighter and, in my judgment, the opportunities much greater.

I recall vividly the memorable impression experienced while visiting the New York World's Fair about two years ago, to witness the great panorama of the past, present and future, so elaborately displayed by the various exhibitors and participants in this World's Fair of our day. . . . I recall saying to Mrs. Langen, during a coffee break in our

tour, that "What an exciting life lies ahead for today's younger generation!" The challenges, the thrills, the almost incomprehensible vision of the future that lies ahead, with the exploration of an entire new world of space and the conversion that will inevitably take place in adapting to the space age. . . . The imaginative displays and plans set forth by the great scientific students of this day provide real evidence of a future that will accommodate and demand every ingenuity, talent and ambition that one can envision.

What a desirable combination this makes!—a new generation of knowledgeable, well-educated youth and a new age filled with unconquered frontiers and tempting horizons. Maybe it doesn't seem that way to the young folks of today. The future looked rather dark to me, when it was my good fortune and privilege to be a high school graduate in the early thirties. Little did I know or imagine the progress that would take place in what now seems to be a very short time. . . . You know, at that time, we didn't even comprehend the possibilities of television, much less in color, the phenomenon of jet planes or rocket travel, or the mystery of a computer and an electronic brain, plus innumerable other scientific and mechanical developments that today are almost common-place—and I have been told by those that should know that the pace of progress in the future will be much faster than even that which we have experienced in recent years.

These are the characteristics of today, that hold great demand for every talent, for every ability, and possibly in greater quantity, for a willingness to work. I am sure I can't over-emphasize the willingness to work as a first step to success. For this demand is prevalent in every occupational endeavor that I can think of, and so leaves sufficient room for individual choice.

This is a far too brief identity of the appealing opportunities that are yours to use in achieving success. . . . While having completed high school graduating requirements constitutes a very significant step in the preparation for your participation in your eventually chosen role in life, the first essential, at this stage, is to seek additional education, whether vocational or academic, for there is urgent need in all sectors of our society for trained, skilled, and educated ability of every description.

The educational field, whether student, teacher or professor, in itself offers just as exciting, just as rewarding possibilities for achievement, and more important, a realistic acquaintance and understanding of what it will take to accumulate your full share of life's rewards and satisfactions in a scientific world.

Now, of course it is easy enough to stand here and talk about your general responsibility to the Nation and the World, your opportunities as a group, and your chances of success as a contributor and a participant, but the one thought that is undoubtedly going through the mind of every student in every graduating class is a concern for your personal future. We can talk all night about generalities of your generation, but the questions I am sure you want answered are "Where am I going? What lies ahead for me? and What do I need to get there?" Naturally, you are concerned for the future, because, as someone once said, "That's where you are going to spend the rest of your life!"

Now, then, what does it take to succeed in this complicated society, and complex scientific environment? Actually, the basic rules of success haven't changed from the beginning of time, even though circumstances have, and so, perhaps a good point at which to start is to repeat the basic rules . . . Like the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, the Sermon on the Mount, the Bill of Rights, the

Pledge of Allegiance, and our envied Constitution, repetition adds to their meaning and significance, both to those who repeat them and those who hear them again. Then there are the rather basic mannerisms that are a part of most every success story.

Successful people have a great passion for loyalty. They are loyal to God, to their church, to their country and their families, and the many causes that they may espouse. Loyalty is a priceless ingredient for true success.

Learning to recognize, accept and discharge responsibility is an equally important necessity. This will require the making of decisions, oftentimes very hard and very difficult, but make them you must, if you are to succeed. In fact, this is probably the main reason why you spent the last twelve years in school, in order to be better prepared for making these decisions.

Be sure of your facts. Test them against truth and morals. Then make your decision sharply and clearly. You won't be right all of the time, but you will be most of the time. Remember, the indecisive person, even when he is right, is most often too late.

In this connection, do not be afraid of the future, no matter what it seems. Such fear is the greatest enemy to sound decision-making.

Be curious, inquisitive, and a good listener. As the old adage goes, "You never learn anything with your mouth open." I haven't learned anything from the folks who have agreed with me, but I have surely learned a lot of things from those who *didn't* agree with me.

Improve your ability to communicate your thoughts and actions to others. Most misunderstandings resulted because the people involved didn't understand each other's purposes and positions . . . and in most cases didn't even attempt to understand. So make sure you understand the other fellow, and that he understands you—then, if he still wants to argue, let him have it.

Don't be depressed about your imperfections. We all have them. Be thankful for them. It isn't your accomplishments that are important, but your mistakes. I can recall sitting next to the National Amateur Golf Champion in Committee for four years and in our many friendly discussions asking what it took to win a golf tournament. His response was both noteworthy and memorable when he said, it isn't how many good strokes you make, but how many bad ones you didn't make. . . . It is through your mistakes and elimination of them that you will learn to become more perfect and more tolerant of your fellow man. Be tolerant and kind to the less fortunate and find time to give help and comfort to these people. This is the silent phase of a successful life, but oftentimes the most effective way of serving one's fellow man.

Above all, be a good citizen. Take an active interest in your local, State and National governments. Become informed on the various phases of our laws and of our history. Vote, run for office, and take a position on local and national issues. Join a political party, be an active Republican or a Democrat. Remember, politics is the science of government, and not something to be avoided. I firmly believe the strongest bulwark against any kind of "ism" in this country is the militant maintenance of a truly strong two-party system of government.

This reminds me of a humorous bit of writing that carries some pretty sound advice. It reads:

"If you want your father to take care of you, that's paternalism.

"If you want your mother to take care of you, that's maternalism.

"If you want Uncle Sam to take care of you, that's socialism.

"If you want your comrades to take care of you, that's communism.

"But if you want to take care of yourself, that's Americanism."

Having now identified that there is a great and thrilling opportunity in store for all of you, and offered some brief outline of what it takes to respond successfully, I may well have left an impression that this is all going to be very easy, and with your wealth of acquired knowledge, with more to come, life will be a very pleasant breeze.

Let me hasten to correct any such impression. For, in reality, it will rather be very difficult and most demanding, in spite of what seems to be a very colorful, leisurely and smooth road ahead. I am sure I should be more correct were I to say that the trials and demands of success will test to the very breaking point all of your tenacity and endurance. It will drain every last ounce of talent, ability and know-how that you now seem to have in abundance.

It will require every last measure of perseverance, competitive spirit, and confidence, and there will be times when the problems are such that they will seem to defy solution entirely with obstacles so great that it seems impossible to conquer them.

I say this with no sense of pride, but must humbly admit that years of experience has alerted me to the truth of these realities, for as you look ahead, it is well to remember that every inadequacy of this Nation and the World becomes a part of your problem as an individual and as a citizen of our great Nation.

And while your forefathers have designed, built and preserved a Nation that has more opportunity, more luxuries, more conveniences, more leisure time and the highest standard of living that Man has ever known anywhere, we must not forget that the problems of survival and the odds of individual success are not all as favorable or as easy as it may seem. . . . As one who has had some part in pondering solutions to problems of our day, I find it difficult and almost a little embarrassing to reiterate or contemplate briefly a few of the many glaring failures that history tells us will become your problems. . . . While we are citizens of the greatest Nation on earth, constituting six per cent of the world's population that earns more than one-half of the world income, yet we haven't been able to even find a way in which that Nation can pay its own bills as we go along.

Even with this great monetary wealth, one of the almost unbelievable and shameful characteristics is the fact that there are far too many who have not, and seemingly can not, provide even an acceptable standard of livelihood, and while we have developed the greatest degree of technological excellence in the history of Man, we still haven't learned to live with our neighbor and fellow man. Nor have we as a Nation, or in alliance and cooperation with other nations, been able to find a way where nations can exist in peace.

We have within our grasp the ability to send a rocket to the moon, but we haven't learned how to stop killing more than 40,000 people on our highways every year. The American farmer has developed the greatest food production unit in the world, but we haven't been able to figure out how to make that endeavor a paying proposition, except in time of war. We talk of great surpluses of food, and yet find that two-thirds of the world is under-fed. We have designed and built the most beautiful and well-equipped kitchens known to Man. Yet, we have not been able to make most of the streets in this Nation safe for women to walk. Our Nation has developed freedom of religion to a far greater degree than anywhere else in the world, with beautiful houses of worship for every known faith, but even with these ever beckoning and open doors, it is disheartening to note the great number of people who have never known the tranquility of a faith in God or the assurances of the good life. While

we as a Nation have become a world leader, with recognized greatness of military and monetary strength, each used generously for purposes of creating peace in the world, yet your first call to duty today might well be from the Draft Board . . . because we haven't been able to develop harmony and peace among nations.

These are disheartening examples that go on in far too great length for me to enumerate here this evening. They are not new. They have defied the understanding and continued best endeavor over the years to overcome and provide solution.

I should recall that it was these same problems of social strife, moral decay, economic stability, war, and preservation of freedom, that more than a hundred years ago caused Abraham Lincoln to say "I have been driven to my knees so often in prayer, because I had nowhere else to go." So it has been. So it is today—and will be tomorrow. This has been the experience of every President, and every recognized leader of this Nation as well as throughout this world, ever since that time and for a good long time before those early days of our history. Those same problems will all confront you as individuals as well as citizens. You will become a participant in them as either a contributor or a deterrent, whatever your choice. Lincoln's noteworthy statement directs our attention to the resources of prayer, for it can bring you comfort, strength and understanding when everything else has failed. Individual and collective prayer offers a strength of character, a possibility of accomplishment that goes far beyond any other endeavor or approach, and stands out as the shining light and only hope to achieve the answer that otherwise is beyond our reach.

These problems, and many more, may constitute an admission of failure on the part of the generations who have preceded you, but just as surely will they also be there to defy your endeavors. It may seem strange that I should say this, for those in my profession are predominantly recognized because of their continuous answers and solutions to these problems. We have shouted them from every podium and platform that anyone would provide us. But we have identified only the answers, while the formulas for achieving them have completely escaped us. This is a difficult admission for any public servant, but history has established the fact, in spite of Man's and Government's attempts to correct them.

Now, it may be said that this recognition constitutes a very dark and difficult picture for the future and your success. However, it is the combination of the bright and opportune horizon that I presented at the beginning, together with these more difficult shadows, that provides the real challenge and opportunity for satisfaction, a full life, and a true feeling of accomplishment.

It is these challenges that will make your acquired education worthwhile and that are the fertile fields in which that knowledge can grow, flourish and blossom into wisdom.

There can be no success without personal satisfaction and pride in accomplishment. They, in turn, can be achieved only by approaching and attacking the problems and obstacles that confront us. To overcome, remove, or even limit them, become the true rewards and emblems of success.

And so your graduation tonight signifies but a start in preparing yourself for the challenges ahead, and to those of us who are now aged and matured with experience, we find hope in knowing that as a new generation you will be better equipped, more knowledgeable and better able to cope with all these problems, and therefore should have a far better chance to harvest the satisfaction of accomplishment.

As you approach your assignments in the future, perhaps one brief sentence can sum

up what I have tried to say tonight: Give the best that you have to the highest that you know . . . and be decisive about it. All of us who are so proud of you, so devoted to you, cannot ask for more. But do we dare ask for less?

"If you can not do great things, do small things in a great way." So ends my dissertation this evening, and my feeling of inadequacy is just as evident now as it was in the beginning, but remember one thing—I tried as best I could. Won't you do the same? Your Nation, and the World, needs and welcomes your knowledgeable assistance. Good luck and God-speed!

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H.R. 15089.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, on the vote today on the Library Service and Construction Act Amendments of 1966, I arrived in the House immediately after my name had been called. I was unable to qualify for that vote, but had I been able to qualify, I would have voted in favor of the bill.

NOISE POLLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KUPFERMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are at long last giving some hard thought in this country to the conservation of two of our natural resources, namely, water and air, while we continue to ignore another environmental problem which should be of equal concern to us, that is, excessive noise or noise pollution.

Mr. Speaker, as an effort to begin work on the complex problems created by noise, I introduced legislation on April 21, 1966, to launch the first comprehensive Federal, State, and local assault on excessive noise.

My bill—H.R. 14602—which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 21, 1966, together with my introductory statement and related materials on pages 8745-8768, would provide Federal grants-in-aid to State and local governments for research into the control, prevention, and abatement of excessive noise.

One of the first tasks of the Office of Noise Control, which my bill would set up under the Surgeon General's Office, would be to act as a central clearinghouse for the compilation and coordination of present studies in the field of noise abatement.

While several studies are presently being conducted by various individuals and groups, including the FAA and NASA—with respect to jet aircraft noise—there is a basic need for a centralized body to gather noise information and data from all sources. For an extended discussion of this point, see the debate of the House of Representatives regarding the budget request of NASA,

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 3, 1966, and my specific suggestions at page 9679 thereof.

In addition, the Office of Noise Control would conduct an extensive educational campaign to alert people to the many dangers of excessive noise, including noises other than those which come from jet aircraft. For example, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 2, 1966, at pages 9471-9477, I set forth detailed studies relating to excessive noise caused by trucks and automobiles on our Nation's highways. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 21, 1966, pages 8745-8768 for general studies.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Alex Baron, one of America's noted noise-abatement exponents, recently addressed the Fourth International Congress for Noise Abatement in Baden-Baden, Germany. The text of Mr. Baron's address, given in Germany on May 13, 1966, appears in the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 16, 1966, at page A2629. In his address, Mr. Baron highlights some of the many problems facing all of us as a result of excessive noise in our environment and provides useful information for those interested in the problem.

I am happy to report that there has been, to date, considerable and widespread response to the legislation which I have proposed to deal with the general problem of noise abatement. I would like at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to include some of the editorial comments and many letters which I have received regarding various phases of the complex problem of excessive noise.

It is my hope that a careful perusal of this material will help to enlighten the reader as to some of the particular problems so many of our fellow citizens and especially city dwellers are experiencing as a result of excessive noise, as well as demonstrating the serious interest shown by many of those involved in industry.

[From the Jersey Journal and Jersey Observer, May 23, 1966]

THE VISITING EDITORIAL—IT'S TIME FOR US TO CONTROL NOISE POLLUTION

(NOTE.—In keeping with its policy of presenting all sides of questions, The Jersey Journal, from time to time prints visiting editorials written by qualified persons on specified topics. Today's is by Representative THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN (Republican, 17th Congressional District, N.Y.).

(Congressman THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, R-17th N.Y., 46, former president of the Federal Bar Association of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut . . . Second office-holder in Manhattan's enlarged "silk stocking" congressional district . . . Kent Scholar at Columbia Law School . . . Admitted to practice before U.S. Supreme Court in 1948 . . . On American Arbitration Association's panel of arbitrators . . . Former president of City Club . . . New York councilman for four years . . . Married to former Dorothee Hering and father of Theodore Jr. and Stephanie . . . family resides at 140 E. 72d St., Manhattan.)

After many years of study and concern, this country is just now beginning to take concrete steps towards cleaning our water and air. Another serious problem which demands our immediate attention is that of excessive noise, which I call "noise pollution."

To primitive man noise was a warning signal indicating danger. Loud noises caused a fear reaction in man, and history tells us

of the early employment of noise as a psychological weapon in battle. Perhaps the first record of the effect of noise dates back to the Biblical story familiar to all, when the walls of Jericho were caused to fall by the blasts of many hundreds of trumpets and shouts from many people.

Concern over the increase of noise and moves to retard its increase date back to the period of the comfort-sensitive Greeks of Sybaris. Indications are that the noise problem, in general, has been recognized from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, as one that would ultimately require solution.

In line with this, I have introduced legislation to provide for the first comprehensive study of noise in the United States to determine the effect it has on inhabitants of our cities and towns, and to find ways to eliminate unnecessary noise.

Unlike water and air pollution, the effect of excess and uncontrolled noise is largely unrecognized.

Through my research into the problem, I have learned that studies of excessive noise show that in addition to interrupting sleep, it severely strains the nervous system, can cause deafness and coronary thrombosis, and destroys efficiency at work. A national magazine has, in fact, estimated that noise costs industry and businesses \$2 million a day in terms of decreased efficiency at work and loss of man-power hours.

Excessive noise is not merely something we must adjust to or learn to tolerate. We cannot afford to take the attitude that excessive and uncontrolled noise from aircraft construction and demolition sites, motor vehicles, industry surface transit and other sources is the price we must pay for growth. I do not agree with those who profess that compensation for the injuries caused by excessive noise is found in the overall benefits progress.

What we have failed to realize is that "quiet" is as important a natural resource as are clean air and water, and that noise is as serious a potential health hazard as polluted air and water.

As a first step in closing this "noise gap," the legislation I am sponsoring provides federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments for research into the control, prevention, and abatement of excessive noise.

Among the first tasks of the Office of Noise Control, which this bill would establish under the Surgeon General's Office, would be to develop a workable measuring system for correlating the intensity and quality of aircraft noise; to study the significant biological, physiological, sociological, and psychological factors in the understanding of noise, its causes and effects; and to serve as a "noise information clearing house" to collect and disseminate existing data from agencies already engaged in noise research, including the Federal Aviation Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Agency and the Committee on Hearing and Bio-Acoustics.

[From the Columbia, S.C. State, May 3, 1966]

THE ANNOYANCE OF NOISE

At long last, Americans are beginning to face up to the hazards which come from polluted air and water, but we may be overlooking still another form of pollution—noise.

Perhaps "pollution" is not the exact word to describe the adverse effects of excessive noise, but it conveys the meaning satisfactorily. Noise certainly adds an unpleasant, unwanted, unnerving, and sometimes unhealthy element to the atmosphere.

Thus far, modern man has been inclined to accept noise as a necessary evil which accompanies progress. City-dwellers, who live amidst the contemporary din, have become somewhat accustomed to the roar of traffic, the clangor of industry, the clatter of railroads, the shrieks of aircraft, and even the bedlam of high-volume radio and television.

But getting used to such sounds does not reduce their ill effects. On the contrary, adaptation to noise may prove even more harmful, since it dulls the incentive to correct the cause.

Fortunately, there are scientists, legislators, and laymen who concern themselves with the problem. The World Health Organization last month issued a series of articles warning of the "mental pollution" which stems from excessive noise. Here is a sample statement:

"A major cause (of mental pollution) is motor traffic which so substantially contributed to nervous disease, insomnia, nervous tension, ill temper, and accidents."

At least one member of Congress, Representative THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN of New York, is seeking to stimulate national interest in the problem by sponsoring federal legislation on the subject. He is proposing federal grants for local and state research into "the control, prevention, and abatement of excessive noise." He would establish an Office of Noise Control within the Surgeon General's Office of the Public Health Service.

We are always apprehensive over the creation of additional federal bureaus and controls, but we commend Congressman KUPFERMAN for his efforts to focus public attention on what is becoming an increasingly serious and disturbing aspect of modern life. We agree with his double-edged comment.

"We can ill afford to continue to turn a deaf ear to this problem."

[From the Richmond News Leader, May 19, 1966]

DECLARING WAR ON NOISE

Customarily, freshmen congressmen observe a long-standing rule that new congressmen, like children, should be seen and not heard on Capitol Hill. For most of them, the first session in the House passes in a dreary monotony of listening to the wisdom of more experienced legislators; few of them speak up except when a voice vote is taken.

Not so for Congressman THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, who replaced John Lindsay in the House when Mr. Lindsay became mayor of New York. In the few months in the House, he has made a number of speeches on such subjects as Viet Nam, Krebiozen, Social Security, and the oil depletion allowance. He is a regular visitor, bearing handouts, to the House press gallery. Before the doorkeepers got to know him from the tourists, he had the effrontery to introduce a bill of his own designed to assure equal rights for men.

Before his colleagues had recovered from the shock of Mr. KUPFERMAN's presumptuousness, he introduced yet a second measure, aimed at noise pollution. Mr. KUPFERMAN is convinced that excessive noise creates a definite hazard for Americans, from noisy exhaust systems to the cacaphony of pneumatic hammers. His measure would establish an Office of Noise Control to enforce strict regulations on noise-makers. Construction companies would be limited to operating between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; all pneumatic hammers would have to be stifled by \$200 mufflers. The playing of transistor radios in public places so loudly as to offend other persons would be prohibited. The operation of such noise-producing machines as power mowers also would be restricted.

Mr. KUPFERMAN's contention that noise pollution can damage the health of urban residents has been borne out by several studies, which indicate that excessive noise can contribute to heart troubles, mental illness, and the loss or impairment of hearing. A noise level of 90 decibels, researchers have found, can cause definite physical and psychological reactions, such as flushed skin, short tempers, and stimulated adrenal glands. Traffic noises alone often reach 105 decibels on major highways or busy city streets.

Nonetheless, Mr. KUPFERMAN's concern for Americans who are bombarded by an excess of decibels is not likely to arouse sympathy among his colleagues. Oh, in time they may get around to declaring war on noise, all right. Probably Mr. KUPFERMAN's.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 26, 1966]

THE NEXT NOISE YOU HEAR

There are governmental agencies engaged, more or less, in combating air pollution. Others are concerned with water pollution. Why not an agency to fight noise pollution?

Why not, indeed? So Representative THEODORE KUPFERMAN is sponsoring a bill to set up an Office of Noise Control. Noise pollution, the New York Republican says, is all the roar and clatter caused by jet airliners, motorcycles, jackhammers in the streets, air conditioners and the like. What's needed, he reasons, is a Federal agency to ladle out (quietly, no doubt) grants to states and local governments to help muffle all those rackets of modern civilization.

If the Office of Noise Control becomes official, its first job surely will be to abate the pounding made by the many feet belonging to those eager to get on a new Federal payroll. And if the Government ever decides to provide less cause for that sort of commotion, the next noise you hear will be a loud clapping of public hands.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 3, 1966]

"NOISE GAP" DETECTED

Editor, the Wall Street Journal:

Your very humorous editorial on my "Noise Pollution" bill (Apr. 26) struck a responsive chord, for I too have always worried about centralization of power and excessive expenditures by the Government.

However, when we see a growing problem which, except possibly for New York state, is otherwise being ignored or poorly handled on a local level, we cannot shut our eyes (or in this case our ears), to the need for action. Federal aid to close the "noise gap" can, if properly administered, perform a national service at a lower cost.

THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
U.S. Congress.

WASHINGTON.

[From the Washington Daily News, Wed., May 4, 1966]

(By Don Maclean)

Too long has the American public turned a deaf ear to the problems of noise. At least that's the opinion of Representative THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN (Republican of New York), who is making a lot of noise about noise. He's introduced a bill to create an Office of Noise Control, no less. Congressman KUPFERMAN is an interesting chap. He was elected only last February, in a special election, and has displayed none of the traditional shyness of a freshman legislator. In fact, it seems as tho he hit Washington talking a mile-a-minute.

With almost the steady beat of an air-compressor drill (which he's against, because of the noise), he has rained his thoughts upon his colleagues on Capitol Hill. His maiden speech was on Viet Nam. Since then, he has enlightened us on drug addiction, alcoholism, the oil depletion allowance, Krebiozen and Social Security. Also, he has introduced a confusing measure calling for "equal rights for men." But it's noise that's closest to his heart. Representative KUPFERMAN thinks we could eliminate many nerve-shattering sounds if (1) we knew more about noise and (2) if we either fined unnecessary noisemakers or put them in jail. He says that much of what we know of noise we owe to the New York Noise Abatement Commission, which held hearings on it in 1929.

It discovered that loud noises (particularly those connected with building construction and street repair) can drive folks quietly insane. A noise problem may account for some citizens' hostile attitudes and, even, explain waves of anti-social behavior, such as robbery. (Maybe if we can get some strict anti-noise laws on the books, armed bandits will be asked to use silencers and victims discouraged from screaming.) Representative KUPFERMAN's law would require construction outfits to equip their air compressors with \$200 muffling devices. It would be illegal for anyone to play a transistor radio loudly on a bus and thereby inflict his tastes on his fellow commuters. Other stipulations would limit the use of power saws, gasoline-driven lawn mowers, etc. Building construction would be limited to "reasonable hours," say between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., on weekdays.

The Congressman cites a 1961 study of the happy Mabaan tribe in Sudan, psychologists found that the Mabaan's state of bliss may be explained by the fact that Sudan is so quiet. And doctors said the Mabaans are sensitive to noise because their hearing is more acute than ours. (I would argue with that. I don't think their hearing is any better; it's just that any sound at all stands out in a silent place like Sudan.)

[From the Charleston Gazette]

OFFICE OF NOISE CONTROL PROPOSED—CONGRESSMAN WAGES WAR ON INJURIOUS SOUNDS

(By Harry Ernst)

WASHINGTON.—The Biblical story about blowing down the walls of Jericho with trumpets and shouts contains a subtle warning for modern man.

His health may come tumbling down as life becomes noisier with jets, telephones, motor vehicles, construction equipment, TVs and radios threatening to abolish silence.

There is increasing evidence that so much noise endangers man's health, according to Representative THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, Republican, of New York.

In France, a group of soldiers became color blind for more than an hour after being subjected to a loud noise for 15 minutes. In Germany, researchers found that excessive, continuous noise could upset the stomach.

Members of the primitive Mabaan tribe in Sudan, who lead a very quiet life, have far better hearing when they grow older than do New Yorkers of the same age.

"We have come in the United States to accept loss of hearing as a byproduct of growing older," Representative KUPFERMAN observed.

"The facts indicate, however, that exposure for a long period of time to excessive noise is a leading cause of loss of hearing in older people. By way of prevention we must act now to curb this dreadful and unnecessary trend."

KUPFERMAN has introduced a bill that would establish a U.S. office of noise control, which would provide grants to state and local governments to find ways of preventing and reducing noise.

"While my bill doesn't now suggest national regulatory codes, it would provide federal funds to assist state and local governments to begin their own programs for noise control," he told the House of Representatives.

His bill also would centralize federal research projects aimed at reducing aircraft noise and finance an education campaign to alert the public "to the evils of noise and the advantages of a more quiet environment."

Representative KUPFERMAN suggested several ways that communities can stop turn-

ing "a deaf ear to the problems of excessive noise."

New York State last year enacted legislation which defines and prohibits excessive noise on public highways (in New York City 40 per cent of the excessive noise is caused by trucks with defective exhaust systems).

Construction noise, which is entirely uncontrolled in the U.S. by any regulation, could be reduced by attaching a residential quality silencer to an air compressor unit at a cost of about \$200, for example.

KUPFERMAN thinks citizens living near airports also should be compensated for part of the cost of soundproofing their homes.

"Other countries, including England and West Germany, have long recognized the need for legislative control of machine and construction noise and have taken significant strides in this area," he said.

"We should legislate effective and comprehensive codes on a local level which specify quantitatively the noise levels which will result in violation of law.

"Above all, we must recognize noise as a substantial and immediate threat to our health and well-being," the Republican congressman commented.

"... excessive noise destroys efficiency, interrupts minimum requirements of sleep, can cause deafness, severely strains the nervous system, is extremely costly, inhibits the normal development of infants, is the cause of accidents, and interferes with school programs."

Representative KUPFERMAN cited a recent radio interview with Dr. John Anthony Parr, who said a sudden loud noise spells danger and our bodies react.

"One cannot ignore a noise, only put oneself in a condition in which we do not make any obvious reaction," Dr. Parr observed.

Dr. Parr was asked if there is a special noise that drives him mad.

"By golly there is the sound of the telephone at 3 in the morning. It literally hurls me out of bed, throws me against the wall and sets me jumping up and down. By the time it's finished I am too exhausted to speak above a whisper.

"I want the phone equipped with a dulcet tone which eases me into consciousness and does not cause me a violent physical assault."

[From the Reator, May 21, 1966]

REPRESENTATIVE KUPFERMAN'S BILL WOULD LAUNCH ASSAULT ON NOISE

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representative THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN, Republican, of New York, has introduced in the House of Representatives legislation to launch what he termed "the first comprehensive Federal, state, and local assault on noise."

The bill would establish an Office of Noise Control to administer Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments "for research into the control, and abatement of excessive noise in our environment."

The New York City Congressman said the bill "would provide funds for financing a comprehensive and energetic educational campaign to arouse public consciousness to the evils of noise which I call 'noise pollution,' and the advantages of a more quiet environment."

While the bill is aimed largely at jet aircraft noise, Representative KUPFERMAN declared that sounds from other sources, including air conditioners, should be analyzed. He emphasized that "we must study how 'noisy' various sounds are, rather than how 'loud' they are."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH,
May 5, 1966.

Representative THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KUPFERMAN: I am interested in developing a feature article for

the Post-Dispatch regarding the growth of noise in our society, what effects it has and what can be done about it.

Your letter today on our editorial page seemed to indicate that you might have information of a national nature that would help me greatly in writing such an article. I plan to interview local academic people in the field, of course, but they might not have information that is as recent as that which you have.

If you could send me information of any recent studies or surveys about the noise problem I would appreciate it very much.

Thank you,

ROBERT K. SANFORD,
City Desk.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 5, 1966]

(Letters from the People)

NOISE POLLUTION

We are at long last giving some hard thought in this country to the conservation of two of our natural resources, water and air, while we continue to ignore another environmental problem which should be of equal concern, excessive noise or "noise pollution."

The effects of "noise pollution" are largely unknown to the layman. My own long-term interest in this field has led me to discover that in addition to interrupting sleep, noise destroys efficiency at work and is extremely costly (it is estimated that businesses lose \$2,000,000 a day because of it), strains the nervous system, and can cause deafness and coronary thrombosis.

In an effort to begin work on this question, I am sponsoring legislation to provide federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments for research into the control, prevention and abatement of excessive noise. One of the first tasks of the Office of Noise Control, which this bill would set up under the Surgeon General's Office, would be to conduct a campaign to alert people to the dangers of excessive noise.

I do not agree with those who profess that compensation for the injuries caused by excessive noise is to be found in the over-all benefits of progress. We can ill afford to continue to turn a deaf ear to this problem.

THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
U.S. Representative,
Seventeenth New York District.
WASHINGTON.

[From the New York Times, May 29, 1966]

CONSTRUCTION CREWS MUFFLING SOUNDS OF WORK ON BROADWAY—A QUIET TOWER DOWNTOWN NEARS TOPPING-OUT STAGE

(By Byron Porterfield)

A neighbor of the 52-story office tower being built at 140 Broadway says that the loudest noise from the project so far has been the warning beeps that preceded blasting for the foundation.

The neighbor is Raymond K. Price, a stockbroker who has an 11th-floor office at 120 Broadway, facing the new building across Liberty Street. Mr. Price said that a power mower on his suburban lawn made more noise than the construction of the steel framework and the aluminum-and-glass curtain wall outside his office window.

A spokesman for the builder, the Diesel Construction Company, Inc., said that the program for putting up the slender 724-foot building had been designed to make it one of the quietest and most efficient assembly jobs in the city.

BLASTING MUFFLED

The actual foundation blasting was muffled by special steel wire mesh blankets. Weighing several hundred pounds each, the tightly woven mats were spread over a blasting site with a crane primarily as a safety measure.

When the explosives were touched off, the impact would lift the mats a few inches into the air but flying stone chips and other debris would be contained in the immediate area. The mats would also absorb most of the noise of the blast.

Much of the demolition of the six-building complex of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company on the site was carried out during late hours and on weekends when neighboring offices were closed.

As for the joining of the 14,000 tons of steel in the framework, all the joints were welded to eliminate the noise of conventional riveting or bolting.

While the structure will not be the first all-welded skyscraper, its builders contend that it has the city's first butt-welded structural frame. The technique involves the welding of beams directly to columns without the use of plates or angles.

Another neighbor, a tenant of the 64-year-old Chamber of Commerce building at 65 Liberty Street, said that a few tremors had been felt at first and a few wall pictures had been knocked awry.

"But we haven't heard a thing from across the street and naturally we are delighted," he said.

The rapidly rising building is to be "topped out" on June 1 when crews of the American Bridge division of the United States Steel Corporation, the steel erector, are scheduled to put the highest beams in place.

In the construction field, it is said that a meaningful speed schedule is developed when the builder establishes what is known as the "rhythm of the job." This tempo or activity, requiring coordination of all crafts and trades down to the smallest details of scheduling and work, is reflected in the over-all performance.

THREE FLOORS TO FRAME

The rhythm of the job at 140 Broadway calls for the smooth operation of 600 men in 26 different trades.

They are to build the tower, containing a million square feet of office space, in time for occupancy in December.

Only the three top floors remained to be framed out. The tree platform derricks that have been boosted two floors at a time during the growth of the skeleton have raised beams to form the frame at the rate of one floor every two days.

Forty of the 109 ironworkers on the structure are welders, some of them working from gondolas hanging out over the street to fuse the huge beams with torches. Engineers assume precarious perches with surveyor instruments as they line the beams for the ironworkers.

Right behind the steel erectors are workmen assembling the pipe-framed cages that serve as outside hoists. There are two material hoists and one personnel lift; an interior bucket hoist carries concrete from a mixing plant in the basement to the upper floors.

Following concrete workers and masons, other crews of iron workers form the curtain-wall shell of the building, which is made of hard-coated black aluminum window frames interspersed with four-foot-high spandrel sections of the same material.

They will install 1.5 million pounds of anodized extrusions and sheet aluminum in sheathing the structure.

Glaziers are filling the expansive window areas with glare-reducing solar bronze glass. Each frame extends a full bay in width and contains six window sections that provide a viewing space 8 feet 7 inches in height.

Lathers are installing wiremesh on walls and ceilings in the lower reaches of the building, followed by plasterers who apply the finishing surfaces.

"Tin knockers"—sheet metal workers—assemble duct work that will handle the tremendous work load of heating and cooling air for the building. The ducts are large

enough for the men to work standing up inside them.

WORK FORCE

The over-all force of workers whose schedules are meshed into the complete and orderly growth of the building includes crews of steamfitters and plumbers, carpenters, tile layers and installers of elevators and escalators.

The new building is being erected by investment interests headed by Harry B. Helmsley. The block-square site is bounded by Broadway and Liberty, Nassau and Cedar Streets.

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the architects, designed the structure to occupy 20,000 square feet of the 60,000-square-foot plot, leaving almost an acre of plaza surrounding the building.

It will be called the Marine Midland Building for its principal tenant, the Marine Midland Grace Trust Company of New York. Under the terms of a 25-year lease, the company has agreed to occupy about 300,000 square feet—all of 10 tower floors and 2 of the three subsurface floors.

Helmsley-Spear, Inc., renting agent for the building, maintains a renting office in the adjacent building at 120 Broadway.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 6, 1966]
"LE BANG" OF JETS DENOUNCED AS A THREAT TO FRANCE'S MONUMENTS
 (By David Halberstam)

ST.-JULIEN-DE-LAMPON, FRANCE, March 3.—The castle of Fenelon was built to last. That was some 900 years ago, and lasted it has, with walls seven feet thick and magnificent imperial towers. It has repelled invading armies but now it has met its match: the sonic boom.

The west tower has crumbled before jets flying overhead and breaking the sound barrier.

The noise resulting when a plane exceeds the speed of sound is known in France as "le bang," and it has become the center of a national debate.

France's castles and ancient churches with their aged mortar and lack of elasticity have suffered the most during the supersonic testing. As a result, France's love of her past is in conflict with her desire to get on with the business of the 20th century.

COMPLAINTS ARE ENDLESS

On one side of the debate are admirers of France's chateaus and churches. On the other side is the air force, which has compared some of its adversaries to people who opposed the steam engine.

In general there are more people who like castles than sonic booms. Their complaints are endless; a list of damaged churches and castles is printed regularly. Newspapers attribute six deaths to the sonic booms, mostly due to heart attacks. The authorities have even paid some reparations to a mink breeder in southern France who maintained that the mother minks, frightened by the explosions, killed their offspring.

The air force received about 3,000 formal complaints last year, opened 2,000 dossiers, and paid about \$250,000 in reparations. It believes that a good deal of this is for public relations benefit, but it does not believe that all the damage was caused by planes.

S. M. Agelasto does. Mr. Agelasto has made a fortune in the cork business. He has been owner and resident of the Fenelon Castle for a decade and has invested much money in renovations, in upkeep, and in installing a central heating system.

He is particularly irate because, as he says, "when you put a packet into a place like this you become involved with it."

His case is considered the clearest example of air force villainy by the three organizations dedicated to preserving historic monu-

ments. For Mr. Agelasto has been a model castle owner.

He has kept up the castle as an original builder might have, he has gone out of his way to ease the way for thousands of tourists who inspect the castle each year, and there is no doubt in their minds that the crumbling of the west tower was directly related to the sonic booms, two of them a month ago.

For Fenelon is in the southwest of France, the area of the country's aviation industry, and almost every day the castle is subjected to explosions of varying intensity. A month ago two immense explosions shook the entire castle. The noise was so great and so close that Mr. Agelasto thought at first that the castle's boiler had exploded. Then the west wall collapsed.

Since then he and his wife have lived in fear of other booms.

Mr. Agelasto has been visited by an air force officer who checked the damage "and then remained very guarded." Mr. Agelasto was not asked, as one colleague recently was, to identify the plane in question.

But for Mr. Agelasto the perfect balance of his castle has been ruined, the landscape has been marred by the debris, and ahead is the possible expense of repairing the castle. And even if repaired, the west tower, unlike the rest of the chateau, would be an imitation.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 13, 1966]
**JET NOISES LINKED TO PSYCHOTIC ILLS—INTER-
 RUPT DREAMS, VITAL TO HEALTH, EXPERTS SAY**
 (By Edward Hudson)

The possibility that residents of communities afflicted by jet noise may develop psychotic symptoms because their dreams are interrupted at night was raised here last week by a psychiatrist and psychologist.

Both referred to recent studies on dream interruption which, the psychologist said, showed "dreams are very necessary to mental health." If people are awakened and prevented from dreaming, they said, severe psychotic symptoms can occur.

The two were among nine witnesses who spoke at a hearing held here by the State assembly's mental hygiene committee at the Bar Building, 42 West 44th Street.

Many of those who testified lived near Kennedy International Airport and told of loss of sleep by themselves and their children, as well as other effects of jet noise on their lives.

Daniel Rhodes, a representative of the Flatbush Park Civic Association in Brooklyn, told of two instances of threats of armed violence by noise-protesting residents and added: "It's a peculiar thing why my neighborhood should have a distressing amount of nuts."

YOSWEIN HEADS COMMITTEE

The inquiry was conducted by State Assemblyman Leonard E. Yoswein, whose Brooklyn district abuts Kennedy Airport. Mr. Yoswein, chairman of the committee, recently introduced a bill that would require the State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene to study effects of jet noise on the well-being and mental health of people living near airports.

No one spoke against the bill and many expressly approved it.

The psychiatrist, Dr. Julius Buchwald, a faculty member of the Downstate Division, New York State Medical Center, said "everybody dreams at least five times a night."

If a person is awakened and prevented from having his dream, he said, psychotic symptoms from mild to "more severe" can occur. He listed these as paranoid delusions, psychoses, hallucinations and suicidal and homicidal impulses.

Dr. Buchwald said in jet noise-affected communities laboratory experiments on dreams were repeated "on a grand scale."

OTHER HARMFUL EFFECTS

Dr. Buchwald said jet noise could create other harmful effects. It can arouse "nightmarish" memories if linked to past experiences in sleep, he said.

The conscious perception of noise, he said, can lower a person's productivity and "greatly" reduce his sense of humor and ability to handle "ordinary frustrations." Even perceived unconsciously, he said, jet noise can build up frustrations that later explode.

The psychologist, Dr. Howard M. Bogard, chief psychologist of Queens Hospital Center, said persons prevented from dreaming "will tend toward true psychoses."

He urged a study of whether residents near airports "lose out on dream time," whether such communities become "disoriented" by people moving away, and whether family life is disrupted because of interruptions in ordinary communication.

"I have heard of several instances of children running into houses absolutely terrified," he said. "People should not be subjected to intimidation by outside forces over which they have no control."

[From Modern Medicine/Newsfront, April 25, 1966]

PSYCHOTIC ILLS, JET NOISE LINKED

Residents of communities afflicted by noise from jet aircraft may develop psychotic symptoms because their dreams are interrupted.

That possibility was recently raised by a psychiatrist and a psychologist at a hearing held by the New York State Assembly's mental hygiene committee, according to the *New York Times*. The chairman of the committee, State Assemblyman Leonard E. Yoswein, recently introduced a bill that would require the State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene to study the effects of jet noise on people living near airports.

Dr. Julius Buchwald, psychiatrist from the Downstate Division of the New York State Medical Center, said that if a person is prevented from dreaming, symptoms such as paranoid delusions, psychoses, hallucinations, and suicidal and homicidal impulses can occur.

The conscious perception of noise, Dr. Buchwald said, can lower a person's productivity and greatly reduce his sense of humor and ability to handle ordinary frustrations. Even when perceived unconsciously, he said, jet noise can build up frustrations that later explode.

Dr. Howard M. Bogard, chief psychologist of Queens Hospital Center, also said persons prevented from dreaming will tend toward true psychoses, and he urged a study of the effect of jet noise.

[From the Chicago American, May 26, 1958]
**BY CHEMICAL CHANGES IN NERVES—ULTRA-
 SONICS CAUSING DEAFNESS**

(By Thomas R. Henry)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Civilized man is losing his hearing.

A progressive deafness is resulting from the increasing use of ultrasonics—in audible sound waves—largely through chemical changes they cause in the hearing nerves.

This has been reported to the Acoustical Society of America by Dr. Z. D. Angeluscheff of Elmhurst Hospital, New York.

The amplitude of the ultrasonic waves may have little to do with the phenomenon. Dr. Angeluscheff pointed out that all it takes is very slight sonic energy, at the right place and the right time, to produce damaging effects to the hearing faculty.

The sources of the damaging vibrations, he explained, are high-speed cutting tools, combustion engines, power transmission and electronic equipment. Since the vibrations are inaudible and, for the most part, without

sensory effect of any kind, people are injured without knowing it, even to the point of complete deafness.

"The ear of man is conditioned by evolution," the doctor said, "to receive and interpret as sound vibrations up to 32,000 vibrations a second. The dog perceives up to 35,000, the cat up to 50,000, the mouse up to 95,000 and the bat up to 120,000 cycles a second. Frequencies above these ranges are not perceived subjectively as sound.

"But some ultrasonic waves vibrating at a frequency of 400,000 cycles a second, much too high to be heard by the human ear, are able to tear away the thin, tough wall which encases one-celled organisms. The effect is similar to the breaking of crystal glass by a very high human voice.

"Eight million inhabitants of New York, speaking at once, would produce a vocal energy hardly enough to light a 60-watt lamp. One voice of these 8,000,000 would represent a very small amount of energy indeed. But such an infinitesimal energy can shatter a goblet . . . silent sound pounds upon our hearing apparatus, but we are not aware of it, very much like X-rays and ultraviolet light waves."

It is well known that sound waves can produce chemical reactions, he pointed out. Little appreciated, however, is the fact these reactions can occur in the chemistry of the nerves. They require time, but "infinitesimal energy in due length of time is capable of causing irreversible changes in the organ or hearing," Dr. Angeluscheff said.

What happens in the acoustic nerve is explained in the report:

"The energy causes migration of ions (chemical particles). The energy necessary to initiate this phenomenon is infinitesimal. Ultrasonics of a 10th of a watt per square centimeter break down cells, kill bacteria and stimulate proliferative changes in bone. In the organ of corti, part of the hearing apparatus, the cell structures are disrupted and nerve fibers damaged.

"Vibratory energy stimulation depletes cellular potassium and inhibits nerve response to stimuli. A prolonged exposure inhibits recovery and enhances to paralysis of function. Deprivation of the sensory nerve of potassium inhibits its microphonic response. The nerve is getting 'hard of hearing.'"

Relatively low energy in the ultrasonic range, he said, has been found to inhibit building up of proteins in the hearing nerves. The potassium, which is necessary for nerve transmission, is bound up with these proteins. The nerve ceases to respond and becomes inert. The end is complete deafness.

[From City Hospital Center at Elmhurst, City Lights, December 1964]

Dr. Zhivko D. Angeluscheff, Associate Attending on E.N.T., has recently returned from Oklahoma City where he acted as delegate of the International Association Against Noise at the Supersonic Jet Test. He returned with appalling accounts of the damaging effects on the farm animals in the vicinity of the test.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY,
May 25, 1966.

HON. THEODORE KUPFERMAN,
Member of Congress, Rayburn Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KUPFERMAN: The United States Conference of Mayors Newsletter states that you have proposed a bill which would set up a Federal Office of Noise Control and authorizes grants to local governments to find ways to abate "noise pollution" from jet aircraft and other sources.

The City of South San Francisco, which lies adjacent to San Francisco International Airport, has been concerned for many years with the noise abatement problem. The

forthcoming advance into supersonic jets will in all probability aggravate the condition.

I would, therefore, be interested in obtaining a copy of the bill proposed by you and after reviewing it communicate with you further regarding support for the measure.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN NOONAN,
City Attorney.

UNITED NATIONS,
New York, May 23, 1966.

MR. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
Member of Congress, Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KUPFERMAN: I am writing to thank you for your letter of 10 May to the Secretary-General in which you were kind enough to inform him about the legislation you have introduced into Congress about the effects of noise upon human beings.

I share your preoccupation with this growing problem, and it is indeed one with which the United Nations family of organizations, notably the World Health Organization, is already concerned. As you no doubt know WHO published in 1965 a report of an expert Committee on the Environmental Health Aspects of Metropolitan Planning and Development, which contained a section on Noise and Vibration. WHO also proposes to publish a report later this year on "Occupational Noise" and is engaged on a separate study of the health aspects of Vibration. These activities are, I believe, a sign that the world community is becoming more aware of these problems.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
PHILIPPE DE SEYNES,
Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs.

VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
CITY OF MONTRÉAL,
Canada, April 26, 1966.

MISS BARBARA GALGANO,
Secretary for Community Relations, Office of the Honorable Theodore R. Kupferman, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MISS GALGANO: Thank you very much for your letter of April 11 and the copy of the news release on "noise pollution."

The City of Montreal is presently studying this problem and has appointed a member of its Health Department, Mr. Raymond Le Bourdais, to make a thorough study of it with the object of preparing a municipal by-law to deal as effectively as possible with a situation which plagues all large cities. I am forwarding to Mr. Le Bourdais your letter, a copy of this one and the news release as he is naturally anxious to gather all material available. Could you add his name to your mailing list (Health Department, 1125 Ontario Street East, Montreal) so that he can be informed directly of the work Mr. KUPFERMAN is doing; in return, I know that he will be pleased to share with you any information and ideas which may be helpful.

I hope that this mutual cooperation will eventually lead to legislation beneficial to all our citizens.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN LYNCH-STAUNTON,
City Councillor.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF,
St. Louis, Mo., May 6, 1966.

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
U.S. Representative,
Seventeenth New York District,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KUPFERMAN: I was pleased and comforted to read of your interest in noise pollution in the Letters col-

umn of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of May 5, 1966. Several of my colleagues at this institution and myself have been concerned with the effects of noise on people for a number of years and have exercised this concern not only in our own studies but also in service to the Government through various administrative and executive committees.

One of the principal gathering places of technical people for consultation to Government has been in the National Research Council-Armed Forces Committee on Hearing and Bioacoustics (CHABA), whose Executive Secretary, Dr. Milton Whitcomb, is located in the National Academy of Sciences building on Constitution Avenue. I had the honor to be chairman of this committee last year and am still a member of its Executive Council, and know that it has been concerned with the problems related to noise for a number of years. In the event that your staff is preparing documents related to the noise generated by aircraft, motor vehicles, or other sources, and the effects of such noise on the hearing of persons, on their ability to carry on speech conversations, and on their general level of annoyance and efficiency, contact with this committee might be of some use. The Government members of the Executive Council of the CHABA Committee represent the Armed Forces of the Defense Department, the Federal Aviation Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Veterans Administration.

Outside of Government circles, your staff should also know that methods of measuring and evaluating noise have been a major concern of the American Standards Organization through its committees on acoustics (S-1 and S-3) and also the International Standards Organization where the United States is represented, unofficially, through the American Standards Organization.

If it would be of some use to discuss any of the details related to these problems with me, I shall be in Bethesda at the National Institutes of Health, care of Dr. Peter Arnott, during the days of May 26 and 27 and can receive messages at the Governor's House in Bethesda during that time. You have my best wishes for success in this campaign against the noise-producing fruits of our technological society.

Cordially yours,

IRA J. HIRSH,
Director of Research.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,
May 1, 1966.

HON. THEODORE KUPFERMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Thank you very much for your great and powerful intervention on behalf of your constituents in regard of "noise pollution."

Please do send me two more copies of the bill introducing to curb "noise" not only the excessive noise from the Daily News loud-speaker but also the other penetrating and disturbing noises coming from other sources.

Indeed you are a great Congressman.

Thanking you again.

Sincerely,

EDITH MORTON.

STANLEY GOLDSTEIN & Co.,
New York, N.Y., April 29, 1966.

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR TED: The Wall Street Journal may laugh at your idea of noise abatement and even though I ordinarily agree with them, this is one time I am on your side.

Something should be done. Best regards.

Sincerely,

STANLEY GOLDSTEIN.

THE MURRAY HILL COMMITTEE,
New York, March 26, 1966.

HON. THEODORE KUPFERMAN,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KUPFERMAN: Prior to your election, you were kind enough to attend a meeting of the Murray Hill Committee and to discuss with us the subject of the Pan Am Helicopter and helicopter over-flights in general. I was the chairman of the meeting being in charge of the Committee's Helicopter Study Group. In no way, have we forgotten your record of active interest in the matter of helicopters and New York City—a matter which, far from improving, grows steadily worse.

The F.A.A. has given over for maneuvering purposes the entire central belt of Manhattan Island, 34th to 60th Street, river to river. At a 1500-foot altitude, as the winds dictate, the huge Boeing-Vertol twin-bladed machines, with their high-decibel, nerve-shattering "blade-clap" (not at all diminished in intensity despite the alleged efforts of manufacturer and operator), fly over this densely populated area. At any given time during the 34 daily flights (from 8:30 AM to 10:30 PM) someone, somewhere in the heart of the city is being bothered, annoyed, or actively sickened by the rude, unseemly, sky-borne racket.

We've heard a mother report on her baby's facial tic, as the 'copter flies over. We've heard of bed-ridden men and women unable to relax and rest for fear of the blating noise. Many of us grow tense and lose tempers usually controlled as the machines approach, thunder overhead, and rumble off to their pad on the Pan Am Building. Even the insouciant and un-flappable, we find, tend to lose their power of concentration due to the off-beat beating of the blades.

All this strongly indicates that we are, perhaps, confronted with a health hazard no less immediate than that of air pollution in the more usual sense.

Therefore, we are suggesting to you strongly that, as our Representative in Congress you approach the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the request that, as soon as possible, the Surgeon General, or other appropriate official, arrange for a full study of the medical and psychological aspects of helicopter noise. With the proliferation of helicopters in built-up areas all over the country, such a study will have national as well as New York City pertinence.

We of this Committee—and the members of the new city-wide helicopter action committee now being formed—offer our services and experience to the survey team, in case you care to set it up and have success in doing so.

With thanks for your consideration—and with good luck to you now that you're in Washington, I am,

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS ORCHARD,
Helicopter Study Group.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
May 15, 1966.

Rep. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My family and I read of your interest in problems of noise in a column by Don McLean in the Philadelphia Daily News recently, and we wish to commend you on your efforts to create an Office of Noise Control.

We are the victims of a noise problem which greatly affected all of our family to the degree that we had to leave our old neighborhood and plan a new business in order to get away from noise.

In our efforts to defend ourselves we found that a multitude of confusing local ordinances exist so as to cloud the main issue—

noise. We also found that local governments do not wish to discourage industry and thus are willing to overlook industrial noises where residential areas are affected.

We would be glad to testify about our experiences at any time in order to help solve the problems which are created in a neighborhood that changes gradually from a residential to a semi-industrial area. Conflicting local ordinances which have accumulated over the last fifty years make it impossible for "Noise Abatement Committees" to be effective.

We urge you to do your best in bringing up to date information to the public and to introduce uniform legislation which will help to prevent the insanity that can be the result of subjecting people to noise. We know that the main culprits are not barking dogs or cats on a fence. We should be deeply concerned about the lower income families who are forced to live with the noises of industrial origin. It may be true that they "accept" this as they accept poverty, slums and other misfortunes, but not without disastrous effects on them and future generations.

My own life and the life of my family was sorely affected. Fortunately, we were able to make the necessary changes after several years of suffering and agony (while the noise-makers went scot-free!), but we have made a pledge to help others fight noise for the rest of our lives. Please keep up your good work, and if there is anything we can do to help you in your efforts, please let us know!

Respectfully yours,

ORESTE V. UNTI.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS,
BLACKSMITHS, FORGERS &
HELPERS,

Kansas City, Kans., April 28, 1966.

Mr. THEODORE KUPFERMAN,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KUPFERMAN: It was with great interest that I read in the April 25, 1966 edition of the *Evening Star* the column, the *Rambler*, wherein he mentioned your interest in noise control.

Our International Brotherhood has been for some time very much concerned about the noise problem and we are doing everything possible to see to it that some method of controls are not only adopted by the Federal Government but also by the States as well.

Knowing of your sincere interest in this problem, I am enclosing a copy of our latest publication, *Industrial Noise Control and Hearing Conservation Program*, on the subject. You will note that we offered a noise control program that met with approval by both the Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Health.

Should there be anything our organization can do in the way of supplying additional information on the noise problem, please feel free to call on me for such information.

Legislation is needed now, before the loss of hearing becomes an accepted condition of living.

With best wishes, I am

Respectfully yours,

HAROLD J. BUOY,
Assistant to the International Presi-
dent.

GENERAL DYNAMICS,
Fort Worth, Tex., May 26, 1966.

Representative KUPFERMAN,
1709 Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KUPFERMAN: I am most interested in your research on Noise Abatement. Would you please send me what

literature you have regarding noise control and prevention.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

PAUL T. SMITH,
Manager, Cost Accounting & Analysis.

AMERICAN TRUCKING
ASSOCIATIONS, INC.,
Washington, D.C., May 5, 1966.

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. KUPFERMAN: On April 22, Mrs. Christine K. Helwig, Councilwoman of the Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York, wrote me a letter enclosing a carbon copy of one she wrote you on April 19, 1966, on the subject of truck noise legislation.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the House of Representatives for May 2, 1966, carried additional remarks on the subject of noise generally and vehicle noise in particular, wherein reference is made to this association and the part we played in efforts to establish noise regulations for vehicles in the state of New York. In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I note that you have introduced a bill (H.R. 14602) on the subject of truck noise, and I have had our legislative representatives here request a copy of this bill for our files. The purpose of this letter is to offer you any technical help we may be able to provide in keeping with the suggestions of Mrs. Helwig and our continued interest in the subject of vehicle noise legislation.

Please be assured that we would be glad to make available to you any information in our files, or any other technical assistance you may feel is desirable.

Very truly yours,

LEWIS C. KIBBEE,
Director, Engineering Department.
cc: Mrs. Christine K. Helwig.

BUENOS-STACEY CORP.,
New York, N.Y., May 31, 1966.

The Honorable Mr. KUPFERMAN,
1709 Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KUPFERMAN: In the recent issue of "What's Happening in Washington," published by Prentice-Hall May 23rd, there was information in regard to a pending bill which if passed will begin a study of noise and how to eliminate it.

If at all possible, I would appreciate receiving a copy of the bill and any other information that you may have in regard to the role of the Federal Government in noise control.

We are involved in the manufacture of equipment that affects the noise level in rooms. We are predominately associated with the air conditioning industry and naturally have an interest in the general field of noise control.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD J. VALENTI.

BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE,
Berea, Ohio, May 25, 1966.

HON. T. R. KUPFERMAN,
House Office Building,
1709 Longworth, Washington, D.C.

SIR: As one of my areas of special attention, I am researching hearing loss and the resulting cost to business. Your pending bill regarding a study on the effects of noise and how to eliminate it is of particular interest and I would appreciate learning more about the approach you have planned.

My special concern is the apparent lack of training in the field of acoustic (sound and/or noise, vibration) measurement and analysis, as expressed in the attached note copied from the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, March 1966 issue.

Does your bill encompass the area of specialized training for this type of measurements and analyses?

Inasmuch as I will not be on campus during the summer months, please address your reply to my home address: Professor J. F. McKenna, 439 Cranston Drive, Berea, Ohio 44017.

Sincerely,

J. F. MCKENNA.

[From the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, March 1966]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN ACOUSTICS

On 11 December 1963, a grant made by the National Science Foundation to the American Institute of Physics enabled the Acoustical Society of America to hold a conference "to evaluate the role and significance of the subject matter of acoustics in higher education and to chart the future of education in acoustics."

This conference was held on 12 and 13 March 1964 in New York. The proceedings are printed in the February 1965 issue of *The Journal of the Acoustical Society*, pages 357-381. As can be seen from the proceedings, it became clearly evident that there is at present a severe shortage of acoustically trained people in industry, in government, and in academic institutions. Moreover, unless some action is taken, the shortage will continue and in all probability worsen, to the detriment of all things needing the services of such people.

The conference passed no formal resolutions, but out of the deliberations the following recommendations definitely emerged:

1. It is recommended that the Acoustical Society of America appoint a committee on education in acoustics to undertake a continuous exploration of methods of improving and expanding the teaching of acoustics at all levels from the elementary school through the graduate school.

2. It is recommended that the committee on education in acoustics of the Acoustical Society of America shall examine ways of publicizing the nature of the science of acoustics and the professional opportunities inherent in it. Among the various methods of doing this should be the preparation of a booklet on careers in acoustics for distribution particularly in schools and colleges.

3. It is recommended that the committee further explore thoroughly the possibilities provided by interdisciplinary programs in acoustics in universities, involving cooperative action by departments of physics, engineering, biology, psychology, oceanography, etc., as well as establishing acoustics as a major field of graduate study.

4. It is recommended that the committee give careful consideration to a project for the setting up, with assistance by an appropriate governmental agency, of one or more institutes of acoustics in present major universities having strength in acoustical research. Such institutes might combine both educational and research programs in certain fields of outstanding need and significance such as underwater acoustics, low-temperature acoustics, aerodynamic acoustics, etc.

The first step towards implementing these recommendations was taken on 8 October 1964 when President C. M. Harris appointed the Committee on Education in Acoustics. The present membership of the Committee is as follows: F. A. Andrews, C. P. Boner, E. E. David, J. C. Johnson, R. B. Lindsay, D. F. Muster, W. D. Neff, T. D. Northwood, and Alan Powell, Chairman.

To date, the committee has met three times, and the following projects have been initiated.

Firstly, a career booklet is presently in the third draft. It is hoped that this booklet, hopefully appealing primarily to high school students though not exclusively so, is near-

ing its final form. Dr. Lindsay is in charge of this effort.

Secondly, Working Group Number 1 has been formed, consisting of F. A. Andrews (Chairman), D. F. Muster, and Professor R. F. Lambert. This group is working on a collection of experiments in acoustics suitable for senior undergraduates and graduates. It is to be a collective work, with contributions solicited from the Society membership and elsewhere. This will become available to all teachers in acoustics to assist them in designing and setting up programs in experimental acoustics.

Thirdly, Working Group Number 2, consisting of Alan Powell (Chairman), Professor Mark Harrison, and D. W. Saltus is endeavoring to establish the present status of education in acoustics. Initial emphasis has been on the Ph.D. level, but it is intended to widen the scope to embrace the M.S. level, short courses, and nondegree courses.

Fourthly, Working Group Number 3, with J. C. Johnson as Chairman, is charged with determining the realistic needs in acoustical education, again concentrating first at the Ph.D. level.

The committee has discussed the preceding and other various aspects of the problems posed at some length, feeling that the first two items (careers booklet and collection of acoustical experiments) could be started forthwith, but that no action could be taken on the broader and far-reaching issues until the disparity between the status and needs become better known to the committee.

ALAN POWELL,
Chairman.

[From the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, March 1966]

SUGGESTED LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS WANTED

The recently appointed Education Committee of the Acoustical Society of America is now actively engaged in several efforts designed to improve and expand education in Acoustics.

One specific effort is aimed at formulating ideas that anyone who wishes may use to establish an instructional laboratory in Acoustics and Vibrations at the advanced undergraduate or graduate level. The working committee appointed to carry out this mission is Dr. Frank Andrews (The Catholic University of America), Dr. Douglas Muster (University of Houston), and Dr. Robert F. Lambert (University of Minnesota). Their first goal is to compile a manual of suggested laboratory experiments.

Ideas for use in the manual will be sought widely. Credit will be given to those who submit ideas that are used in preparing the text. If you would care to contribute, please send any proposed experiments to Dr. Frank Andrews, Mechanical Division, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20017.

In order that there be a certain amount of uniformity in submission, it is requested that you use the following format as far as is convenient.

TITLE OF THE EXPERIMENT

1. *Purpose or object of the experiment.*
2. *Reference reading.* Include precise references (please cite book and page numbers) that a student should read to understand the measurement technique to be used in the experiment.
3. *List of equipment to be used.* Include equipment description and manufacturer's name whenever possible. Detailed drawings for use in the construction of special equipment also be appreciated.
4. *Method of conducting the experiment.* Give a brief outline of the measurement technique and its theoretical basis. Include a schematic diagram of the equipment setup.
5. *Procedure.* Include a suggested detailed list of steps.

6. *Report.* Set forth what data are necessary to be reported and how the data are to be correlated with theory.

7. *Questions.* Include pertinent questions that you suggest that a student answer.

Please remember that the laboratory guide is meant to be a source book for teachers who wish to establish a laboratory program.

OAKLAND, CALIF.,
May 6, 1966.

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I have just finished reading your letter to the San Francisco Chronicle concerning your proposed Bill relating to the noise problem and its developing intensity.

I live in Lafayette, California, which is a residence community some 15 miles from Oakland, or at least it was until a helicopter company, through various forms of deception and backstage action succeeded in getting a landing pad located right on the rim of the area. The sounds have been desolating, since the flights begin at 6:19 A.M. each day, including Sunday.

We have been fighting this now for more than a year before the Board of Supervisors and have another hearing coming up on the 26th of May. In your research have you uncovered any material that could be useful to us. If you have, we would be most grateful if you would forward us some.

I am enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

Thank you.
Sincerely,

CLARENCE E. RUST.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,
April 25, 1966.

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
New York State Representative.

DEAR MR. KUPFERMAN: In the April 21 issue of the World Telegram appeared your report: "Kupferman Heeds Peril of Noise."

I have for a long time been complaining of the many unnecessary noises in our fine great city of New York.

This with a pronounced tendency of the Police Force to disregard the law and its enforcement.

In world famous cities such as London, Paris and Madrid there is no ill-tempered and cantankerous blowing of automobile horns. If benighted foreigners can achieve this most desirable state of affairs—why not our city—known as the Greatest.

Increasing spate of Canned Music in all public areas make shopping a nerve wracking affair.

Sirens of Police cars, fire engines—30% of which are false alarms make night hideous and break up our night's repose and rest.

I am most grateful to you for taking intelligent and worthwhile steps to combat and eliminate this curse of so-called modern civilization, which, if allowed to continue, makes it necessary for all substantial citizens to leave for other areas of more quiet and calm, even though these may be abroad and away from these shores.

You are promoting a most worthy cause and you have my most sincere thanks and appreciation.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM J. SHORE, E.E.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
Washington, D.C.

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KUPFERMAN: Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD containing your remarks on noise pollution. I appreciate very much having them.

You might be interested in an article on the subject of noise which was prepared by the Chairman of our advisory committees and which was published in the January 10, 1964 issue of Science.

Sincerely yours,

A. V. ASTIN,
Director.

"NOISE

"Where are the acoustical engineers of the country? We know that this large and able group of highly trained scientists is deep in research and practical technology. Perhaps they are busy designing auditoriums or suppressing the sonic boom as the jets break the sound barrier or controlling the noise of a submarine. They must be hard at work on some important project, but unfortunately they are not very effective in helping the tired businessman relax in a quiet office, hotel, or home.

"The fault may not lie entirely with the acoustical engineer. It may be that he has the know-how but that he is over-ruled by the building and equipment industry. It would seem, at least from the layman's point of view, that most research and technology in these industries are directed toward cheaper construction to offset raising labor costs, provided showy exteriors and interior decoration remain to dazzle the casual observer.

"The tired businessman, or victim, purchases what looks to be a beautiful ranch-type rambler home in which to relax after a tough day in a noisy office. The noise continues throughout the night. The heating system roars intermittently with ventilating fans or noisy circulating pumps. He becomes thirsty and draws a drink of water from the bathroom tap, awakening everyone in the house as the water rushes through paper-thin copper tubing. If a toilet is flushed, there is no more sleep for anyone. Such noises did not occur with the old-fashioned red brass or heavy copper plumbing now considered antiquated. Flexible, thin-wall noisy piping is used because it costs less and repairs can be made by snaking new lines through the walls. Even for drain lines, thinner-walled pipe, of smaller diameter, is being used, giving rise to noisy surges and other hydrodynamical phenomena if several toilets are flushed simultaneously. The British are far ahead of us in the design of noiseless plumbing, accessories, valves and so on.

"To reduce cost, interior and exterior walls are made thinner each year, with inadequate insulation against heat and cold and, of course, no attention to noise. One finds that a central air conditioner installed to offset heat input through the thin walls is so noisy that it must be shut off at night, regardless of the location of the compressor. Anyone who uses, instead, one of the so-called "quiet" window air conditioners finds the noise just as disturbing, and there are complaints from nearby homes. If the compressor and cooling tower of a central system are located outside the house, sooner or later there are visits from unfriendly neighbors or the police.

"Some manufacturers and builders of equipment are installing cooking stoves, ovens, and broilers with no ventilating fan whatever. Perhaps they are noise-conscious, but do not be misled by the claims that when the door of the broiler is opened a crack there are no fumes. It is going to be interesting to see what grease deposits accumulate on the interior walls of the large apartment houses now being constructed with no provision for ventilation, to say nothing of the odors as one enters the building. Here, certainly, ventilating fans are needed, regardless of noise. Fortunately they need not be operated at night. Of course, some of the odor and fume problems can be solved by use of the so-called electronic devices that add toxic ozone to air

circulated by the fan. The home-owner may choose between smell and headache-plus-noise.

"The noise problem is even worse in the modern hotel or motor inn. If one enjoys music he will hear plenty from radios and television sets several doors down the hall, all simultaneous and in chorus. Conversation in the adjoining room is quite audible through the thin partitions. To the layman it seems astonishing that all the motels or hotels in a chain of motels or hotels are based on the same design, regardless of location. For example, in a resort area at a high elevation, all the windows may be sealed, as they would be in a humid, hot climate, making it impossible to enjoy the cool evening breeze.

"Moreover, if the hotels should make a survey they would be surprised at the number of people who avoid some of the modern buildings because the heating system in winter and the cooling system in summer are so noisy that sleep is impossible. Often there is no way to cut off this circulation.

"A proposal to run a railroad track or even a speed highway through a restricted residential section will arouse the populace to fury. Yet we tolerate without complaint major air routes a few hundred yards over our homes.

"If one desires quiet in his home he must avoid the sales pitch of the modern building contractor. He had better purchase a house at least 60 years old. This will of course require remodeling of bathroom and kitchen, but with the help of a good acoustical engineer the buyer stands a fair chance of minimizing noise, and the purchase price plus the cost of improvements will be no more than the inflated costs of flimsy modern construction.

"Mental diseases are said to be the greatest infliction of all illnesses. These certainly are not improved by living in a miniature boiler factory. It may cost a little more to design homes and public buildings properly, making use of the information developed by the acoustical engineering profession.

"Eventually the problem will be solved. The Federal Housing Authority is promoting noise insulation, based on the work of the National Bureau of Standards. However, by the time the building industry and the architects are educated to the requirements, most of us will be immune to noise buried under six feet of sod.

"PAUL D. FOOTE."

GOODFRIEND-OSTERGAARD ASSOCIATES,
May 20, 1966.

HON. THEODORE R. KUFFERMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KUFFERMAN: I have read with interest your proposal to establish an office of Noise Control under the Surgeon General's Office. Although I heartily endorse the purpose of your proposal, I feel that the three, real causes of excessive noise are apathy, false economy, and a lack of adequately trained personnel. The solution to the noise problem thus lies in providing both incentive and regulation.

There is already enough technical knowledge to provide adequate noise reduction for almost every noise source except some of those that occur in nature, such as thunder. The gap is closing rapidly in the few areas not yet covered.

The basic causes of manmade noise in today's world can be grouped into four categories:

Transportation Noise,
Industrial Noise,
Heating and air-conditioning noise, and
Individually operated sources of noise (power mowers, sound trucks, motor boats, etc.).

For each category, there are adequate noise control systems. For example:

1. A new uniform vehicle regulation would require correctly sized truck mufflers and enclosed drive systems.

2. Industrial performance zoning regulations could be made mandatory for noise as well as air water pollution control. Such codes are currently in use in many areas including Montgomery County, Maryland.

3. Heating and ventilating engineers who too often refuse to take our advice because of extra cost for buying the correct mufflers or adequate vibration isolators, could be required to meet a new uniform national building code.

4. Quiet power mowers and outboard boat motors can be built and mufflers added to existing ones.

When noise interrupts entertainment in the same manner that electrical interference interrupts television programs, you will get instant, massive public reaction—support for controlling legislation. In the meantime, support of those government and private activities now engaged in diffusing the knowledge of noise control and in advising municipalities on the development of noise control codes can provide a forceful impetus in the right direction.

To implement the application of existing noise control knowledge, more people trained in the engineering aspects of acoustics are needed. There is adequate theoretical research under way now—in fact more than can be handled by the existing supply of acoustical scientists. We now need to provide more courses in acoustics at engineering schools throughout the country. Here again, government support would be welcomed.

I am enclosing some reprints which you might find of interest.

Very truly yours,

LEWIS S. GOODFRIEND, P.E.

NEW YORK, N.Y., May 6, 1966.

CONGRESSMAN THEODORE R. KUFFERMAN,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KUFFERMAN: Thank you for sending me the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD containing your bill on the problem of noise pollution.

Your fight is a very worthy one and if I can contribute to it I would like to.

Sincerely,

SAMUEL ROSEN, M.D.

[Reprinted from Family Weekly, Jan. 18, 1959]

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT NOISE?

(By Lewis S. Goodfriend, a fellow of the Audio Engineering Society and of the Acoustical Society of America, Lewis S. Goodfriend is partner in a Montclair, N.J., noise-control firm. He has been editor of the magazine "Noise Control," and is author of "Acoustics for the Architect.")

One of the most serious problems in American communities today is something that you can't see, smell, taste, or touch. But you sure can hear it! The trouble is noise—a problem that within another decade may menace your well-being as well as that of your community.

Noise is the often-unrecognized villain behind a variety of bodily ailments. It can make you grouchy, anxious, jumpy, and rob you of sleep. On the municipal level, its results can include reduced property values, tax revenue, and industrial growth, and injury to a community's reputation. In these days of high-speed living, the individual needs protection against noise more than ever before.

Why does noise affect people? There are many reasons, some based on the fact that man unconsciously adapts to it. But this takes effort. In adapting to noise, your muscles tense and your nervous system goes into high gear. This unconscious adapta-

tion consumes energy and makes you more tired than usual. Noise can also rob you of vitality by keeping you awake waiting for the sound to stop or—in the case of trucks that go by at the same time every morning—anticipating their arrival.

I've seen towns where trains with loud whistles or trucks with noisy exhausts woke up the residents, who then heard some of the lesser noises of local industry. In one town, such a situation resulted in a lawsuit against a relatively quiet industrial plant.

In an Eastern city, a large chemical plant had neighbors on two sides. However, some of the neighbors lived closer to a major road on which tractor-trucks operated day and night, and the section of road was a steep grade on which the vehicles continuously shifted gears. Result: a lawsuit against the factory.

Noise measurements showed, though, that only a few families actually could hear any sound from the chemical plant. What others around the plant were hearing was really highway noise.

Some towns, aware of the noise problems of some of America's biggest cities, have passed excessively restrictive laws to prevent noisy industries from moving in. In some cases, these laws are made part of the zoning code; in other cases, they are added to local statutes. Certainly, these measures protect citizens against noise annoyance, but they also keep out industries which can pay sizable community taxes.

In other places, along main highways, where the noise of trailer trucks fills the air, communities are adopting strict regulations against these vehicles. Truckers have had several years now to add modern, highly efficient mufflers to their vehicles' exhaust systems, but few have done so. The result is restriction and harassment.

Local police stop trucks and check everything from required safety equipment to maximum load in order to make truckers realize that a good muffler costs considerably less than time spent on inspections. It's a tough battle, but it looks as if the communities are going to win it.

What are communities across the country doing about this complex problem of noise? What can be done to speed noise control? Pass more laws?

Some major cities have effective anti-noise legislation. Among these are Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. Chicago and Warwick, R.I., have performance-type zoning codes which specify the maximum noise level permitted at the property line of the residential area that is nearest to an industrial zone.

Scores of cities with populations exceeding 100,000 have laws regarding automotive mufflers. All but nine states have laws specifying that mufflers must prevent "excessive, unusual, and/or unnecessary noise." The major problem is proving that given trucks do make too much noise in and around cities.

Starting with Milwaukee, several cities have adopted use of a noise meter and set maximum meter levels, measured at a given distance from the vehicle. But enforcement is difficult.

The best solution of all lies in education. Your town can start a noise-education campaign with local police issuing warning tickets to drivers of noisy vehicles. A statewide or national educational campaign could show some actual results of using a cheap and a premium muffler or demonstration trucks equipped to show power output versus fuel consumption fully loaded.

Truckers have enough trouble trying to keep taxes and license fees for their heavy vehicles down to reasonable levels. They might find communities more responsive if they themselves cooperated by reducing the exhaust noises of their trucks voluntarily.

As to industrial noise, the handful of professional engineers working in this field have helped many firms solve their problems. In one typical case, all that was required was to move some fans and blowers. In another case, equipping the steam exhaust of a hospital power station with a muffler provided relief for patients and staff alike.

In California, some owners of automobile laundries worked together to get realistic control statutes adopted and hired an acoustical engineer to help them, first in preparing basic legislation and then in redesigning equipment that did not comply.

Owners of industrial plants and shopping centers have introduced background music to reduce fatigue, boredom, and tension. It helps promote work in the plants and creates good will among shoppers.

What can an average citizen do about noise? First, make sure that you aren't creating noise nuisance. Does your car need a new muffler? Remember, a bad one costs you gas mileage. How about that power mower? Did you know you can put a muffler on it, too?

If you want to help your community get the best and most effective anti-noise laws, tell your local officials that Milwaukee has a good truck-noise law; that New York has an enforceable regulation on automobile horns; that Warwick, R.I., has a good zoning regulation providing protection against noise; and that, for a large city, Chicago has set a good example.

You also can advise owners of local industrial plants that they can quiet their more annoying noises, often at small expense.

Finally, you can make your own home quieter. An air conditioner will not only make your home more comfortable in Summer, it can keep unwanted sounds out, too. Usually, acoustical materials aren't needed in every room. But in the kitchen, and in the hall or dining room between the kitchen and the rest of the house, acoustical tile on the ceiling will do a lot to quiet the noise of dish-washer, kitchen fan, and mixer—besides helping to make the kitchen a nicer place to work.

Noisy oil-burners, hot-air systems, and Summer exhaust systems can be quieted by applying acoustical engineering principles. It's easier, of course, to pick equipment when the house is being built, but even old equipment can be quieted effectively. One thought applies equally to trucks, industrial plants, and homes: well-maintained equipment usually operates more quietly than neglected equipment.

To sum up, noise may not drive you crazy, but it certainly can ruin your sleep, create nervous tension, upset digestion, and cause considerable annoyance. Yet noise isn't necessary!

Modern acoustical engineering provides ways to quiet almost anything—including jet planes, trailer trucks, and factory machinery. By cooperating with and trying to educate those responsible for excessive noise, you can help quiet things down without creating ill feeling or "making a Federal case" out of your noise problems.

[From the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, March 1964]

BACKGROUND-NOISE LEVELS IN SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES

(Paul B. Ostergaard and Ray Donley, Lewis S. Goodfriend & Associates, Cedar Knolls, New Jersey)

(Received 18 November 1963)

(Noise surveys have been made in a number of recently developed suburban communities, as well as in well-established communities that are not penetrated by major expressways or railroads. Measurements of background-noise levels are presented and compared with earlier published data. The

findings indicate a change in midfrequency-band levels that should be considered in developing zoning and nuisance-control statutes.)

INTRODUCTION

A number of excellent background-noise surveys have been performed in recent years to develop a statistical statement of the noise to which people are exposed.¹⁻³ Typically, these surveys have included long-term measurements of background noise in a large number of areas with a wide variety of noise sources. The surveys included residential areas, residential areas near airports, residential areas near busy streets and highways and industrial areas. These measurements are generally divided into time periods: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. Many of our current zoning ordinances are based on these measurements, as well as one well-known empirical method for evaluating community response to noise.

However, the extreme generality of these surveys occasionally has posed difficulties for those developing zoning regulations and interpreting data for community response to noise. In some recent surveys, a peculiar deviation from the general curves has been noticed with great regularity—not particularly in the measured range of levels, but rather in the slope of the curves. This peculiarity has led to an examination of the data from our files and to a special survey that is limited to appropriate conditions for developing a statistical statement of the background-noise levels in suburban communities not penetrated by major expressways or industrial noise.

I. PROCEDURE

The conditions for the special survey were based on several considerations. The greatest interest lies in the background-noise levels that occur in the period in which people are resting or preparing for sleep. Most data on complaints from aircraft-noise intrusion, for instance, have indicated that the late-evening hours in which sleep or rest is disturbed is the time period when the largest number of complaints will arise.⁴

A second consideration was location. Ideally, areas were required near major urban areas but with no major highways or expressways, no through truck traffic, no industry, no major electrical-distribution substations, and with a minimum of aircraft flyovers.

A third dual consideration was the season and the weather. Most of the previous surveys were performed in the late spring, summertime, and early fall. Some of the seasonal problems that have occurred are noise from crickets and "peepers" that raises the higher-frequency-band levels somewhat above the minimum, noise from normally private conversations that travels through open windows and interferes with stable measurements, noise from residential air-conditioning systems that pervades the area, and noise from automobile traffic that raises the general background levels for extended periods, yet not frequently enough to be properly considered as stable background noise. Wintertime measurements are usually difficult to obtain from both the viewpoint of the observer's comfort and the validity of the data. Ideally, the measurements should be made at a time of the year when the temperature and humidity are about the median temperature and humidity for the area, with little or

¹ G. L. Bonvallet, "Levels and Spectra of Traffic, Industrial, and Residential Area Noise," J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 23, 435-439 (1951).

² W. F. Bateman and E. Ackerman, "Some Observations on Small-Town Noise," Noise Control 1, No. 6, 40-43 (1955).

³ L. L. Beranek, K. D. Kryter, and L. N. Miller, "Reaction of People in Exterior Aircraft Noise," Noise Control 5, No. 5, 23-31 (1959).

no wind to influence either the measurements or the background noise, and early enough in the year to avoid unusual traffic, tree frogs or "peepers," open windows, and air-conditioner noise.

Obviously, it is difficult to obtain a large sample satisfying these conditions. However, this special survey was performed under the above conditions with a relatively good-sized sample.

The data for the special survey were obtained in three communities in northern New Jersey that lie in an approximate radius of 16 miles from the center of the Borough of Manhattan. The surveyed areas within the communities are commonly termed as "middle class" through "upper class" with respect to income and have housing separation, single occupancy, and construction typical of these income groups. Thirteen of the eighteen areas sampled were located in or directly adjacent to a private residential park. This park area is a privately supported community with controlled access and unusually strict zoning regulations. Household separations are typically in excess of several hundred feet. This heavily wooded area has no trucking and only limited passenger-automobile traffic.

The remaining areas that were surveyed were in typical residential areas in which traffic is infrequent in the sampling period.

The measuring periods were limited to a time period between 9:00 P.M., and 11:30 P.M. with the majority of measurements obtained between 10:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. Measurements were made in late March and during the month of April on nights when the temperature at the beginning of the data collection exceeded 50°F and the relative humidity exceed 45%. The median temperature during the measuring periods was 54°, ranging from 45° to 73° F. The median relative humidity was 62%, with extreme values of 46% and 80%. These values closely approximate the ten-year medians of 52°F and 57% RH for the northern New Jersey area.⁵ No measurements were made in winds exceeding 5 mph as estimated by visual interpretation of the Beaufort scale of wind velocities (Beaufort numbers from 0 to 2, which are described physically by smoke rising vertically and a light rustle of leaves.)

All measurements were made using equipment that meets or exceeds the current applicable American Standards Association requirements. All values were read directly from an octave-band analyzer. The entire measuring system was calibrated at approximately 15-min intervals with a known sound source at a fixed frequency.

A rigorous check of the electrical and acoustical characteristics of the complete measuring system was made to eliminate any possibility of equipment error. The results of the equipment check indicated that the complete system including field calibration was capable of measuring sound-pressure levels within ± 1 dB for each octave band in which measurements were taken.

The data were obtained in octave bands from 75 through 9600 cps in all areas and from 37.5 to 9600 cps in one-half of the measuring stations. The modal values of the ambient octave-band levels were recorded following at least one-minute observations in each octave band. Frequent checks were

made at each location at various times in the 600- to 1200-cps octave band to eliminate spurious readings. Notations of the extreme values in each octave band were also made, although they are not reported in this paper.

II. RESULTS

The data were reduced by converting the readings for each octave band into a statistical frequency distribution and then converting to percentiles. Interpolated levels were obtained by fitting a curve to the data on probability paper. As an interesting sidelight, the data indicated that the distributions of the modal values were very nearly statistically normal curves as found by Bonvallet.⁶

The "averaging" method used for this study differs from that of Stevens⁷ in that the observed values of octave-band pressure level are judged to be modal values—the value that occurs most frequently. Stevens used the arithmetic mean value obtained by conversion to intensity levels for averaging and reconverting to the decibel scale, which, as he points out, gives somewhat greater weight to measurements of higher sound-pressure levels than to lower sound-pressure levels. The virtue in using modal values, if any, is that the mode is the most typical value—the same as the "average" shoe size, for instance, which is a modal value rather than an arithmetic mean value. By treating the data as a statistical frequency distribution of a group of numbers, one also retains a direct identity with measurements made by others using similar equipment.

The observed values were corrected when necessary for the effects of the internal noise of the measuring equipment. The corrected values were used in developing the frequency distributions from which the percentile values were interpolated. Therefore, certain values, such as the levels below which 5% of the noise occurred in the higher frequencies, do not represent directly measured data, but rather values inferred from the frequency distribution.

The results of the special survey are shown in Fig. 1 [not printed in Record]. The percentile values in each octave band represent the levels below which the given percentage of observed noise occurs. The data are restricted to suburban-community background noise with no major noise intrusions.

The data in Fig. 1 were compared to background-noise data taken in suburban communities obtained in the past five years by Lewis S. Goodfriend & Associates. Only data from 75 cps and above were considered to eliminate unknown variability due to wind noise and equipment response in the low frequencies. All octaves above 75 cps were compared, with the exception of octave bands in which a definite noise problem existed. A total of 22 samples were compared with the percentile data shown in Fig. 1. All 22 samples fell within the 5%-95% range, with no exceptions. All 22 samples exhibited the same general shape shown in the curves of Fig. 1. The data for the 22 samples were obtained with three completely different sets of measuring equipment, thus making a bias from the equipment somewhat unlikely. These data were also gathered by different engineers.

A similar comparison was made with a somewhat limited sample of three examples of background data obtained in Europe. The European measurements were made in rural areas of France at night. These measurements are of somewhat more than passing interest in that the areas in which they were made do not have electrical noise from oil

furnaces or similar equipment, a situation which is nearly impossible to duplicate in the United States of America. These measurements are believed to be nearly the upper limit of ambient noise in nature. These data, when compared to the data in Fig. 1, lie almost on the 5% line, as may be noted in Fig. 2 [not printed in Record]. The general shape is also the same as in Fig. 1.

III. DISCUSSION

The curves shown in Fig. 1 represent the results of a very limited survey. However, certain factors tend to add a degree of validity to the data that exceeds the validity associated with a random sample of similar size. The selected locations for the special survey, the favorable-environment characteristics, and the completeness of the data allow a greater degree of confidence to be placed in the information than perhaps would normally be expected. The agreement with the data from past surveys using different equipment, different areas, and different people is also in favor of the small sample. The data, in spite of these factors, still represent a small sample that cannot compare in statistical reliability with large samples, such as those used by Stevens and Bonvallet, particularly when considering the absolute values of the background levels. The interesting part of the data lies in the general appearance of the data when plotted for each of the octave bands.

In Fig. 3 [not printed in Record], the data from the survey are compared with the data obtained by Bonvallet in the Chicago survey, reported in 1951. The data obtained by Bonvallet were restricted to the 400- to 800-cps band and extended to a generalized form, based on experience and a small number of measurements when compared to the main body of measurements. As may be noted from Fig. 3, Bonvallet's data indicated somewhat higher levels throughout. The minimum levels for night conditions in residential areas follow the 5% data curve quite well. The general shape of the two sets of data also agree quite well in the areas in which the data may be compared.

The other major survey of background noise, published in 1954 by Stevens, was based on a very large sample of backgrounds measured in the 75- to 150-, 300- to 600-, and 1200- to 2400-cps octave bands.⁸ These data are shown in Fig. 4 [not printed in Record], with the results of the present survey. The disagreement between the two surveys is particularly noticeable in the lower percentile values and in the general shape of the curves. The source of the disagreement is difficult to identify because the sampling methods and averaging techniques were quite different. The range of values is also strikingly different and perhaps is attributable to the larger sample used by Stevens. The differences might also be due to a distinct change in background noise in the eight or more years elapsed since the data were obtained by Stevens.

Several additional measurements were performed to verify or reject the possibility that a change may have occurred in background-noise character. Repeated visits were made to the measuring sites to verify that the noise measured in the 600- to 1200-cps octave band—in which the major difference between Stevens' data and these data occurs—permeated the general area and was not associated with any directional pattern. Limited data in the octave bands from 300 to 2400 cps taken in rural Connecticut at a distance of about 0.25 miles from a lightly traveled road indicate that the differences between Stevens' data and these data may be

⁵ U. S. Weather Bureau, "Decennial Census of the United States Climate—Summary of Hourly Observations (75 Meridian Time Zone): Newark, N.J. 1951-61," in *Climatology of the United States* (U.S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C., 1962), No. 82-28, Table A—Annual Summary. Data converted by Lewis S. Goodfriend & Associates.

⁶ See Ref. 1, p. 436.

⁷ See Ref. 2, p. 4.

⁸ See Ref. 2, p. 3.

attributed to aerodynamic and tire noise of passenger automobiles at distances where the specific noise source is unidentifiable.

Practically, the value of knowing background data lies in formulating zoning codes for noise and for prediction purposes in noise control. As previously noted, many zoning codes are based on the data by Stevens and reflect the general shape of his curves. An example of a typical zoning code¹⁰ is shown superimposed on the results of the present survey in Fig. 5 [not printed in RECORD]. The effect of the different curve shape is noticeable in the 150- to 300-, 300- to 600-, and 600- to 1200 cps bands where the background levels are greater than the maximum allowable wide-band levels 25% or more of the time. This is not greatly different from the amount by which the noise is exceeded using Stevens' data, except when considering the differences in the sampling areas. Stevens' data included samples from urban areas near busy highways with large numbers of trucks and the present survey specifically excluded these areas.

A more striking, more important difference may be found in the 1200- to 2400-, 2400- to 4800-, and 4800- to 9600-cps bands where the zoning code lies on the extrapolated 95th percentile line of Stevens' data. These values are about 8 dB above the results of the present survey. The frequency components, which are of greatest importance in annoyance and, therefore, perhaps the largest factor in preventing sleep, are allowed to exceed 95% of the normal background noise as determined by this study.

It would appear, based on the data from this survey, that those portions of zoning codes dealing with maximum permissible noise should be examined to see if the code is providing the best possible protection for the citizens. This conclusion has been reinforced in recent years when, in developing zoning codes for noise, tape recordings of wide-band noise, using the shape of the Stevens' data, have been prepared for use by governing bodies and for our own use. The general consensus from the various governing bodies is that the usual permissible noise levels are indeed annoying when considered from the viewpoint of the present-day emphasis on freedom from intrusion from beyond the property line.

[Reprinted from Noise Control, March 1958]

NOISE IN THE COMMUNITY—WHERE IT COMES FROM, WHAT IT SOUNDS LIKE, AND WHY IT SOUNDS THAT WAY*

(By Lewis S. Goodfriend, Lewis S. Goodfriend & Associates, Montclair, N.J.)

Increasing concern over noise in the community is being evidenced by many groups. In response to a growing number of complaints, manufacturers, transportation companies, public utilities, and civic officials are becoming more and more interested in the technical aspects of community noise, in particular the maximum levels which various activities can be permitted to create before they become nuisances or violate local statutes.

To date, most of the studies of noise in the community have been on either a sta-

¹⁰ K. N. Stevens and J. J. Baruch, "Community Noise and City Planning," in *Handbook of Noise Control*, edited by C. M. Harris (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1957), Chap. 35, pp. 35-12.

* An address before the eighth annual National Noise Abatement Symposium in Chicago, October 10, 1957.

tistical basis^{1, 2} or a class basis.^{3, 4, 5, 6} Methods for evaluating community noise have been formulated, however, which may permit the prediction of a community's reaction to certain given noise characteristics under certain specified conditions.^{7, 8, 9}

Applying these techniques to a number of situations, R. L. Cardnell and the author have found that, in addition to the acoustical considerations, factors involving human relations also enter this prediction. These factors are all subjective in nature. They depend on individual and group responses of people under various conditions and seldom, unfortunately, on either the spectrum or the level of the noise.

A realization of this fact is essential to the effective handling of particular community noise problems.

There are five categories into which community noise sources may be divided. These are (a) transportation, (b) industry, (c) commerce, (d) community services, and (e) individual activity.

In each category there are a number of typical sources. In the transportation category, for example, there are (1) trucks, (2) motorcycles, (3) automobiles, (4) railroad trains, (5) aircraft, (6) buses, and (7) boats.

Some typical industrial noise sources are (1) blowers, (2) compressors, (3) process machines, (4) presses, (5) test stands, (6) outside exhaust lines, (7) power transformers, (8) ventilation equipment, and (9) loading and unloading of supplies and finished products.

In the commercial category might be cited (1) restaurants, drugstores, and bars, (2) cooling towers and air conditioners, and (3) loading and unloading of business supplies and merchandise.

Community service noise sources include (1) gas stations, (2) car washes, (3) transportation terminals, (4) law enforcement and public safety and communication equipment (sirens, whistles, and loudspeakers, for example), and (5) highway maintenance machinery, such as pavement breakers, and

¹ K. N. Stevens, *A Survey of Background and Aircraft Noise*, NACA Technical Note 3379 (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D.C., December 1954).

² W. F. Bateman and E. Ackerman, "Some observations on small-town noise," *NOISE CONTROL* 1, No. 6, p. 40 (November 1955).

³ G. L. Bonvallet, "Levels and spectra of transportation vehicle noise," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 22, 201-205 (March 1950).

⁴ G. L. Bonvallet, "Levels and spectra of traffic, industrial and residential area noise," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 23, 435-439 (July 1951).

⁵ D. B. Callaway, "Spectra and loudnesses of modern automobile horns," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 23, 55-58 (January 1951).

⁶ F. S. Elwell, *Experiments to Determine Neighborhood Reactions to Light Airplanes With and Without External Noise Reduction*, NACA Report 1156 (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D.C., 1953).

⁷ W. Rosenblith and K. N. Stevens, *Handbook of Acoustic Noise Control. Volume II. Noise and Man*, WADC Technical Report 52-204 (Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, June 1953).

⁸ Stevens, Rosenblith, and Bolt, "A community's reaction to noise: can it be forecast?" *NOISE CONTROL* 1, No. 1, p. 63 (January 1955).

⁹ R. O. Fehr and R. J. Wells, "Noise reduction of machinery and vehicles," *NOISE CONTROL* 1, No. 1, p. 30 (January 1955).

public construction tools, (riveters, for example, and air compressors).

Under individual activity are such sources as (1) housekeeping and home maintenance, (2) active recreation, including social gatherings, sports (sports cars come under this heading), and games, (3) entertainment media, such as radio, television, home movies, and high fidelity, and (4) pets. Into this category of individual activity fall such miscellaneous noise sources as model airplanes, ringing but unanswered telephones, and the delightful but noisy processions following newlyweds from the church.

Of these categories, the first two, transportation and industry, have become the major serious offenders in the ears of the public.

The examples of particular noise problems that follow will serve to illustrate some of the typical sources in these categories and will also indicate some of the subjective factors involved in a community's reaction to them.

EXAMPLE 1

The main source of complaint in the first example is a home, at NR in Fig. 1 [not printed in RECORD], in a residential zone situated between two industrial areas. Note that the residential area is triangular in shape.

The industries to the north are light in nature and low in sound output. Although they do make use of some heavy trucking during the day, they produce almost no measurable noise at night. However, the metal-plating plant located to the south of Avenue A, which was the community target for noise complaints, has two 10-hp 5000-CFM blowers, located at O, exhausting air from over the plating baths. These blowers, plus a number of smaller units, operate continuously. The noise level contours for this array of fans and blowers are shown on Fig. 1 for the 75-150-cps band. Figure 2 [not printed in the RECORD] shows the contours for the 300-600-cps band.

It is unfortunate that the location of the plant buildings relative to one another, the disposition of a mound of earth just west of the fans, and the unbalance and hunting of the fans add up to a lobe centered almost directly on the nearest residence. By the time the plating company asked for acoustical measurements to determine whether it really had a problem, this neighbor was not too happy about the situation. It was, therefore, impossible to make measurements at the residence.

However, measurements were made on both the north and south sides of the residence, and these checked quite closely with calculated octave-band levels for these points. The measured values at the measuring station approximately 400 ft from the noise source fell within 2 to 3 decibels of the levels predicted for this distance and azimuth from the source.

In comparing the plant with other noise sources in the area, it was found that Avenue A is a well-traveled thoroughfare and is used all day and several times an hour throughout the night by trucks and automobiles. In addition, both military and civilian aircraft fly over the area from early morning to late at night. But the most persistent sound heard in this area was the whistling of the Long Island Railroad trains as they approached grade crossings, of which there are many.

Tape recordings were made on a modified Ampex 600 tape recorder. This recorder and the control box, Fig. 3 [not printed in RECORD], operated 25 seconds out of every 3 minutes, thus sampling 24 hours on 3½ hours of

tape. The bypass switch on the control box permits activating the recorder motor even when it is not cycled to the running. Thus, sounds of particular interest can be recorded for a longer period than the 25-sec "on" interval.

We used the mixing facilities on the recorder to provide announcements on the tape. This is not as sophisticated as using stacked or staggered heads in a two-channel arrangement, but it does permit a higher signal-to-noise ratio with the full track recording. The only disadvantage is the somewhat higher distortion when the voice signals are added at levels high enough to override noisy backgrounds. (We have often used the sound-level meter with its built-in microphone connected to the line input on the Ampex for this purpose.)

Figure 4 [not printed in RECORD] shows the range of levels of the background noise from the plant predicted for the nearest residence together with various noises measured 400 ft from the plant and the same distance from Avenue A as the residence. This should provide approximately the same levels for passing traffic at the microphone as would be measured at the house. The microphone and residences were both at such great distances from the railroad and the aircraft that the levels measured at the microphone may be considered to be the same as those that would be measured at the house.

The background noise levels measured in the general area to the north of the plant at 1:00 a.m. are also shown, as are the curves for NC25 and NC35. It may be seen that although the ambient is exceeded at the nearest residence, the interior levels will fall below those considered suitable for sleep and rest spaces in the published literature. In fact, the levels inside the residence would be considerably lower than those predicted here, which are exterior levels.

The circles on Fig. 4 show the levels of various sounds as they occurred throughout the day and were analyzed from the tape. In the morning, at 4:15 on one occasion and at 5:00 on another, trucks arrived at the plant, and during the day many sounds incident to community life were heard as indicated. Long Island is, of course, noted for its aircraft plants and many private, military, and commercial airports, so the sound of passing aircraft during the day and early evening is not unusual. However, note the levels of the typical passing aircraft that were recorded at these times.

Just before and after the hour for shift change at the plant, as employees arrive and depart, the sound of their cars (some old, some new, and some sports) may be heard. It should be noted that this same shift-change noise occurs against a lower background at midnight and again at 8:00 in the morning. Some of the cars leaving the plant (these are marked with an L on Fig. 4) seem to produce levels somewhat higher than those produced by passing traffic. This and the changing of gears by east-bound cars just in front of the nearest residence could easily be unwelcome sounds for light sleepers. At 8:30 p.m. and periodically throughout the evening, even after midnight, the train whistle was heard along with traffic.

The owner of the residence nearest the plant was not only complaining, but was taking the matter up with the Town Board. From the data taken and applied to the various rating methods,^{7, 8, 9} this action would not have been predicted. It would have been estimated that passing aircraft and the railroad would constitute more cause than the plant for such action.¹⁰ Moreover,

if an adjustment is made for the reduction of levels inside the house, it would appear that there is no reason for complaint or action whatever.

Why, then, was there a problem? The answer was learned in conversations with the townspeople. Although the plating plant *did* make a noise that could be heard inside the house, it was certainly not a noise that would awaken even the lightest sleeper. However, it *does* have a characteristic that is attention-holding. Once awakened by the real offender—a passing car or a whistle early in the morning—the residents of the house could hear this particular sound, which was readily identifiable and which they could associate with encroaching industrial establishments.

There is no doubt that several measures can be used to reduce noise from the plant at this particular residence. Included in recommendations were fan attenuation units, changes in fan filter units, relocation of the plant gate to eliminate gear shifting in front of the residence, and reminders to employees to be good neighbors.

The effectiveness of these measures has not yet been evaluated. It is doubtful, however, that noise reduction at the plant will solve the problem of complaints. The continuing growth of industry in the neighborhood will put more traffic on Avenue A during the night and early morning hours, consequently raising the background level to a point about the current annoyance level.

EXAMPLE 2

The second example concerns a large industrial plant at the edge of a residential neighborhood where a series of noise complaints had arisen. The plant had been in operation for over twenty years in the same location, but in that time a residential neighborhood to the north and east had been built up. A map of the area is shown in Fig. 5 [not printed in the RECORD].

The noise levels at the plant fence line are shown in Fig. 6 [not printed in RECORD]. All of these levels are above NC65. The levels at Point A of Fig. 5 are shown in Fig. 7 [not printed in RECORD]. This is in the residential area. Here, some of the levels exceed NC55. Figure 8 [not printed in RECORD] shows the levels at Point A with the plant completely shut down. The curve labelled "A." is with no passing traffic. "A—Truck" shows the level at Point A with a truck passing Point 1. The levels in several other areas near the plant are shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11 [not printed in RECORD]. The capital letters indicate the points at which the levels were measured.

The levels at Point B, northeast of the plant, are shown in Fig. 9. The background noises at this location are particularly interesting. The over-all noise from the plant at about midnight was measured at 60 to 62 db, as indicated by curve B. With the plant shut down, the level dropped as indicated by curve B_s. The sound of a truck passing on S Street is shown by B_t.

One of the major contributors to the noise at Point D was the high-frequency noise, Fig. 12 [not printed in RECORD] from the steam ejector on top of the plant. The effect of the steam ejector noise may also be noticed in the curves for Points E and F.

Back at Point A early in the morning, the noise level with the plant operating was 68 to 70 db. The tape recording caught the sound of a car door slamming as someone started off to work. This is what wakes up the neighbors. Once awake they can hear the plant noise. And with some help from those passing trucks to keep them awake, they can build up the plant as the cause of all their troubles.

Actually, except at Point A, the residents have a much more valid noise complaint against the passing truck traffic. The recording team had quite a time getting clean re-

cordings of background and plant noise because of all the night traffic. (It should be noted that the steam ejector noise at D could not be heard inside the houses.)

Nevertheless, some of the residents *had* complained about the factory and regarded it as the major noise nuisance. Why?

Questioning the people in the neighborhood, the survey team found some residents who were apathetic with regard to the noise problem and some who even laughed at their complaining neighbors. The survey disclosed that there was prestige to be gained from complaining aloud, and an analysis of the residents' comments about noise and traffic enabled the team to deduce that the *actual* cause of the annoyance was the increasing traffic on the highway, which, in addition to producing noise, held some serious implications for the residents.

The residents closest to the plant, in the apartments at Point A, had good reason to complain about the *plant* noise. The residents who owned homes farther from the plant (but closer to the highway) and shielded from the plant noise sources by buildings in the vicinity simply joined the apartment dwellers in their protests without stopping first to consider that each group was actually being affected by a different noise source.

It was recommended to the plant management, nevertheless, that certain steps be taken to reduce plant noise heard in the neighborhood, if only to clarify the noise source situation by removing this one particular focal point.

HIGHWAY NOISE

It may be of interest to note here the results (Fig. 13) [not printed in RECORD] of some preliminary work on the subject of automobile noise and its attenuation with distance.

Figure 14 [not printed in RECORD] shows the roadside measuring station. It is just after 5:00 in the evening, and the view is northbound on the Hutchinson River Parkway about 20 miles north of New York. Figure 15 [not printed in RECORD] is a photograph of the area bordering the highway, taken at a point 175 ft from the curb. It is interesting to note how dense the trees seem in Fig. 14 and how sparse they actually are, as shown by this view.

Although it was noted that one of the most distinctive noises at night in this location, which is an otherwise quiet neighborhood, was the sound of a single car moving at high speed on a distant highway, we were unable to record it during a number of field trips because of ambient noise and wind. An even more noticeable sound was that made by cars traveling on a wet concrete road surface at speeds of 40 to 60 mph at distances of ½ mile or more.

One conclusion that may be reached from the two industrial noise examples cited (and this conclusion has been borne out in many other noise situations analyzed by the author) is that the audible component of a visible or stereotype noise source can readily become the focus of possibly unjustified complaints from individuals and groups within a community. It appears obvious to those who register complaints that if the source they have decided upon were quieted or, better yet, completely removed, all would be well in their world.

Unfortunately, in many of these cases, the major trouble source is not the one against which complaints are filed, but is to be found in the changing nature of the community, changing patterns of transportation, and in sociological and psychological factors such as race friction and income distribution within the community.

In dealing with community noise problems, it is always necessary to accumulate information about the community, its growth and development, its background

^{7, 8, 9} See footnotes ^{7, 8, 9} on page 12201.

¹⁰ H. O. Parrack, "Community reaction to noise," Chap. 36, *Handbook of Noise Control*, Cyril M. Harris, ed. (McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1957).

and economy. The first step in remedying the situation is the establishment of better relations between the particular noise source in question and the complainers.

In the examples given, certain physical alterations were suggested which would convey to the residents the desire of the plant to be a good neighbor. In the first example, this involved moving the plant gate and shutting down part of the night operation pending the installation of silencing devices. Moves such as these can regain lost ground and permit the neighbors to turn their attention to other foci. In efforts toward better relations between the owners of noise sources and complaining groups, it is almost always imperative that the noise levels be reduced, if only temporarily.

Although the data available on a wide variety of noise sources and the reactions of statistical groups to them must be noted in handling such problems, in any practical evaluation of the relationship of a particular source to a particular community it is always necessary to:

1. Study the pattern of the noise in the area in question, determining the sources, their levels, and their spectra.

2. Survey the attitude of the community toward the owners of the noise source.

3. Determine what other community problems co-exist with the noise problem and what bearing they might have on it.

Maps of the community with data of this nature plotted on them are useful in guiding the selection of design objective noise levels. The data should include income distribution; racial distribution; population distribution, including children by age groups; school and church locations and attendance; zoning; tax distribution; property values; attendance at meetings such as adult school sessions and church and civic meetings; and plots of the levels of traffic and ambient noise.

The effect of noise on the community and the solution of community noise problems cannot be determined by a study of the noise alone. The community itself must be studied, together with the responses and the reasons for the responses of the individuals who form it.

APRIL 30, 1966.

THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
Congressman from New York,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FELLOW AMERICAN, TRUSTEE OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK: Your initiative to start a crusade against "Noise—the enemy No. 1" in our daily life gives me great satisfaction and hope that my own "crying in the wilderness" will not be lost.

I listened to T.V. and heard your decision "To do something about noise."

In the enclosed publication you will find some information on my trials until I found understanding and support at the United Nations. Secretary General, U Thant, was the first to recognize the importance of noise research and control. Due to his interest and initiative the World Health Organization now meeting in its Annual Assembly this May will take steps to lead the campaign against noise, both audible and ultrasonic.

The Supreme Court of the United States was the first high authority to deal with the problem. (See "Decibel & Hearingcell" pg. 4.)

It is a difficult problem, demanding wisdom and courage.

I will be glad to assist you and be at your disposal in your endeavor to take this problem of paramount social importance.

Wishing you success, I am,

Very sincerely,

Z. D. ANGELUSCHEFF, M.D.

CXII—770—Part 9

NEW YORK, N.Y.,
May 24, 1966.

THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
Congressman from New York,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KUPFERMAN: I thank you very much for your letter and especially the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I see that you have considerable data on this crucial problem of our time. I'm in contact with the American Section of W.H.O. and we are going to discuss your project. We have, in the middle of June, Board Conference and thereafter, I am certain, you will have the full support of the American Section, one which was the first to raise the question before W.H.O. in Geneva many years ago.

But as you see after the energetic intervention of Secretary General U Thant, the problem was accepted for discussing "THE NOISE" at the session this year in Geneva.

I'll be absent for a few weeks, going to Europe to Congress on the same battlefield. I'll try to stop in Geneva on my way coming home.

The enclosed talk is one of more popular character. I am sending you a few copies so you may distribute among your colleagues interested in the problem.

Wishing you the best

I am sincerely yours,

ZHIVKO D. ANGELUSCHEFF, M.D.

WHY SHOULD WE BECOME DEAF?

(By Zhivko D. Angeluscheff, M.D.)

Ladies & Gentlemen: "The fruitful and natural exercise of our mind, in my opinion, is conversation and that is the reason why if I were, in this moment, forced to choose, I would rather consent, I believe, to lose my sight than my hearing or speech."

MONTAIGNE.

Man today lives under the spoken word. His voice is the instrument of communication, a powerful factor in human progress. Man has harnessed electrons, invented transistors, created, and sent his own planets around the sun. Despite these accomplishments in conquering nature, he has impoverished himself and "four mechanized society of today demands less than a millionth of man's brain capacity." (Norbert Wiener) Contrast this with our ancestor *Sinjanthropus, homo sapiens*, who, one million years ago, used his whole brain power to chip stones and edge them to use as weapons. In mastering tools, machines, and complicated devices, the purpose of endeavor of the man to benefit himself has been lost. By law of nature you are entitled to hear my whispering voice. Were we not in Queens, where every minute a plane is roaring overhead; where to reach our place of work we have to use cars, bus, subways; where at home we listen to radio, TV by hours, you could hear my whisper at a much further distance.

If this place I am addressing you were not here in Queens*, but in the Cathedral of Girgenti in Sicily, my whisper would be heard distinctly at a distance of 250 feet. At such a focus worshippers of Girgenti used to take their seats in the church. Secrets of the penitents whispered in confession and never intended for public ears might become known to the community. At Gibraltar in a particular spot, my speech of 10 microwatts intensity would be carried ten miles away, across the straits of the African shore and would be well understood. In our contemporary society, in the premicrophone era, men who used the classical pattern of speaking had achieved astonishing results. Gladstone, at

* Presented to the Queens School Health Council on October 30, 1961 in the Flushing—Corona Health Center.

the age of 62, spoke in the open to a multitude of 25,000. Burke in the United States, with his natural vocal power, was heard by 50,000 listeners. All this proves that the human ear is perceiving the human voice in such incredible circumstances. No "mikes" and no loudspeakers are needed. Why then are we asking them on every occasion? Even in the department stores at counters, "mikes" and loudspeakers are used to address customers who are standing two or three yards away. There are two explanations: First, that in this great *noisy* city we have become somewhat hard of hearing. Second, today's market advertises and sells radios, TV, amplifiers and speakers, and the people buy them. One should not get behind their neighbors. Are we not civilized too? Exposed to all these gadgets of noise, man is getting hard of hearing. He starts to tune his radio louder and louder and gets in trouble with members of his family and with his neighbors. Modern life with its wailing sirens, screeching cars, blaring radios and TV, roaring planes is potentially dangerous. The impact of this life of noise upon the human organ of hearing results in his progressive deafness. Now you know how Hearing Centers and Hearing Aids are born!

WHAT IS HEARING?

Vibratory energy perceived by the ear is subjectively interpreted as hearing. When the human ear fails to interpret incoming vibratory stimuli, we have a status of deafness.

The ear of man is conditioned by evolution to receive and interpret as sound vibrations up to 32,000 vibrations per second (Helmholtz). The dog perceives up to 35,000, the cat up to 50,000, the mouse up to 95,000, and the bat up to 120,000 cycles per second. Frequencies above these ranges are not perceived subjectively as sound. They are ultrasonics.

These silent frequencies, are nevertheless, a vibratory energy which pound upon our hearing organ even though we are not aware of it subjectively. The energy being emitted, its effect exists.

NORMAL HEARING

Last August, in a conference at the Institut Nationale de Securite, in Paris, a governmental institution for preventing occupational diseases, I was told the following episode:

Shortly before the Congo was given their independence, Belgium firms were sending machines to equip factories in the jungle. The Institut Nationale de Securite received an inquiry for an acoustical engineer to take care of the "desonisation of the machines destined for the Congo". The engineer who accepted the offer, upon meeting the representative from Brussels, addressed him in the following manner: "I am ready to do the job, but before we start to talk business, I would like to know what is all the fuss about eliminating noise from the machines for the jungle, when you are not doing such things in Belgium or France?" The executive replied: "You are right! When we install machines in Belgium, the workers accept them and do not protest. When we do it in the Congo, the workers run away—*ils vous fument le camps*, and there is no power to bring them back." The ear of the Congolese cannot support the noise, and the worker therefore leaves his job.

This natural capacity of perception should be called normal hearing.

A colleague of mine, Dr. S. Rosen, visited, last December, with a group of Scientists, in the Jungle of Sudan. The scientists examined an indigene tribe, not contaminated from mechanized civilization, seven-hundred miles from Khartoum, capital of Sudan. The audiometric examination revealed that those

primitives, children, middle aged, and old aged, have very alert hearing, and there is hardly a difference between young and old; the blood pressure shows almost an even curve for all age groups, in discrepancy with the blood pressure of civilized populations exposed to noise.

NOISE CHANGES THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BODY

Noise affects the vegetative nervous system. The blood capillaries in workers in noisy surroundings (of 90 phones, 110 db) show an increase of peripheral resistance

$$\left(\text{from } 1200 \frac{\text{Dyn./sec}}{\text{cm}^3} \text{ to } 2800 \frac{\text{Dyn./sec}^1}{\text{cm}^3} \right).$$

This fact delivers a key for understanding the raise of the blood pressure in our mechanized society.

The effects of noise on human organism are manifold. Due to peripheral resistance the capillary pressure rises slowing the circulation; the perspiration increases; saliva, gastric juice and adrenal hormones are reduced. The decrease of adrenal hormones provokes sudden drop of systemic blood pressure. The consequence is dizziness and blurred vision. People exposed to vibratory energy tend to suffer headache, nausea, their high nervous activity is erratic, the muscular coordination adroit.

THE PROGRESSIVE DEAFNESS—A SONIC DISEASE

All vibratory devices when they are emitting waves of high frequency, whether or not they are sensed as sound, are sources of *ultrasonics*. The siren in the factory or ambulance, the motor of the bus, car or train, we are riding on, the revolving silent centrifuge in the laboratory, which we hardly perceive, are generating ultrasonic energy.

Any amplifying device which employs *piezoelectric* material puts ultrasonic energy to work. Today, there are over 250 million amplifying devices in the United States! Weekly 90 million people attend performances in which amplified sound is reproduced. Five billion records were sold in one year (1954) alone.

These figures illustrate the magnitude of the vibratory impact under which the nation lives today. The frequencies of this impact reach the MEGA cycles, the spectrum of light! And you should recall that 500 Mc/s is the physicists name of visible red light!

Vibrations in the industry plants and the mechanized every day life can develop high-noise levels. (Subways 100db., main avenues of New York City 140db., Jets 160db., Rocket engines 180db.)

The vibratory energy can be perceived as noise or be silent. The pathologic effects upon the biological structure in both cases are basically identical, the difference being only in degree.

A dental drill of 40 kc/s arrests the growing process of the teeth in 95% of the experimental animals. The late effect of the vibratory energy is necrosis of mandibula and maxilla, and degeneration of the nerve.

The exposure is not always acute, but mostly slow, chronic, painless. The people are not aware of the slow degeneration of their nerves. They come to seek help when it is too late, the process being *irreversible* and *progressive*.

Such tragedy may occasionally find a human reaction of resentment. But the cult of veneration to the machines—shortsighted and void—continues to nourish this latent danger for a happy human life. The slowly going damage upon the organ of hearing, new bone formation and depletion of the nerve on essential electrolytes affects the proper functions of the hearing. *A sonic sickness—the progressive deafness of man* is in the making. This cryptic condition of impaired human health, alas, enjoys recognition and a strange immunity. The progres-

sive deafness affects millions of persons in U.S.A. This fact alone indicates that *the progressive deafness presents a problem of great medical and social importance.*

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SOUNDWAVES

Struggling for more than a century to arrive at an understanding of deafness, the efforts of the medical profession have been in vain. The reality of deafness, the reason why a man hears and why he ceases to hear, is still beyond our complete comprehension. Many approaches have been explored. *Politzer* has regarded the condition of otosclerosis as a "special sickness of the labyrinth involving the vascular system;" *Siebeman* as a neo-spongiosis; *Mayer* as a faulty embryonal development; *Manasse* as "an inflammatory sequela;" *Wittmaak* as a venous stagnation with decalcification; *Lange* as a "specific tumor;" *Alexander* as an "inherited condition;" *Sercer* as anatomically conditioned through different "angles" of the involved structures.

The primary etiological factor in otosclerosis is the *sound* in its complexity as vibratory energy. *The solution to the problem of progressive deafness due to otosclerosis, its cause, prevention and cure is to be found through the study of biological effects of soundwaves on the human ear,* according to *Angelusheff*. The validity of this concept became evident when sclerotic foci were experimentally produced by exposure of bone to ultrasonics. High frequency waves of harmonics are capable to provoke proliferation of new bones. Under impact of vibratory energy the H-ion concentration in tissue increases, the permeability of cell membrane increases, the gel-sol status of bone and collagen alters. The intensity of ultrasonics is not of primary importance in influencing the Ph. changes, nor does the intensity bear any relationship to the absorption values of the tissues. (*Angelusheff: Acta O.L. 1952/B.P.O.*)

High frequencies sonics and low frequencies ultrasonics (40–80 Kc/s) cause liquefaction of thixotropic gels and thus increase the permeability of cell membrane for body fluids. Gamma globulin and fibrinogen in serum increase and a fibrotic diathesis becomes manifest.

Relatively small dosage of ultrasonic stimulates the formation of new bony tissue, which causes fixation of stapes, invades the cochlea. Such vibratory energy deprives the nerve cells of the organ of Corti of their essential electrolytes, enzymes, amino acids, RNA, DNA, which initiates the degeneration of the nerve cell. (*Naumann, H. H., University Wurzburg, Germany.*)

The vibratory energy of low ultrasonic range 40 Kc/s has been recently confirmed as aetiological agent in otosclerosis. "Otosclerosis is rarely produced by audible sound, and readily produced by ultrasound." (*Prof. E. Andreeva-Gallina Institut of Hygiene, a. Professional Diseases, Leningrad.*)

The possibility that vibrations reaching the perceptive organ over the body is a potential danger for the hearing. "*Frequencies which are not perceptible by the ear, the ultrasonics can do the damage also. The effect of sonic and ultrasonic frequencies are especially dangerous for the ganglionic cells and those of the central nervous system of the spinal cord and brain. . . . If the exposure is a long one, or of particular intensity the ganglionic cells are doomed. An irreversible paralysis or under circumstances death can result.*" (*Prof. G. Lehmann, Max-Planck Institut fuer Arbeitsphysiologie*)

"The physico-chemical theory (*Angelusheff*) assumed the chemical reactions on the biological structures of the inner ear, e.g., denaturalization of protein, can be initiated by infinitesimal amounts of vibratory energy. . . . Actually the ear of an

animal, as affected by the exposure to shock waves, is the effect of vibration alone" (*Yasushi Koide, University School of Medicine, Niigota, Japan, Biochemistry of Acoustic Trauma. The Annals O.R.L. 1960.*)

MAN IS MACHINE-BOUND

The life of man in the rapidly changing world of today is changing too. Homosapiens is forced to conduct a life far remote from the habits he followed for thousands of years. In the struggle for survival his *biological system of communication—hearing and speech*—relayed the signals of his surrounding to his brain. His experience enriched his intellectual capacity and promoted his progress. But this very progress, handicapped his biological alertness. In the mechanized society of today man is no longer earthbound, but machine-bound. He depends more and more on *vibrating commodities*. Mornings, he is awakened by the vibrations produced by an alarm clock, he shaves with a vibrating gadget. During his breakfast he listens to news and is exposed to the vibratory energy of the radio. He utilizes an elevator to get down to the ground. But he doesn't stay there. He jumps in his car and starts its motor. Over 120 kc/s of vibratory energy beams upon his ear and body. And as every modern man, he invites "Megacycles" of his car radio to join the impact of the already vibrating energy. He reaches his office in the skyscraper by elevator and again gets busy on the telephone. The ringing phone produces 50,000 c/s, of which he hardly hears 10,000, the rest are silent ultrasonics. The United States has 52 million telephones, 57% of the world capacity. These telephones are used 188,000,000 time daily, 365 days per year. This short review of a few facts could explain why so many "executives" are adorned by Hearing Aids.

THE DROP GROOVES THE STONE NOT BY FORCE, BUT BY FREQUENT FALLING

Eight million inhabitants of New York, speaking at once, would produce a vocal energy of an intensity hardly enough to light a lamp of 60 watts. One voice, of these eight million, would represent indeed a very small amount of energy. But such an *infinitesimal energy* of one singing voice, by its harmonics (ultrasonics), is capable to shatter a *goblet to pieces*.

Every sound, the human voice also consists of both *fundamental and harmonics*, the matter of which may extend into the *ultrasonic realm*. Our auditory apparatus is incompetent to take up and translate the ultrasonic into perception. This sound, *though silent, nevertheless pounds upon our hearing apparatus*, but we are not aware of it. . . . very much like the x-rays and ultraviolet waves.

By keeping in mind that every chemical reaction requires time, we may realize that infinitesimal energy in due length of time is capable of accomplishing irreversible changes in the organ of hearing. The antiquity has recognized this fact of experience and had coined it in its wisdom: "*Gutta cavat lapidem non vis sed saepe cadendam.*" . . . "The drop grooves the stone not by force (intensity), but by frequent falling (frequencies)".

The ultrasonic with wave lengths shorter than audible sound, have a greater number of vibrations, and are of greater penetrating power. Low frequency vibratory energy sets larger particles in motion. High frequencies set very small ones in motion. These small particles vibrate and produce kinetic (living) energy of tremendous penetrating impact.

NATURAL FREQUENCY AND RESONANCE

When forced vibrations of such impact coincide with the *natural frequency* of a body upon which they act, the resulting effect is *resonance*. Resonance is a natural property of matter. When resonance occurs

¹ Dyne force accelerating 1gm. mass—1cm/sec.

a maximum displacement of vibrating particles and disruption of molecules results.

In the year of 1896, the metropolitan area of New York experienced the following phenomenon of resonance:

"In a dozen city blocks, occupied by hundreds of buildings, housing tens of thousands of persons, there was a sudden roaring and shaking, shattering of panes of glass, breaking of steam, gas and water pipes. Pandemonium reigned as small objects danced around rooms, plaster descended from walls, and ceilings, and pieces of machinery weighing tons were moved from their bolted anchorages and shifted to awkward spots in factory lofts."

People poured into the streets excited and confused. A police squad was ordered to check up on what was going on in the Laboratory of the wizard Nikola Tesla on Houston Street. Tesla had been responsible for many weird happenings. The policemen entered his small building. Its walls and floors were actually roaring and screaming. When they entered the Laboratory, pandemonium suddenly gave way to a deep and heavy silence. The tall figure of the inventor holding a sledge hammer, confronted them. "Gentlemen," Tesla addressed the policemen, "I am sorry, but you are just a trifle too late to witness my experiment. I found it necessary to stop it suddenly and in an unusual way, just as you entered. If you wish to come around this evening, I'll have another vibrator attached to this platform."

The small vibrator of Tesla, a type of tuning fork was firmly fixed to a supporting column going down to the building's foundation. The vibrations were transmitted through that column to the ground. *Even weak vibrations that are sustained can build up surprisingly large effects when they are absorbed by an object with which they are in resonance.*

A similar phenomenon happens in the *Cochlea of the Acoustic Nerve*. The vibratory energy generates potentials and migration of ions. The energy necessary to initiate this phenomenon is infinitesimal! (in millionth of watt.) The process of chemical reaction, reaching the physiological threshold, elicits subjective perception and man hears.

The minute ultrasonic waves can shake structures of the ear and by attendance of resonance disrupt them and bring them to an irreversible condition.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE NERVE OF HEARING EXPOSED TO VIBRATORY ENERGY?

A dog receives systemically radioactive phosphorus ($\text{Na}_2 \text{HP}^{32}\text{O}_4$). One hour after, the isotope, 25% less in the labyrinthine fluid compared to the blood serum. This indicates that the hearing organ possesses a barrier of protection. This barrier of protection is destroyed on exposure to *vibratory energy* (noise) of an electric bell for 15 minutes only! The animal exposed to ultrasonics for 12-18 hours, 90db. (noise) dies spontaneously. Within this range we find all gradations of pathology.

The enzyme activity is disrupted, protein being decomposed, aminoacids disappear and potassium is depleted. Being the most important electrolyte for carrying impulses the nerve function is impaired. If the impairment is carried to the limit by *sustained exposure to vibratory energy* (noise) it results in paralysis and anesthesia. The sensory nerve ceases to respond to *incoming vibrations* and is practically a 'deaf'.

Biological structures of $200\text{M}\mu$ are set in resonance by 5 megacycles and are practically paralyzed. Resonance causes chemical changes in the nerve cell and deprives it of Deoxy and Ribo nucleic acids (DNA, RNA).

These acids are responsible for the synthesis of protein, on which Potassium is bound. Depletion of nerve cells on potassium electrolytes makes them unable to receive and con-

duct stimuli. *The Nerve ceases to respond to incoming vibratory stimuli and becomes inert.* This results in deafness.

"THE NOISE—PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1"

By law of nature the human ear hears the human voice from the Rock of Gibraltar to a distance of 10 miles, and from the stage of the last row of the amphitheater of Dionysus at Phillipi, which has a capacity of 15,000 listeners. In both cases no amplifiers are needed.

During the rule of Elizabeth the First of England, there was a strict law, beating of wives during the night was prohibited. This judicial milestone was not the starting point of the emancipation to come. The beating of wives during the day was permitted. Medieval society was concerned with the *noise*. Noise is our concern too, but we are in less fortunate position. *There is not such a law today to silence noise and acoustic outbursts.* The immensity of the taxation of the human nervous system by the noise we are compelled to live in, you may judge by the following facts. The ear, a gate to the mind and emotion of men, conveys vibrations to the brain. Signals as weak as the ticking of a watch, or the humming of a mosquito provoke nerve activity, even during sleep, and can be recorded on Encephalogram. Infinitesimal vibratory energy of low frequencies (0.5-10 c/s) of one-ten-millionth of a volt are perceptible by nervous tissue! Confront these figures with the roaring of jets and amplified movies or TV performances!

SIGNORI, YOU DID NOT HONOR YOUR PROMISE

In 1957, I participated in the International Congress of Neurological Sciences in Brussels. I sent to Professor La Pira the Mayor of Florence my manuscript on Pathology of Hearing, and told him of my pending visit. A few weeks ago I delivered a talk in Palazzo di Vecchio, the monumental building from the time of the Medici. Politicians were to hear what I had in mind.

... Signori, I am indeed very glad to be in the town of the great Dante and in the very heart of Renaissance! But I have to confess, that I am very much disappointed. I thought Florence a quiet city.

Nights only serenading guitars, with their murmurs disturbing the tranquillity. I found Florence the most noisy city of all I have visited. The roar of Vespa's motorcycles is unbearable. The population suffers. There is no comfort either with ear plugs or with sleeping pills. Is Palazzo di Vecchio indeed so powerless? Its head is raised in the clouds, it seems to be hard of hearing to the suffering of the population. Signori, are you aware what is happening down across the Arno river?

Signori, you have solicited the people for a vote of confidence. You have promised the people to take care of their comfort, well-being and quiet life. "This is correct", retorted el capo del Comune. "It seems to me, signori, that you did not honor your promise. You have given too much freedom to Vespas and thus deprived the population of *quietness, rest and comfort*, the most important prerequisites for the people's health.

Yesterday I made a trip to the beautiful Fiosole, and I had witnessed thousands of motorists, riding their Vespas—the signorinas embracing their sweethearts, in holiday dress—butterflies like—speeding and infesting the fresh air, terrorizing the population seeking rest! "You are right, doctor. But, would you kindly tell us what you would do in our situation?" "I would tax the Vespas so high, that none would dare approach the limits of the city." This my receipt of "statesmanship" provoked indulgent smiles.

"The worst of all, signoris, is that the evil caused by Vespas is not to be remedied by money. All this Vespa-generation after a few years is going to be apathetic to the

most precious possession of the Italian people: song and music! This motor riding youth is going to damage its organ of hearing beyond the stage of repair. Songs and music for them will not be a source of emotional joy and contentment. With a levity they are giving away the great and lofty heritage of their ancestry. The youth is not to be blamed for doing so! Somebody else is to be reproached."

"This aspect of the problem never occurred to us," amended el capo. "Never was our attention directed to it. We are thankful to you doctor, for having done so."

I was told a conference of civic organizations and specialists was going to deal with the problem of noise. I wished them success and flew home. In November 1958, I received a letter from the Mayor of Florence. I was informed that after my talk the city had many meetings with debates pro and con. Finally a decision and law was promoted. A copy of the "Ordina" was enclosed. It forbids traffic of motor vehicles from 11 P.M. till 6 A.M. in many districts. Police are to watch for strict compliance which assures the quietness of the city.

I. P. Pavlov, the prominent Russian scientist at the beginning of this century stated: "*The silence cures!*" These words should be the battlecry of the popular movement driving toward the remedy for health! *Switzerland is privileged to be the first in this effort*, having suppressed the honking. The French Public Health Authorities have proclaimed noise as "public enemy No. 1".

Under the guidance of the Writer's Union a popular movement against noise is in the making in U.S.S.R., Austria and Germany. These nations are unifying the efforts of physician and technicians in the effort to combat noise, which is found to be responsible for the lowering of work capacity, damaging the heart, the senses and nerves.

Germany, Britain, Japan, all industrial countries are faced with this nefarious problem. The efforts for the most part are directed to camouflage the noise, not eliminate it! The United States, the most technically advanced and consequently the most plagued country possesses an unfortunate experience—the unavoidable destiny of all pioneers. This knowledge could be of great help to the 'under-developed' countries and to humanity. When the knowledge to build advanced machines would be accompanied with the protection of man—this will be achieved! Unfortunately the *wisdom* from the experience is lingering behind.

"IT IS WISE TO BE WISE IN TIME"

The ear, a most precious organ of man, is in danger! The hearing has always been of concern to man. Montaigne, the French philosopher, centuries ago, invokes a dramatic picture of his conviction. "*The fruitful and natural exercise of our mind, in my opinion, is conversation and that is the reason why if I were, in this moment, forced to choose, I would rather consent, I believe, to lose my sight than my hearing or speech.*"

The spoken word, the melody of joy and sorrow, the lofty emotions which mold man to human are perceived and conveyed by the ear. Nature has endowed man with an organ that conveys a tremendous source of emotional and spiritual richness. Obsessed by a frenzy, man destroys his natural gifts by driving somewhere, without knowing where, and what for.

In this his 'progress', he is *promoting the progressive deafness of man*, a payment for being "civilized".

Supersonics are here, and more so than ever before, even though they are not sensed. High speed cutting tools, combustion engines, power transmissions, and electronic equipment of many sorts give frequency components that can undoubtedly damage humans. It is valuable, and timely, to have

these dangers brought to our attention, for it is wise to be wise in time. (D. McFarlan, M.D.)

With this warning let's approach this human problem of our time! Wisdom evolves from experience. It is time to evaluate our experience and put it to the proper benefit of man!

HOW RED CHINA SPIES ON UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, if honest, hard-working, loyal American citizens in certain professions and industrial establishments were to receive friendly invitations by mail from the Red Chinese Government to assist the Reds in perfecting their newly acquired atomic weapons and to aid in expanding their present war machine, their reaction would no doubt be one of surprise and revulsion. And a quick flashback to the Red Chinese record since 1949—the unbelievable slaughter of the Chinese people on the mainland, aiding and abetting the North Koreans in killing thousands of American soldiers during the Korean war, and the inhuman treatment of the Tibetan people in the late 1950's, along with the furnishing of armaments to the Vietcong to kill American boys in Vietnam today—these considerations would make such a reaction perfectly normal and justifiable.

Yet it is undeniable that the Red Chinese Government is tremendously interested in certain citizens and organizations of this Nation to help them build implements of war for use in their quest for world domination.

In the following article, "How Red China Spies on United States," by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Red program is outlined. As pointed out by Mr. Hoover, the assistance sought by the Chinese pertains not to highly classified secret technical information but to public information obtainable by any American citizen:

This activity—the systematic collection of vital information, much of it available free or at moderate cost to any interested person in the United States—is one of the most intensive phases of the espionage offensive which Red China has launched against the United States.

One interesting aspect of this espionage offensive concerns the invaluable aid rendered by diplomatic missions in the gathering of such information.

The Soviet Union, which has diplomatic relations with the United States assembles desired public information through its embassy, its U.N. delegation, by reconnaissance trips, attendance at conventions and exhibits, subscriptions and libraries, and through correspondence with U.S. industrial organizations. Red China which has no U.N. delegation nor diplomatic recognition with the United States must rely entirely on the methods described by Mr. Hoover. This is one of many arguments why Red China should neither be admitted to the United Nations nor receive diplomatic recognition from the United States.

Because of the importance of this material, I place the article, "How Red China Spies on United States," which appeared in Nation's Business for June 1966, in the RECORD at this point:

HOW RED CHINA SPIES ON UNITED STATES
(By J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation)

A publications firm in Washington, D.C., receives a letter bearing the return address of an individual in W-8, Berlin, Germany. Nothing in the letter indicates that it had been sent from communist-controlled East Berlin. In fact, the writer vaguely implies that he resides in the free sector of that city.

"As I live in Berlin and wish to get the newest technical papers of the American Rocket Society," the letter stated, "I sincerely hope that you would help and send them to me regularly. . . . I shall pay for this, and I believe you will offer me a suitable price."

The author of this letter was a Chinese communist intelligence agent. Under a fictitious name, he had been writing to business and industrial establishments, colleges and universities, publishing houses and technical societies in various parts of the United States, requesting maps, blueprints, scientific journals and other printed material of strategic interest and importance to the Red Chinese. Over a period of months, thousands of dollars worth of data vitally important to Red China was sent him—inocently and in good faith—by Americans in care of a post office box in the communist sector of Berlin.

In another European city, the suspicions of alert authorities were aroused by the heavy volume of printed matter—most of it from the United States—which kept arriving at the General Delivery window of a local post office. Substantially all of it was addressed to a man with an Anglo-sounding name.

A discrete surveillance was established at the General Delivery window involved. It disclosed that the Anglo-sounding name was an alias being used by an Oriental—a consular employee of the Red Chinese who was engaged in clandestinely gathering valuable information regarding current political, industrial, economic and military developments in Western Europe and the Americas.

An American engineering magazine which publishes research papers and technical studies received a subscription request and a check from an address in Canada. It was accompanied by a note asking that future issues of the magazine be sent to a bookstore—one well known among intelligence agencies of the Western world as a nerve center of communist propaganda and intrigue—in Peking, China.

DESTINATION—RED INTELLIGENCE

A steady flow of other orders for American publications—all destined for Chinese communist intelligence sources—has been received from legitimate-sounding companies in Hong Kong and other business and industrial centers of the world.

Since 1949, when communist forces overran the Chinese mainland, Red China has poured tens of thousands of dollars into the American economy through purchases of nonclassified publications of myriad types and descriptions. During a recent 12-month period, one United States publishing house alone shipped \$4,556 worth of technical books to a firm in Peking. To procure an American engineering index, the Chinese communists eagerly paid more than \$2,600; and a group of government research documents cost them \$464.

Many other purchases of American publications, ranging from a few dollars into the thousands, have been traced to the Red Chinese.

This activity—the systematic collection of vital information, much of it available free

or at moderate cost to any interested person in the United States—is one of the most intensive phases of the espionage offensive which Red China has launched against the United States. It is an offensive which has aroused increasing concern among federal intelligence agencies and others who recognize the danger of attempting to do business with so vehement an anti-American power as the government of Mao Tse-tung.

SPY INFLUX FROM CUBA

Particularly foreboding from an intelligence standpoint is the growing influx of Chinese communists into the Western Hemisphere. In 1960, the year after he seized power, Fidel Castro gave Red China its first—and at this point its only—embassy in Latin America.

From the sanctuary afforded them by this Cuban diplomatic post, the Chinese have launched an intensive campaign of treachery and subversion throughout other parts of the Americas.

This campaign has been greatly aided by trained agents and provocateurs who have ranged across Latin America as members of Red Chinese trade, technological and cultural missions.

It is served also by employees of the New China News Agency, an official organ of the Peking government which has Latin American offices in close proximity to the United States.

Nor is the FBI unmindful of the potential danger of Chinese communist penetration of our own country through illegal border crossings, as well as by recruitment among persons who have strong ties to the Orient.

Foremost among the targets of the latter program have been students and scientists with living relatives behind the Bamboo Curtain.

As the largest and most militant power in the world today, Red China poses enormous problems—problems which inevitably will grow with each technological advancement that falls into her leaders' hands. The Maoists have repeatedly announced their goal of world communism, which must be won by militarily crushing the United States. They are determined that the American people shall contribute to their own downfall by helping to provide the knowledge and the tools for free world conquest.

SOME COMPANIES DON'T FALL FOR IT

But not all American companies are being taken in.

In explaining his refusal to honor a subscription for his magazine from an address in Peking, an official of one American technical journal stated:

"I am reluctant to send our magazine to Red China because it contains information which might be militarily useful in the future.

"It is obvious that Red China is also sending requests to all colleges to obtain their technical magazines. If this is the case, we are allowing the results of thousands of hours of research to reach our enemies. To me, this is an alarming state of affairs. . . . It is a practice which should be terminated, and I would like your assurance that something definite will be done about it."

No such assurances can be given, because America is a democracy—firm in its conviction that state censorship and arbitrary secrecy pose a far greater threat to freedom than does the danger that information regarding our continuous technical and scientific progress will aid the nation's enemies.

Quite properly, countless pages of precise information concerning nuclear and space developments, military plans and expenditures, research projects and scientific undertakings, as well as other subjects which rarely see the light of day in a communist society, are published each month in American periodicals. Where communism requires ig-

norance and darkness, freedom prospers on truth and light.

No one is more fully aware of the opportunities for exploitation provided by our free and open society than communist-bloc intelligence agents—particularly those assigned to diplomatic establishments in Washington and New York. These communist officials subscribe to a wide variety of American newspapers and magazines. They avidly read military, scientific and industrial publications. They travel widely, taking pictures and gathering maps, charts and other printed matter; and they are among the most interested observers at special meetings and exhibitions of American technological societies.

WHAT COMMUNISTS GET FOR FREE

A former communist spy has stated that the Soviet military attaché's office in this country is able to acquire openly and without subterfuge 95 percent of the material it needs to meet its intelligence objectives. This defector commented, in fact, that in most other countries Soviet-bloc agents would spend 90 percent of their time in clandestine efforts to obtain special types of information readily found in American publications.

The Red Chinese, however, do not have the advantage of diplomatic representation in the United States. They have neither an embassy in Washington nor a United Nations mission in New York to provide "cover" and immunity for intelligence agents. Thus, their espionage offensive against this country has been mounted from command posts beyond our borders.

Two of these command posts—both specializing in the collection of nonclassified data from the United States—are Guozhi Shudian (International Bookstore) and Waiwen Shudian (Foreign Language Bookstore). Both are headquartered in Peking, where they generally do "business" (distributing Marxist propaganda and gathering intelligence material) through Post Office Box 88. They also have subsidiaries in several other Chinese cities, including Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Sian, as well as in Hong Kong and East Berlin.

The technical understanding and know-how they have gleaned from American publications have saved Red China and other Marxist nations incalculable time and resources in their race to overcome the camp of freedom. These savings have enabled them to narrow the gap between our two worlds—with minimum expenditure of often-scarce communist talent, communist material and communist funds. While humanitarian considerations may prompt us to share with the world certain products of American research and ingenuity, there is other data—nonclassified in the United States, but nonetheless of strategically important value to the enemies of freedom—which can be flaunted before the communists only at great risk. This fact has been recognized by many alert American businesses and institutions, such as the motion picture studio which several months ago turned down an order from a company in Hong Kong for films relating to American rockets, missiles, air power and other key weapons of our national defense.

A WARNING BELL

Requests from sources abroad involving matters of potential military significance should ring a clear warning bell in the recipient's mind. As exemplified by the motion picture company mentioned above, three important considerations should be weighed by the person in authority where the questionable order is received:

What do I know about the source of this order?

Would I be harming my country if I placed this information in communist hands?

Should this order be brought to the attention of official agencies, particularly the special unit of the Department of Commerce which has been designated to handle such matters.

To halt the flow of vital data from this country to the communist enemy requires that many hands be placed in the dike—the hands of business and industrial executives, scientists and technicians, publishers and educators, as well as government officials. Alertness, caution and good judgment are essential if we are to thwart the intense espionage offensive of the communists—particularly the quest for nonclassified data by Red China—against the United States.

Mao Tse-tung has hurled the epithet "paper tiger" at the Western world. Let us Americans show our determination to protect the most vital pages if in communist eyes a "paper tiger" we be.

JOB FOR THE POOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, last evening I was reading an article in the Washington Evening Star by Betty James entitled "District Eyes Plan That Provided 1,500 Jobs for the Poor." Above that it says, "A Philadelphia Success."

I spend a lot of time criticizing poverty programs, and when I run across one that is working well, I like to bring it to the attention of my colleagues as well.

I hope you all noticed the newspaper account of operation of this program and some of the significant things that were stated in the article. On the chance that it might be lost by the newspaper being laid aside, I want to talk on it today so we can keep a record of it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article talks of a Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, whom I have noted before. He is working in Philadelphia on a pioneer job program which has transformed the lives of poor Negro men and women in Philadelphia, as it says in the article.

It says in the article, about Mr. Sullivan:

In two short years, he has created a training program operating from eight branches that has placed more than 1500 persons in jobs in sheet metal work, electronics assembly, teletype, brick masonry, electricity, plumbing and heating, refrigeration and air conditioning and power sewing, among others. There are 1700 in training and 6000 on the waiting list.

Students are either unemployed or have been scratching out a living as unskilled workers. A third are on public assistance.

These are the kinds of people he is helping. The article further reads—

Contrary to the traditional pattern in training programs, the center doesn't pay students while they learn, although some attend for as long as a year.

I think this is extremely significant, that their program is so important and so well recognized by the poor in this minority group that they attend sometimes as long as a year without being paid to learn.

The question is, how has he done it? It says in this article:

He has thoroughly involved leaders of business and industry. Some of the top

businessmen in Philadelphia are on his advisory committee.

It says later on in the article that they were not very happy with him at first, but this shows the way he has worked with the leaders and business leaders in the community.

The article continues:

Businessmen also act as advisers in each training area, so students are prepared for jobs that exist, and their training is realistic, based on advice from companies where they will be employed.

The second point is:

He has thoroughly involved the Negro community in the creation and support of the effort. The program is theirs.

Let me repeat that: "The program is theirs." This to me is one of the most significant statements in this entire article, that "the program is theirs."

The classes and boards are integrated, but the ideas and the early financial backing came from Negroes. Negro ministers gave the program its impetus. By passing the hat among middle class and poor Negroes, \$100,000 was raised. Although the OEO gave the center a grant of \$1.7 million last year, a fund campaign for \$250,000 is in progress now.

Mr. Sullivan says he won't take money from the government "unless we can raise money from our own."

Here I quote from Thatcher Longstreth, Executive Vice President, Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. He says that the most important thing about the program is that "it came out of the Negro community."

There it is. As we go on in the article, he talks of the concepts, and let me cite a few:

OIC—

Which is the Opportunities Industrialization Center, as they call themselves—is an exciting, historic thing because it was generated within the people themselves. If this can be produced in other places, we're starting to lick our Negro problem.

I might myself say that we can then lick the problem of poverty, whether it involves Negroes, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or whites.

Later on the article says that there is no paternalism.

This might be the program that will bring us together without paternalism, because no one can run the program but the people themselves.

This is what the Reverend Leon Sullivan says:

Just as important as a job is the attitude that the center fosters. The motto of the center is "We Help Ourselves." The symbol is a skeleton key "that opens any door."

The program, it says, is based on need.

Why is the program a success? Because it is based on the need of the people who want help and of the business community that needs workers, and they have a formula that says, "You should succeed."

Mr. Sullivan knows all manpower programs do not succeed. He believes they fail because they are handed down from the top—"The people never identify with the mechanism of the program. OIC came from the people."

Let me repeat: Mr. Sullivan says that all manpower programs do not succeed, and he believes they have failed because they are, as he stated, "handed from the top down. The people never identify with the mechanism of the program. OIC came from the people."

This to me is a tremendously significant article, because before long we shall have the so-called war on poverty bill before us, in which the Federal Government has expended more than \$2½ billion already and will be asking for an authorization for another \$1,750 million for the so-called war on poverty.

In too many instances this has failed to reach the poor people themselves. It has failed because the people have not identified with the mechanism of the program.

Out in the Watts area, where I was privileged to talk with many people, they have not identified themselves sufficiently. They need a Reverend Sullivan. One of the big reasons why there is frustration in city after city in this country is that the people have not identified themselves, because they have not been involved.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL] and I have been working for an amendment to this program. In fact, there are many amendments which we have put in our bill, the Opportunities Crusade Act, to correct a great deal which we have criticized, but on this one part we have offered an amendment. It failed in the committee, and again this year. It would make certain that the poor are involved in the community action programs.

The community action agencies work right in the community with the people themselves, supposedly, but when the poor have been denied a voice or an effective voice then they do not feel that it is their program.

As we can see, in the OIC, the Opportunities Industrialization Center in Philadelphia, the program is theirs. But we cannot say that of the programs in city after city of this country. We cannot say that the programs belong to the poor people.

The Federal Government in making fantastic expenditures of money in the so-called war on poverty, which has done much less good than most people expected it should do. The only way we can use the money effectively is to have the poor people themselves directly involved.

There was a requirement in the original act that there would be maximum feasible participation on the part of the poor on community action boards. This has not been the case in too many communities.

What I have tried to do in the amendments I have offered is to require at least one-third of the people in the Community Action Agency, on the board, to be representatives of the poor, selected by the poor—not just from ADC, or some Negro which the power structure appoints in order to fulfill this requirement, but that they be truly representatives of the poor, to be selected by them, by neighborhood meetings or election in

areas of concentrations of poverty, like census tracts in the city.

It is interesting that in Philadelphia, a city where they attempted an areawide election—even though a small percentage of the people participated, we see a program where the people themselves feel that the program is theirs. The poor people themselves run it. This proves to me that the poor people can run programs and can devise programs and can develop policy for programs.

When the bill comes before us, I hope that my colleagues will listen again to what I and some other Members will be offering as the reasons why the poor must be involved if we are going to have any success in the antipoverty program. The program must be "theirs" in any community of the country if it is going to work.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the entire article may be placed at this point in the RECORD in order that we may be able to read it all in context.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The article is as follows:

A PHILADELPHIA SUCCESS: DISTRICT EYES PLAN THAT PROVIDED 1,500 JOBS FOR POOR

(By Betty James)

"Nobody believes it, ma'am."

The Rev. Leon H. Sullivan was talking about the way his pioneer job program has transformed the lives of poor Negro men and women in Philadelphia.

What Mr. Sullivan really means is that nobody believes it—at first.

But word has gotten around. Poverty fighters who have flocked to Philadelphia to see the Opportunities Industrialization Center for themselves have gone back home to launch efforts in their own communities.

More than 40 are in various stages of development, including the Washington Institute for Employment Training, ready to go if the \$1.1 million grant it seeks from the Office of Economic Opportunity comes through. The organization will be renamed OIC in Washington.

And a grant of \$336,930 to be funded jointly by the OEO and the Labor Department has cleared OEO and is being reviewed by Labor. OEO is the federal antipoverty agency.

The grant would provide a staff for Mr. Sullivan's group to help others throughout the country launch similar programs.

What has Mr. Sullivan done?

In two short years, he has created a training program operating from eight branches that has placed more than 1,500 persons in jobs in sheet metal work, electronics assembly, teletype, brick masonry, electricity, plumbing and heating, refrigeration and air conditioning and power sewing, among others. There are 1,700 in training and 6,000 on the waiting list.

Students are either unemployed or have been scratching out a living as unskilled workers. A third are on public assistance. The age range is 18 to 60.

Classes are free and conducted day and night. Contrary to the traditional pattern in training programs, the center doesn't pay students while they learn, although some attend for as long as a year.

Mr. Sullivan believes this eliminates anyone who's simply looking for a handout. However, he feels stipends are justified in cities like Washington that don't give public assistance to the able-bodied who are out of work.

Nobody is turned away. "We screen everybody in—whosoever will, let him come," Mr. Sullivan says.

Prison records and even arrest records that generally are high hurdles for poor people looking for jobs are no problem in placing OIC trainees, Mr. Sullivan said, although no bonding is offered to cover backsliders. "Employers assume OIC makes new people," he declared.

How has he done it?

1. He has thoroughly involved leaders of business and industry. Some of the top businessmen in Philadelphia are on his advisory committee. A few weeks ago, Univac gave the center a computer valued at \$339,400. It will store records of all the programs patterned after OIC and also will be used to train students in computer maintenance and programming.

Businessmen also act as advisers in each training area, so students are prepared for jobs that exist, and their training is realistic, based on advice from companies where they will be employed.

More than 250 firms are hiring OIC trainees. Business and industry also are helping with financial support.

The Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce acted as a fund raiser and by the end of June more than \$200,000 will have been contributed by firms which have already donated \$200,000 worth of equipment.

2. He has thoroughly involved the Negro community in the creation and support of the effort. The program is theirs. The classes and board are integrated, but the ideas and the early financial backing came from Negroes. Negro ministers gave the program its impetus. By passing the hat among middle class and poor Negroes, \$100,000 was raised. Although the OEO gave the center a grant of \$1.7 million last year, a fund campaign for \$250,000 is in progress now. Mr. Sullivan says he won't take money from the government "unless we can raise money from our own."

SOME HAVE RESISTED

Thacher Longstreth, executive vice president of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, considers this the most important thing about the program. "It came out of the Negro community. It's theirs," Longstreth said. Negro youth have been known to resist training programs developed by white men, he observed. "Their attitude was 'try and train me. To Hell with Whitey,'" Longstreth said.

3. Sullivan has pioneered in what he calls a "feeder program" where everybody in training starts out. Designed as a prevocational operation, it offers remedial reading and arithmetic, courses in grooming and sessions in job attitudes. Aptitudes are uncovered and counseling given.

One of the most important classes at the feeder unit is a course in minority history.

MEN GIVEN ROOTS

"Here we unwash brains," Mr. Sullivan said. "Negroes are taught self-respect. We try to give a man roots. This program is like a man being thirsty who's given a cup of water."

The feeder was developed with a \$330,000 grant from the Department of Labor.

4. Mr. Sullivan has provided superb leadership. He has a reputation for absolute integrity in the business community.

When the 6-foot, 5½-inch, 240-pound Mr. Sullivan enters a classroom, exuding warmth and respect for himself and every student there, and tells them, "Every one who stays with the program will get a job," it's impossible not to believe him.

One problem in exporting the OIC concept is that Leon Sullivan can't go along.

"How many Leon Sullivans are there?" Longstreth of the Chamber of Commerce asks. "He is as great as he appears to be."

The facade is simply an accurate reflection of what's inside."

HIT ON TWO CONCEPTS

But the other ingredients are exportable. Many feel Mr. Sullivan has shown genius in hitting on two concepts that very well may dominate the next stage of the drive for equal rights and against poverty—integration can help industry prosper, and Negroes can create and support dynamic programs to help themselves.

Longstreth recalls the way it was when the first training branch opened in a former jail in North Philadelphia, rented from the city for \$1 a year and converted into an attractive building by the people with their money and their labor. Five thousand Negroes showed up for the dedication. "It was an emotional moment," he recalled.

"OIC is an exciting, historic thing because it was generated within the people themselves. If this can be produced in other places, we're starting to lick our Negro problem."

A DYNAMIC FORCE

Longstreth agrees with Mr. Sullivan that the business community is the most dynamic force for integration in the country today. Business needs the Negro market, and it's feeling the pinch of the labor supply in service industries and factories, he said.

The 43-year-old Mr. Sullivan and business weren't always on good terms. The minister, who isn't afraid of a militant civil rights fight, first rallied 400 other ministers to conduct a successful selective patronage campaign—he never called it a boycott against 29 leading firms because of job discrimination.

But he was too resourceful to see a gain like the fair-hiring pledge won from business wither on the vine because it couldn't be exploited.

He had to agree with employers that there was a dearth of trained Negroes. So he created OIC to train them. "Integration without preparation is frustration," Mr. Sullivan believes.

UNLIKED AT FIRST

The business community didn't like Mr. Sullivan very much at first, Longstreth said.

"But when businessmen got to take a good look at it, they knew what he was doing was justified, and they couldn't stay mad," he said. A significant percentage of their sales were to Negroes, but Negroes weren't doing the producing or selling.

Mr. Sullivan is the pastor of Zion Baptist Church in North Philadelphia, a church with almost 4,500 members. He regards the center as an outgrowth of his ministry. He is the unpaid chairman of the board. The Rev. Thomas J. Ritter, executive director, is the paid executive.

Flipping through a thick sheaf of papers, listing placements in his basement office of the big, old church, Mr. Sullivan glanced at name after name, and declared: "These are people that people said couldn't be employed." They are working now for Dupont, General Electric, Philco, Alcoa, RCA, Boeing-Vertol, Budd.

PROGRAM BASED ON NEED

"Why is the program a success? Because it's based on need—the need of people who want help, and of the business community that needs workers. You have a formula that says you should succeed."

But Mr. Sullivan knows that all manpower programs don't succeed. He believes they fail because they are "handed from the top down. The people never identify with the mechanism of the program. OIC came from the people."

He sees the OIC concept as a "great partnership of industry, philanthropy and government with the people."

Among counterparts OIC has simulated is one begun in Watts, the riot-torn area of Los Angeles.

"Even in the South, white businessmen and militant Negroes are clamoring for it," Mr. Sullivan said. "It's the one place where they can get together." Here is common ground for a common cause—a thriving economy.

NO PATERNALISM

"This might be the program that will bring us together without paternalism, because no one can run the program but the people themselves," the minister said.

Queries about the center have come even from the deepest sections of Georgia and Mississippi, including Philadelphia, Miss. Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas is one of the concept's staunchest supporters. Little Rock in his state, Birmingham, Ala., and Richmond, Va., are among cities where programs are being developed.

Mr. Sullivan feels as the effort grows nationally it will check migration to big cities, where the influx of untrained workers has aggravated problems. Some will stay at home and some even will be drawn back home, he believes. "That can be one of the most important contributions to the country," he declared.

Mr. Sullivan grew up as a poor boy in Charleston, W.Va., where many youths he knew left, but would have preferred to stay if they could have seen a future there. He left Charleston with encouragement of Rep. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. Sullivan, then a young minister, asked POWELL to preach in his church when POWELL visited Charleston more than 20 years ago. POWELL told Sullivan he'd help him find a job if he came to New York and kept his promise. Sullivan later was assistant pastor of POWELL's Abyssinian Church in Harlem, and helped with the controversial New York Democrat's first campaign for Congress.

A JOB WITH DIGNITY

"I admire Dr. Powell," Sullivan said. "No matter what anybody else says about him, he helped me. He gave me a job, and while I worked with him I learned the importance of a colored man having a job that would give him dignity. As far as OIC goes, I haven't even talked to him about it. I like to do things on my own. But I know that we agree on the importance of jobs."

But just as important as a job is the attitude the center fosters. The motto of the center is "We Help Ourselves." The symbol is a skeleton key "that opens any door."

Actual working conditions are set up as much as possible in the training branches. A department store and a supermarket where salesmanship is taught have been simulated in a branch in West Philadelphia, two of many programs in a six-story building provided rent-free by a businessman.

In the branch in Germantown devoted to the construction trades, brick masonry is taught in a basement classroom where the first floor of a house actually is built by trainees. The teacher, Lee Friend, was formerly with the public schools. The counselor, Gordon Fooks drops down every day "to mosey around" and develop an easy, informal relationship he never could build across a desk.

INEXACT GAUGES

One student was a youth judged retarded by the Philadelphia schools. But Richard A. Eastburn, branch manager at Germantown, points out how inexact gauges for measuring retardation still are. So the youth is being given an opportunity to learn the job he wants, and Eastburn, Friend and Fooks think there's a good chance he'll make it.

Next door, in a class in plumbing, an experienced workman who's aiming for shop

foreman when his boss retires was equipping himself for that job by learning pipe fitting.

Behind the competent staff of 376 who are teaching, counseling and finding jobs for students is the spirit that is the key to the program's success.

Mr. Sullivan concedes that it is almost a religious spirit, and the uniformly attractive, alert staff communicates the dedication of a movement.

It is typified by a gesture of Mr. Sullivan. He didn't remove the bars on one of the cells when he transformed the old jail.

"I left the bars there to prove what could be done with a jail house," he said.

"Just as you can do it with a jail, you can do it with a man."

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL].

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, no one in this House is more qualified to make the statement that the gentleman from Minnesota has just made with reference to the involvement of the poor. For the record, I would like to state here that when the original poverty legislation was presented to us in 1964 the words "maximum feasible participation of the poor" were questioned in our committee. The gentleman in the well [Mr. QUIE] specifically urged that we be more definitive as to the meaning of this so that there would be true representation of the poor by people whom the poor themselves selected. This was turned down. Then last summer in the debate on the poverty legislation the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] offered an amendment which would have required at least one-third of the members of the Community Action Board be selected by the poor and be representative of the poor. This year again the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] in committee offered the same amendment. In each instance it was turned down by the majority.

Mr. Speaker, I have not had the opportunity of visiting Philadelphia, so I do not know the details nor can I corroborate the article that has been described here. However, from the description of what is going on in this particular phase of the poverty program in Philadelphia, it would appear they have understood the exciting principle of true involvement of those who are to be served. I hope that this understanding will spread throughout the land and throughout the poverty program. Unfortunately, it would appear that perhaps the administration is moving away from this principle today rather than trying to expand it further.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL] for the work he has done on the Committee on Education and Labor on our poverty legislation and the work he did in helping to develop the Opportunity Crusade Act.

Both of us would say that we have been distressed that a good concept, a concept of reaching the poor who are in poverty, has not met with success. We would have liked to have seen the words of alarm we raised in this body when the bill was first enacted proven to be untrue, but that has not been the case.

Not only have the words of alarm been proven to be true, but it is worse than we expected. So what we have done is to take the Economic Opportunity Act and proposed changes in it to correct all the inadequacies that we see, with the exception, of course, that we cannot do much about the personnel who operate the program.

Our feelings are the feelings expressed to us by individuals. But, we propose to make changes which are embodied in our Opportunity Crusade Act so the Federal anti-poverty activities will be more effective.

Mr. Speaker, in the minority views which will be available soon from the printers will be what was about 100 legal-sized pages of our criticism of the present program and our recommendations for change. Those criticisms are well documented. We have studied them before bringing them to your attention on the floor before. We have given an opportunity to the Office of Economic Opportunity to object and point out wherein we were wrong.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. Not yet; I shall yield to the gentleman a little later.

Mr. Speaker, in an instance in Charleston, W. Va., I laid out in the record, giving an opportunity for OEO to come back the next day in our committee, the facts, and they challenged some of the things I said. I went back and checked over their figures and found them to be wrong, rather than myself.

Now, Mr. Speaker, today at a minority leadership press conference charges were made by our minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD], and the minority leader of the other body, Senator DIRKSEN at which the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL] and I were both present. Since that time we have checked to see what the reaction has been of other people and we were surprised and disappointed at the strident and unworthy political attack made by Sargent Shriver upon a great and distinguished American, Senator DIRKSEN, in connection with the Senator's poverty comments this morning.

Mr. Shriver answers all specific allegations with general accusations. He refers to the "big lie technique" with reference to the revelation of poverty scandals and abuses throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, in no case has Mr. Shriver or any other administration official controverted a single major allegation or fact presented by the Republican poverty investigators. Our charges are specific, factual, detailed and confirmed.

Mr. Speaker, we challenge him to contradict them. We challenge him to support a true opportunity crusade that would revamp the scandal-ridden program, while involving the poor and the States and private enterprise to accomplish the urgent objective of eliminating poverty.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I join wholeheartedly in the gentleman's statement with reference to the strident Mr. Shriver. I was surprised and deeply disappointed at his reaction.

Mr. Speaker, I would join in the gentleman's challenge that he come forward and controvert factually, not with general statements and accusations. He has chosen to say that the minority report is "nothing other than a patchwork of old newspaper clippings, well worn rumors and alleged scandals, the vast majority of which have been proven wrong over and over again, and where there is substance the situation has long since been corrected."

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, he gives no specific answer when a specific revelation has been made and when we have sent them to Mr. Shriver, asking, before we made any comments at all, for him to refute or to complete the picture as far as the facts are concerned. Time after time we have been given either a routine acknowledgment or no acknowledgment at all. In many, many instances that has occurred.

Mr. Speaker, in no instance—I repeat—in no instance has Mr. Shriver controverted a major fact or allegation that was made in our poverty memos or in any of our other revelations.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that Mr. Shriver will in the future, not deal in generalities, as he has here in talking about the "big lie techniques" and attacking the motivations of a great American and a great leader.

Mr. Speaker, I feel this is unworthy of Mr. Shriver. He should deal with these things that are so critical to the people of America and the poor themselves in a factual way.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Minnesota for the statement he has made.

Mr. QUIE. I thank the gentleman from New York for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can expect Sargent Shriver to come back with some of the answers to the facts which we have presented, and I welcome this from him and hope he will do so.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, we on this side are always ready to receive any constructive criticism of any of our programs. There is no question that the war on poverty is as difficult a fight here in America as is the war against the Communists in Vietnam, because we are dealing with problems that go back generations, the solution to which becomes most difficult to achieve.

Mr. Speaker, I despair when I see my fine colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE], and my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL], both of whom know that I have the highest regard and the highest respect for their ability, become engrossed in what I often suspect are politically motivated charges. If indeed your task force has found shortcomings in the program, I believe that you have a right and an obligation and a responsibility to

show us where the shortcomings are and then work together with us to correct these shortcomings.

The thing that disturbs me is that during the past year ever since we conceived this program, we have had sharp-shooting from both you fine gentlemen on this program in areas that often were not justified. If you will permit me, I strongly dissent against your criticism of the Chicago program. You have been to Chicago and the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL] has been to Chicago. You have had your investigators in Chicago. The OEO has had their investigators in Chicago. Chicago has been investigated backward and forward and upside down and from top to bottom. The final conclusion from all of these investigations is that today Chicago has the best program in the whole country.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman. Mr. GOODELL. I do not think we ought to permit the discussion to get down to a single city exclusively, but I will answer the gentleman.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Why not?

Mr. GOODELL. Let me answer the gentleman as I answered him before.

In the first place, we have made many requests for meaningful and significant hearings and probes in depth. We have been unable to get them. We have recommended that investigators go to the various areas to check out the charges that have been made, where we have had some confirmation of those charges, to see if we can correct them.

Mr. PUCINSKI. You were in Chicago.

Mr. GOODELL. Every one of our amendments in the committee was turned down. We suggested that 67 witnesses be heard at these hearings and not a single one was called. The answer that was given to the press when they asked why were not any of the witnesses suggested by the Republicans called was, by the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], your chairman—"Because I am chairman."

We have not been able to get a probe or a real investigation or any kind of an approach to this from the Democratic side to bring these facts out.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The record will not bear out that statement. Your people were in Chicago for 10 days. Your people had access to all the files and all the records. And you know it.

Mr. GOODELL. If the gentleman will yield further, I would like to answer that one allegation about Chicago. Investigators were there for 10 days. We found absolutely no involvement of the poor at the policymaking level. That is a flat statement and it is absolutely true.

Mr. PUCINSKI. When you get through, let me answer.

Mr. GOODELL. There was no involvement in permitting selection of representatives by the poor themselves.

Secondly, we found that 28 percent of the youngsters who participated in Headstart were not poor youngsters. We found that in the case of 20 percent, further, administrators did not even know the family income.

On the Headstart program we found that about one-fifth, 1,700 out of 7,200 youngsters in the Neighborhood Youth Corps designed for poor kids who maybe are going to drop out of school or have dropped out of school—1,700 out of 7,200 were not poor. We documented that. We documented cases where NYC families went as high as \$11,000 in income for a family of four. We documented that and I put it in the record and gave the names to the investigators and to the committee—the names of specific individuals with these high incomes in the Neighborhood Youth Corps as samples of what was going on in Chicago. This has never been controverted. It has never in any way been contradicted by Mr. Shriver or any of your investigators or the committee. These are the facts. The facts that I have recited come out of the report of the poverty administrators in Chicago themselves. I do not accept the statement by the gentleman from Illinois that all these investigations have revealed that Chicago has the best program in the country—far from it.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I have listened to the gentleman's statement. Would the gentleman from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The gentleman knows in the case of the Neighborhood Youth Corps these 1,700 so-called youngsters who come outside the guidelines were youngsters who needed help. Yes; I will give you an example. There was one young lady in the neighborhood Youth Corps whose mother unfortunately and tragically was a chronic alcoholic. This young lady was living with a stepfather who tragically had been molesting this girl. We are trying to get her out of that environment. Yes; the father is making \$6,500 a year. But how is that \$6,500 a year going to help that little girl when the whole family fortune is being wasted on whiskey and alcohol. That girl is poorer than a lot of kids who are on relief.

Of course, this is typical of the whole attitude you express toward this program. You people have shut your eyes to the realities of the situation. You have tried to play with statistics but your statistics are not correct. You are talking about Headstart. Now do you want to have every poor kid in this country walk with a big tattoo on his forehead—"This child is a victim of poverty"?

You know darn well that the rules provide that in a community where there is a predominance of poverty and you have a Headstart program, children who are attending that school but are not in poverty may attend the Headstart program merely so that there is some diffusion. Yet you would like to stigmatize every one of those children. Those children are the victims of poverty; ergo, they are the ones who will be served under this program. Your whole attitude has been unjustified.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, it is one thing, as the OEO rules provide, to allow 15 percent nonpoverty children in a program; but 27 percent is substantially above that and hardly justified.

Mr. PUCINSKI. How did you get those figures?

Mr. QUIE. It is a report out of Chicago that came from their own office that we presented in the committee and it was not refuted.

Mr. PUCINSKI. If you take it school-by-school you will find that it is not 27 percent. You will find that it is within the 15-percent limit.

Mr. QUIE. These were figures that were before the committee. This is what we discovered. OEO rules were set up to provide for poverty children, and all the reasons why the other children should be brought in were considered. If this program is for poverty children, let us have it for poverty children.

Mr. PUCINSKI. You helped to write the bill. You voted for the 15-percent figure.

Mr. QUIE. I did not write the bill, did not vote for it and my amendments were not adopted.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GOODELL. The gentleman from Illinois has made a completely unfounded and inaccurate statement. He said that every school that participated in the Headstart program in Chicago was under the 15-percent limitation.

Mr. PUCINSKI. That is correct.

Mr. GOODELL. I have presented and put in the RECORD the report of the Chicago poverty people—your Chicago Community Action Board—on the Headstart program and their figures show that 27½ percent of the youngsters were not poor. They were outside the guidelines. In addition, Chicago's own figures show that one out of five participants in Headstart came from families whose income was not even known.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Do you want the truth or not?

Mr. QUIE. I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois, but let the gentleman from New York first make his point.

Mr. GOODELL. The gentleman said that as far as the poverty program is concerned and Headstart, we have regulations providing for 15 percent. I remind the gentleman that I raised this point last year in the debate. I pointed out that children who were not poor were participating in the Headstart program. Your chairman and mine said that that is wrong; that Headstart is for the poor kids. We had a legislative history written here clearly that Headstart only was for the poor youngsters. The reason for this is not that we think Headstart is not a good concept. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] and I believe deeply in the concept. It is not that we do not believe Headstart could be helpful to all youngsters. We believe that if you set up a poverty program, it ought to be for the poor. Otherwise you will not concentrate public funds on the poor and those who need them.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I regret to see my colleague from New York leave the Chamber. I hope he will not.

Mr. QUIE. He is still present.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I would like him to answer my question. He and I have gone this route for a year and a half now. I want him to tell me how he is going to handle this situation where you have a school which is in a predominantly poor neighborhood.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota may proceed for 2 additional minutes to answer my question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is another special order.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The gentleman is recognized for 2 additional minutes.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Will the gentleman be good enough to tell me now, if you have a school in a predominantly poor neighborhood, a poverty area, and you have a majority of the children in the school in poverty circumstances, and they are eligible for Headstart programs, are you saying here that we should arbitrarily eliminate from that program youngsters in that school who may not quite come within the poverty spectrum, but you know by their very presence in that neighborhood that they come from poor families?

Are you suggesting that we should say these children may go, these children may not go, and we are going to put a great big brand on the kids who are in poverty and say "You go in the Headstart poverty program, but you children do not go"?

How does the gentleman want to handle that?

Mr. QUIE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, let me give two answers to that, very specific and very definite.

In a great many areas of this country they have conformed completely to the concept that this is for the poor youngsters, and they have had Headstart classes for the poor alone. In the results we have seen thus far they are equally good with or without a mix of poor and nonpoor.

Both the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] and I are for the Headstart concept, and a more expansive concept. We want a preschool and early school program.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Then join me in my amendment.

Mr. QUIE. I will say to the gentleman that I did join him the other morning.

Mr. GOODELL. If we can get the States and localities to join in this, then they may want to have some programs for the nonpoor. But, as Mr. Shriver testified in our committee, while we have 1,100,000 youngsters from families that are poor reaching 4 years of age every year, I see no justification for spending the taxpayers' money on youngsters who are not poor. The poor youngsters are the high priority ones.

CRITICAL NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FREQUENCY SPECTRUM FOR TWO-WAY RADIO USE HEARD BY SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it has been my great pleasure to serve on the Select Committee on Small Business of this body during this Congress. For the past several months, the Subcommittee on Regulatory and Enforcement Agencies of this committee has been engaged in a series of hearings exploring the problems confronting our small businessmen with regard to their relationships with the regulatory agencies of the Federal Government.

Chaired by my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], the committee has been able to provide a forum here in Washington for both the businessmen and the agencies concerned to discuss their differences and, at the same time, to bring them much closer in their working relationships. I want to commend the gentleman from Michigan for his able organization and chairing of this series of hearings and the long hours of work he has devoted to the interests of the small businessmen of this country.

The committee held hearings on May 24 on a most acute problem facing many enterprising small businessmen. It is this problem and the efforts of the committee to work with the businessmen and the agency since those hearings that I want to discuss with you today.

Many small businessmen have learned that providing quick, personalized and efficient service to their customers is of great value to their ability to compete in the modern business world. In order to provide this service for their customers, these businessmen invested in two-way radio to help them—through means of rapid communications—reduce their own costs of operation and increase their quality of service to the public.

These small businessmen found, not only that two-way radio was an indispensable tool to provide better and more economic service to their customers, but also that it enabled them to increase their business and to better their own position in today's highly competitive economy.

However, there is a problem confronting these industrious citizens in their use of two-way radio. Not since about 1947 has the Federal Communications Commission allocated any frequencies to the users of two-way radio. The result of this inaction has been to greatly increase the number of users on today's available frequencies. This crowded condition often prevents the user from making the best use of his two-way radio.

It is also my understanding that users of two-way radio, other than small businessmen, are having trouble with the crowded conditions caused by lack of sufficient frequency channels. These users include police, ambulances and other public safety and emergency services, as well as industrial users, and the press.

It seems hardly necessary to point out the tragic results that could occur if it were impossible for the police or rescue squads to dispatch assistance immediately to some unfortunate citizen in need of help because of crowded channels and garbled messages which result.

This problem of congested channels for two-way radio users is, then, a problem affecting not only businessmen—large and small—but the entire public. The FCC has been commissioned by Congress to regulate the airwaves, a national resource, in the public interest. Yet little has been done by the FCC to eliminate or even alleviate the land mobile radio problem.

Just a little over a year ago, during a speech before this body commemorating Small Business Week, I noted that the Select Committee on Small Business was working to find out the needs of small businessmen and to meet those needs.

I personally pledged that I would "work for a program for the small businesses of this country which—would—insure they will not be lost to us, but will continue to grow and prosper."

I renew that pledge in bringing to the attention of this Congress and the people the difficulty small businessmen are facing in their efforts to increase their service to their customers—the public—and to strengthen their position in the competitive world—in this instance, by not being able to fully utilize two-way radio in their operations because of crowded frequency conditions.

It is with great pleasure that I note that the President is also vitally interested in the small businessman. Just this month, the President, in a statement made during ceremonies for the swearing in of the new Administrator of the Small Business Administration, had this to say about small businesses in this country:

Small business is part of the American way of life. A man's desire to become his own boss has always been part of our national dream. If we lose that, we will lose something that is very precious to all of us.

I know that Congress and the officials of all agencies want to join with the President in a united effort to aid the small businessmen. One concrete manifestation of the concern of all of us and our efforts in their behalf will be immediate action dealing with the need for adequate additional frequency spectrum for the users of two-way radios.

In assisting these small businessmen—who have brought this matter to the attention of the committee—and other users of two-way radio, we will not only be aiding a vital segment of our society and economy, but will, in fact, be benefiting the entire public.

Therefore, I have written to the Acting Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to urge his immediate attention to the development of a program to provide adequate additional frequency spectrum for these users.

I join with my colleagues on this subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee in requesting that such a program be submitted to the committee within the next few weeks.

I plan to scrutinize that program closely and to extend every effort to see that this critical problem is alleviated to enable these enterprising small businessmen to continue as a moving force in a viable domestic economy and to better serve the public.

I urge my colleagues in this distinguished body to support the efforts of your committee and to make your individual interest in this matter made known to the FCC and to the radio users in your home districts and across the country.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC DAY

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MINISH] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, anyone who observed the chaos and destruction which shrouded Europe following the Second World War will not soon forget that traumatic experience. Across the continent cities, towns, villages, and all the other structures which identify a civilized people lay in ruins or were severely damaged. Among those European states which suffered from the onslaught of the allies and the Nazis was Italy. Such names as Anzio, Casino, and Salerno will long be remembered by the Italian people and the soldiers who fought there.

But, happily the bleakness and doubt which engulfed many people was put aside when the Italian people, on June 2, 1946, elected their first republican form of government. On that occasion the people reaffirmed their confidence in themselves and parliamentary government. As any observer would readily agree, that election was no immediate panacea for the many social, political, and economic ills which beset the new republic. For not only were major rebuilding tasks to be undertaken, but there was the specter of the large Communist Party organization, ready at a moment's notice to subvert the liberties of the country. However, the Italian people shunned the program and politics of the Communists, and through herculean efforts of their own and with economic and financial assistance from American and other governments, the Italian republic began to assume a healthy and more stable posture.

While it is true that Italy faces a long road in its efforts to spread the good life to all its people, it cannot be denied that monumental tasks have been undertaken and accomplished. Both in agriculture and industry Italy has assumed a much brighter outlook. Even in the south, with its chronic labor surplus, gigantic strides have been underway to bring relief to the people. Italy has every right to be proud of its accomplishments in such fields as the arts, science, fashion, and engineering technology.

Italy and America have long enjoyed each other's friendship, and that atmosphere of warmth and mutual respect

shows positive signs of increasing. Italian efforts to starting peace talks over the issue of Vietnam and Italy's support for NATO have made our friendship with Italy ever firmer.

America is very proud of the many thousands of citizens Italy has sent to her shores. Therefore on their behalf as well as the entire American people, I proudly extend best wishes and hearty congratulations to the people of Italy on this, their republic's 20th anniversary. May the Italian republic continue and may Italy ever prosper.

MANAGING EDITOR FRANK H. KELLY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., DAILY NEWS, FRIEND OF LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, RETIRES

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, one of the great managing editors of a metropolitan newspaper in this country, Frank H. Kelly, retired yesterday after 48 years of association with the Springfield, Mass., Daily News, published in my home city of Springfield.

A personal friend of our late beloved President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Frank Kelly was first introduced to the late Adlai Stevenson in 1952 by the then Congressman Kennedy, who was running for the U.S. Senate in Massachusetts. Both Congressman Kennedy and the late Governor Paul A. Dever, of Massachusetts, brought Governor Stevenson of Illinois, then the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, to the managing editor's office of the Daily News to meet Frank Kelly.

Governor Stevenson said of the visit with Frank Kelly:

Democratic presidential candidates are put on public display every 4 years, but a Democratic editor is so rare that I had to come here to see one.

Mr. Speaker, Frank Kelly joined the Daily News in 1918 when the circulation was 29,778, and he saw it grow in the next 48 years to the 100,000 mark, the largest daily newspaper in Massachusetts outside of Boston. His brilliant newspaper career has been a singularly dedicated one. Frank Kelly was the Daily News' perceptive, responsible and objective managing editor for the past 20 years. His dedication and leadership both to his newspaper and his community will be sorely missed. Members of the Daily News staff presented Mr. Kelly with a plaque Tuesday night at a farewell reception. The plaque citing Mr. Kelly's contribution to his profession read as follows:

In grateful appreciation to Frank H. Kelly, managing editor, The Springfield Daily News for his 48 years of outstanding service in the newspaper profession.

He will always be remembered by his fellow journalists as a man high in ideals,

courageous in his expression of them, and as a friend to his community.

Presented by his staff on the occasion of his retirement, June 1, 1966.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to have printed with my remarks at this point in the RECORD a news story from the Springfield Daily News of May 24, and an editorial in the Springfield Sunday Republican on May 29, concerning Frank Kelly's retirement:

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News, May 24, 1966]

FRANK H. KELLY RETIRING AS DAILY NEWS EDITOR

Frank H. Kelly, a member of The Daily News editorial staff since 1918 and managing editor since 1946, will retire on June 1. He is 65.

Mr. Kelly joined The Daily News after his graduation from Cathedral High School and touched every rung of the reportorial and editorial ladders until he became managing editor 20 years ago.

His career spanned the terms of 11 mayors and 11 governors, and he knew all of them. Two of his friends in public life, John F. Kennedy and Paul A. Dever, brought Adlai Stevenson to The Daily News to see Mr. Kelly in 1952. Gov. Stevenson, making his first run for the presidency, explained the unusual visit: "Democratic presidential candidates are put on public display every four years, but a Democratic editor is so rare that I had to come here to see one."

Mr. Kelly joined The Daily News only eight years after the death of the newspaper's founder and first editor, Charles J. Bellamy, and five years after The Daily News had been sold to The Republican and moved to its building at Main St. and Harrison Ave.

When Mr. Kelly joined the staff, The Daily News had a circulation of 29,778. While Mr. Kelly was editor, its circulation gains caused it to become one of 11 New England daily newspapers to exceed the 100,000 mark. During Mr. Kelly's editorship, The Daily News became the largest Massachusetts daily newspaper published outside of Boston.

Mr. Kelly was on the staff during The Daily News' more dramatic campaigns, such as the fight against race-track licensing in Hampden County, but, as editor, he was a quieter campaigner. To build public support for more parking facilities downtown, he sent reporters to other cities to write about their successes with that problem. Seeking support for a city charter change, Mr. Kelly sent reporters to study the operation of model-charter cities all over the country and write about them. To engender support for downtown development here, he commissioned feature writers from five American newspapers published in new-downtown cities to report to Daily News readers.

Mr. Kelly also played a vital role in galvanizing Greater Springfield support for the development of a major commercial airport at Bradley Field to serve both Springfield and Hartford.

Mr. Kelly served on several beats—suburban, city general assignment, political, federal and finally police and District Court—before being named assistant news editor in 1939. Later, he was promoted to news editor, city editor, executive editor, and managing editor. He was assigned to the federal commissioner's office and later the police and District Court beats during the entire Prohibition period, and therefore covered some of the most colorful and dramatic crime stories in the city's history.

DECLINES APPOINTMENTS

Although he declined many proffered appointments which he feared would affect the newspaper's editorial independence, he did

serve on public committees in time of flood and other disasters, and to assist community enterprises such as the United Fund, USO, Community Council, Junior Achievement, Red Cross, Safety Council of Western Massachusetts, and the Springfield Symphony.

He calls himself a "non-joiner," but he was a charter member of Bishop Beaven Court, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, which later joined the John J. Leonard Court, and became its chief ranger. He served as deputy high chief ranger in this region, and was founder and long-time editor of the MCOF Bulletin. He is also a past president of the Past Chief Rangers Association of Western Massachusetts.

Mr. Kelly has served as a member, director or officer of many professional organizations including the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Associated Press Managing Editors Association, the New England Associated Press News Executives Association, and the UPI Editors Association.

He served for 25 years as a trustee of The Springfield Newspapers Pension Fund. He also served as a director and voting trustee of the Republican Co. and as a director of the Republican Publishing Co.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

He is a director of Toy for Joy Fund, Inc., Republican Television, Inc., Bowles Building, Inc., and the Twenty-Five Year Club of The Springfield Newspapers.

Mr. Kelly has been listed for many years in "Who's Who in America," "Who's Who in Commerce and Industry," and "Who's Who in New England."

Mr. Kelly was born in Williamsburg, the son of James J. and the late Mary E. (Diemand) Kelly, and the family moved first to Northampton and later to Springfield. In 1924, he married Esther K. Donoghue and they live at 26 Colfax St.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, May 29, 1966]

FRANK KELLY'S CAREER

Frank H. Kelly, managing editor of The Daily News since 1946, who will retire on Wednesday after a total of 48 years of service with that paper, is one of the most efficient and highly regarded of all the newspapermen who have served this region in modern times.

Mr. Kelly's career has been a singularly dedicated one. He has exemplified to the fullest degree the basic responsibilities and principles of the newspaper business, which may be summed up as follows: Get the facts about every news item of legitimate interest; print them fully, fairly and without favor; collect and print all factual material in other areas that can be applied usefully to local situations; interpret news matters on the editorial page as wisely, objectively and carefully as possible.

Even in this high-communication era of television and radio, and almost countless magazines and books, many people still depend mainly on their newspapers for prompt, accurate, detailed information on local, regional, state, national and international affairs. Their faith in their newspaper is based on the assumption that it will print everything that is newsworthy, and not withhold anything for reasons of pressure, favoritism or expediency.

Under Mr. Kelly's firm, positive leadership The Daily News has done just that. It has printed all the news. It has thus played fair with its readers. It has fulfilled, well and faithfully, the basic purpose of a newspaper.

That is one reason why The Daily News has risen steadily in circulation during Mr. Kelly's editorship, until now it is the largest of any Massachusetts daily newspaper outside of Boston. The people of this area

thereby have given the highest possible public accolade to Mr. Kelly as an editor, demonstrating their confidence in his paper and, therefore, in him.

All Mr. Kelly's associates on The Springfield Newspapers, and all his many friends everywhere, respect him as an exceptionally competent editor and as a man of high personal integrity. He has many sterling qualities. Frank Kelly is loyal and steadfast, helpful and generous, gladly sharing the fruits of his ability and experience, often helping other people as a newspaperman, a private citizen and as an active participant in numerous fields of worthwhile community endeavor.

Frank Kelly will be genuinely missed in the offices of The Springfield Newspapers. The place will not seem quite the same without his quiet, unassuming, but calmly affirmative and always effective presence. All of his colleagues and friends will wish for him many years of good health and complete happiness in his well-earned retirement.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most far reaching and progressive pieces of legislation to be enacted into law by this 89th Congress is the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

The purpose of this law is to help on a regional county and community basis those areas which suffer from substantial and persistent unemployment and under-employment in planning and financing their public works and economic development. Eligibility for grants under title I and for loans under title II is determined by the Secretary of Commerce who then designates the region, county, or community as a redevelopment area.

Unfortunately, there are sections of New York City which meet the low income and unemployment criteria of the act but which do not meet the geographic criteria. I am, therefore, strongly urging that the Public Works Committee favorably report to the floor of the House an amendment to paragraph 4, subsection (b) of section 401 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and I am today introducing a bill to amend that act for this purpose. This amendment would insert immediately after the words "250,000" new language as follows: "or a compact contiguous area containing a population of over 200,000."

Mr. Speaker, this simple change in this law will help provide the people who live in poverty stricken areas of our great cities the opportunity to better themselves and their communities through the loans and grants that will become available as a result of this amendment. I am thinking particularly, Mr. Speaker, of the Coney Island section of my own

District which has recently been declared a major poverty area.

Approximately 3 million people in New York City need the benefits which could be provided to them under this law if it is amended as I am suggesting here today. In Brooklyn there are almost 3 million people, nearly 1 million of whom have family incomes less than 40 percent of the national median. For at least the last 2 years the unemployment rate of these million people has been at the astonishing level of more than 100 percent above the national average. There is no question then that they more than qualify for the benefits of title I and title II of the Public Works and the Economic Development Act of 1965. Since, however, they live in a geographic area that does not meet the criteria of that act they are precluded from the assistance that they need.

We need this amendment in New York City but we want it not only for New York but for the other urban centers faced with the same problems. This is legislation which will benefit the Nation and I cannot urge the Public Works Committee too strongly to report it favorably so that it can be enacted into law at the earliest possible date.

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, there is no nation quite like ours, where people of widely varying origins have learned to live together and to work and build together, where diversity has been a source of strength, and where differences in culture and outlook have been a source of vitality. Each year, as the anniversary of the founding of the postwar Italian Republic approaches, this thought strikes me with special force. For there is nothing strange or out of place in the fact that I, as an American of Italian origin, take pride in the achievements of the people of my forebears, and feel a surge of sentiment on the national holidays of the country of my forebears.

Where else in the world but in the United States, do the citizens of one country share the national aspirations of the citizens of so many other countries without feeling any conflict of loyalties? Where else in the world can the citizens of a country be at the same time deeply committed to sharing in the destiny of their adopted country and deeply concerned by the fate of their country of origin? When we speak of "hyphenated Americans"—of Polish-Americans, of Irish-Americans and of Italian-Americans—we speak of them with pride, not shame, and realize that we are evoking the very essence of America. We also

realize that this Nation of immigrants, nourished by so many cultures and strengthened by the particular genius of many different peoples, can never completely turn inward on itself, and can never remain indifferent to developments in those many countries throughout the world—whether Japan, Hungary, Poland, Ireland, or Italy—to which its citizens have ties of sentiment.

Today, therefore, there is no doubt in my mind, that my fellow Americans will understand why I and other Americans of Italian descent will be sharing from afar in the celebrations of the Italian people as they observe the anniversary of a landmark in their national history. Twenty years ago, on June 2, 1946, the people of Italy voted to become a republic, and turned their efforts toward rebuilding a war torn country and establishing a stable democracy. There is no need for me to review the remarkable achievements of Italy in the past 20 years. For we in this country have watched with admiration and amazement as Italy moved from reconstruction to economic expansion, as the Italian north became one of the leading industrial centers of Europe, as the Italian south began to respond to the intensive development programs of the Government, and as the Italian people made the machinery of democratic government work despite the disruptive efforts of a strong Communist Party.

I would like to comment briefly, however, on one facet of Italian postwar history that is of special significance. And this is the fact that the virtuosity and the vitality of the Italian people have not been limited to the working of economic miracles but have been displayed in all realms. As the building of a modern society has proceeded apace, Italians have been led to reflect upon what was going on about them. The result has been a flowering of culture probably unknown since the days of the Risorgimento. In the theater, in literature, and in films, gifted Italians have commented on their society and its past and present, sometimes with humor, sometimes with deep seriousness, always with eloquence and insight. While thus adding what for them is an essential dimension to their national life, they have also enriched the entire world.

In the cultural realm as well as others, then, Americans have been able to share in the life of postwar Italy and to be inspired by the achievements of the Italian people. I am sure that my fellow Americans of Italian origin share my pride in the record of postwar Italy; I am sure that all my fellow citizens share my affection for an admiration of this gifted and vital people.

SECRETARY FOWLER CALLS FOR PROGRESS IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, in an important speech at the 13th Annual Monetary Conference of the American Bankers Association in Granada, Spain, Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler pointed out:

The year 1966 is a year of decision in many important aspects of international financial and economic cooperation. We must go forward. To stand still is to lose momentum and cast our lot for inevitable retreat. The ties that bind us, and upon occasion prevent us from doing precisely as we would like, are ties no more onerous than our common desire to preserve the benefits that flow from working together, and not at cross-purposes.

On the U.S. balance-of-payments problem, Secretary Fowler said:

The question is not whether but how it will be solved. We should not solve it at the risk of unraveling the carefully woven fabric of international cooperation but rather through a combination of measures which will be consistent with the responsible role of the United States as a good partner in international financial cooperation.

The text of this excellent speech follows:

THE YEAR 1966: YEAR OF DECISION AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

(Remarks by the Honorable Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, at the 13th annual monetary conference of the American Bankers Association, at Granada, Spain, Friday, May 27, 1966)

To conclude this four-day Thirteenth Annual Monetary Conference is a formidable challenge. By now every important fact or significant observation will have been voiced by one of the public officials or private citizens in attendance who collectively share, in large measure, the responsibility for the financial policies of the Free World.

The conference itself symbolizes recognition that our common objective of a viable international financial system nourishing economic growth, expanding trade, and promoting development cannot be achieved by nations working in isolation.

This objective can only be achieved by like-minded leaders of both governmental and private institutions foregoing narrow nationalism and seeking diligently an improved framework of international economic and financial cooperation.

In the thirteen years these conferences have been held, in the post-war period as a whole, the present system of Free World cooperation—political, military, economic, and financial—has served well. Productive resources and capabilities have been released for the benefit of all. Barriers to trade and communication have been lowered. Development of new nations, and of older, war-torn economies, has been nourished. The extremes of inflation, depression, or financial panic, characteristic of other post-war periods, have been averted.

The challenge for the future is to build on this system of Free World cooperation. It is vital to recognize its shortcomings and weaknesses and seek to correct them. In so doing, we must seek to preserve the system's elements of strength and flexibility.

Above all, we must be decisive and diligent in discharging our commitment to the principle that in seeking the good of all, we serve our own interests best. If we have

learned any one great lesson from the immense tragedies that have marred the 20th Century, it is the lesson that we stand to gain the most individually, and to hold our individual gains most securely, when we follow policies that permit us to gain the most all together.

YEAR OF DECISION, 1966

Nineteen hundred and sixty-six is a year of decision in many important aspects of international financial and economic cooperation. We must go forward. To stand still is to lose momentum and cast our lot for inevitable retreat. Consequently, it is one of my chief purposes here today to remind my own countrymen and their colleagues in all the countries represented here that the ties that bind us, and upon occasion prevent us from doing precisely as we would like, are ties no more onerous than our common desire to preserve the benefits that flow from working together, and not at cross-purposes.

The security, the rapid economic growth, the social improvements that we have now enjoyed for so long, in so much of the world, are not given conditions that can be taken for granted. They are products of policies deliberately adopted, and carefully nurtured, with intent to produce security, growth, and progress on a world scale. Frustration of those policies can, and almost surely will, bring an end to the progress we have had, and shatter the security that has made that progress possible.

Let us look back for a moment at the effects of fragmenting the world by policies of excessive nationalism. I could choose from the sad history of the 20th Century many examples, each worse than the last until we arrive at the unprecedented tragedy of World War II. But the London Economic Conference stands out as a costly failure of many nations to establish, a generation ago, the kind of economic cooperation that we now realize serves us best.

The London Economic Conference was a part of its times, one of a long series of attempts to establish a form of international economic cooperation that we now take almost for granted. That attempt failed because of nationalistic efforts to insulate nations from the world economy.

The lesson of the London Economic Conference does not lie in determining who was guilty, or to what extent, of causing the Conference to fail. The lesson lies, rather, in the extent of the damage of such a failure, and, therefore, in how careful and forthcoming we should be to prevent a return to a pattern of failure.

Eleven years after the collapse of the London Economic Conference the representatives of 44 nations met at Bretton Woods in the United States to find ways to avoid such debacles in the future. Those who gathered at Bretton Woods wanted to find alternatives to the injurious exchange tactics and the trade restraints of the 1930's by which governments—often at the expense of one another—had sought vainly to maintain employment and uphold living standards within their own borders.

The alternative they conceived to this kind of cut-and-run, beggar-thy-neighbor world was a comprehensive structure that would institutionalize cooperation among nations in exchange policies, and make cooperation a way of life and an insurance of the peace.

One result was the International Monetary Fund. The Fund's objectives were—and are—the promotion of international monetary cooperation, the building of exchange rate stability, and the elimination of exchange rate restrictions, all as means of facilitating the expansion of international trade and of helping member countries to achieve and maintain high levels of production, employment, and income.

To pool resources for development assistance, the Bretton Woods conference also established the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—the World Bank. Its members were the same nations as made up the membership of the International Monetary Fund.

Out of these has grown what might be regarded as a world-wide system of economic stabilization and development. From the highly successful pattern of the World Bank's lending there have developed the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association. The year 1966 will mark the emergence of yet another important bank in this chain—the Asian Development Bank.

The concept of creative international cooperation in monetary matters exemplified by the International Monetary Fund has been one of the most fruitful ideas of our times. The Fund's resources have been increased, the last time in 1965, as it has proved its value, and as the world economy has expanded.

In 1962, a special arrangement took shape among the principal capital-generating nations, as it became evident that the resources of the IMF might prove insufficient in the event of a threat to the stability of the world monetary system. To avoid a repetition of the situation of the 1930's, when a weakness here and a strain there were permitted to develop into a general rotting of the international monetary fabric, ten major industrial countries that are members of the IMF, subsequently associated with Switzerland through special arrangements, agreed among themselves to lend to the Fund, in case of need, amounts of their own currencies totalling \$6.2 billion.

This "General Arrangements to Borrow" of the "Group of Ten" was originally made good for four years. It has now been agreed to extend it for a further four years. These arrangements, and others stemming from the same spirit of cooperation, have served fully, beneficially, and in good season in helping the currencies of several major financial powers over periods of strain. The result is a world monetary system that is stronger than ever, several national currencies that have been helped to renewed strength and stability, and a world that has been quickly and smoothly defended from dangers of convulsive economic restrictionism.

The return to external convertibility of many major Free World currencies in the late years of the 1950's brought with it the problem of dealing with highly volatile movements of capital among financial centers, stemming chiefly from speculative pressures. With the objective of providing means to meet such pressures firmly and promptly the United States, in cooperation with eleven other major industrial countries and the Bank for International Settlements established, beginning in 1962, a swap network of short-term facilities, now totalling \$2.8 billion. We are pleased and proud that in recent months we have been able to make similar cooperative arrangements with two Latin American neighbors with whom we have close economic ties—Mexico and Venezuela.

Many other such highly practical means for replacing cut-throat nationalistic policies with creative international cooperation that benefits all have been worked out and are in practice. One that I would mention particularly is the sale to foreign governments and central banks of U.S. government bonds. We must now look forward to further refinement, extension, and strengthening of our international monetary system.

As another outgrowth of the idea of international monetary cooperation, much more importance has been attached to consultation and collective problem solving, in the

place of protective attempts to find the means of national insulation against problems of international scope. An example is Working Party Three, a specialized task force of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Working Party Three was established to try to find broader-than-national approaches to the solution of balance of payments problems.

All will agree that the system described is a vast improvement over the narrow economic and financial nationalism of the 1930's. It is a good system, and it has been getting better. If we maintain our recent progress in seeking out new elements of strength in it, and in moving to ever more adequate levels of international economic cooperation through it, I am confident that our gold exchange system—with appropriate improvements to be discussed later—can be depended upon to handle effectively the untold tasks of economic development, and improvement of living standards, that face us all internally, and face the world at large, as one of its topmost tasks.

There is an especial aspect of this story of progress in the decades just past that I hope I will be forgiven for recalling.

Large and as well-conceived as was the world monetary system that was brought into being after World War II, it was not adequate to the job of overcoming the effects of destruction that faced the world in the late 1940's and the 1950's. It could not even begin to function effectively until the vital European economic fabric was reconstructed.

The United States threw into the balance most of the extra resources that permitted fast European reconstruction. To this end, the United States reached into its own resources, and gave—I emphasize this, gave without any expectation of recompense—to Western Europe no less than \$15 billion in post-war relief and Marshall Plan years between 1946 and 1952.

Meanwhile, the United States provided for the common defense, almost alone, while nearly all other defenses were down.

These programs were initial steps along a road by which the United States has to date contributed some \$80 billion of economic assistance to other nations.

But economic assistance was not all that was essential. As I have indicated, it was also necessary to raise a shield behind which free men could put their freedom to work.

Through military expenditures that between 1946 and 1966 have totaled no less than \$790 billion, and that are currently costing new billions, the U.S. raised and has maintained such a shield. To this must be added the cost we have incurred for which there is no adequate price—the cost of over 165,000 American casualties suffered in helping to defend the Free World, outside our borders, since World War II ended.

Our participation in the defense of freedom has girdled the globe, from the fields and towns of Western Europe so closely kin to us, to the divided Middle East and Western Asia, and has now drawn us to the bitter jungles of Southeast Asia.

Where it was enough only to be present, we have taken a stand. Where it has been necessary to fight, we have fought. You can search all history without finding a more carefully measured and restrained use of power than the United States has made and still makes today. Yet, at the same time, you will find no world power more ready than we have been, and are, to move from the battlefield to the conference table.

By this world defense, we have defended our own integrity and freedom. Further, we have never been completely alone on the ramparts. Some have fought by our side, and many others have kept vigil with us.

The United States has used its economic strength in yet another way of creative benefit to the entire world in the past two dec-

ades. The United States has alone continued the free convertibility of officially held balances of its currency for gold, at a fixed price: \$35 an ounce. Thus, we have permitted the dollar to undertake the responsibility of becoming the world's principal reserve and transactions currency, a store of value in terms of gold, and at the same time a measuring rod for the value of gold. The dollar is thus the bedrock of the world monetary system, whether reserves are held in gold or currency. It is a primary element of stability in the savings of business, of pension and retirement funds, and so on, down to the smallest savings of individuals.

This is a very heavy responsibility, one that prevents us from always doing just as we might like to do, for we are determined to continue to be as faithful to our pledge as we have been. In President Johnson's words, "The dollar must be as good as gold."

These contributions of the United States are not cited as a matter of pride, although, indeed, I am vastly proud to be able to say, as an American, that my country contributed in the greatest measure, in treasure and human effort, to the establishment of a workable framework for international cooperation.

I am, rather, citing a few highlights of our individual effort because their spirit, motivation, and scale serve to give a measure of what must exemplify the role, not just of the United States, but of other nations individually as they regain or achieve strength and stature, and of our family of free nations altogether, if international economic and financial cooperation is to assume ever greater dimensions in the last half of this century.

I am *not* suggesting that a rule of unanimity must prevail and that every developed nation must embrace the tenets and practice of full collaboration or else we throw up our hands and retreat toward a world of narrow nationalism.

As in a free democratic society, so in a free democratic world, dissent plays an important role. But, of course, the preponderant majority should not be immobilized. Even that famous American exponent of state sovereignty, John C. Calhoun, recognized the right of a "concurrent majority" to move forward together without giving offense to a dissenting minority.

The United States holds fast to its early dreams of an alliance of equals, in strength and in responsibility, and to its zeal for the goal of the common good. We have welcomed the emergence of each nation to a position of power and wealth. We wish to share responsibility, not to hoard it.

We regard the year 1966 as a hinge upon which there can be a great turn for a better future, if the strong nations, old and emerging, seize their joint opportunities, and deal with problems, without being haunted by the past, confounded by the present, or overawed by the future.

A YEAR OF OPPORTUNITY, 1966

World trade

Nineteen sixty-six is a year in which the 68 countries who are members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—the GATT—have an opportunity to negotiate reductions of tariff and non-tariff barriers to world trade to a point where they are no longer a stultifying factor in the international economy. This would be accomplished if the present GATT negotiations should take relatively full advantage of the authority granted to the President in the United States Trade Expansion Act to agree to reciprocal reductions of trade restraints.

The reciprocal reduction of most tariffs by significant amounts up to half, and removal of non-tariff barriers, as permitted by the Trade Expansion Act, would mean that we had placed at the base of our international system general acceptance of the

idea that ours should be an open and a competitive world, exposing its prices and its wage rates and its returns to capital to international competition.

This is of particular importance now, when a failure to move toward a more competitive world is liable to lead to a series of blocs behind trade barriers, rather than states behind trade barriers. And it is of special importance to those countries whose national economic programs subject market forces increasingly to the influence of the economic planner. Under these conditions national economic units become more and more dependent upon international competition for assurance that prevailing national prices, wage scales, profit returns and investment programs are realistic.

However, despite three years of effort we are still far from taking this long and significant step, and time grows short, because our Trade Expansion Act expires in 1967.

If the elements of a substantial agreement have not been achieved by the end of this year, so that authority granted under this Act can be utilized before it expires, this failure can trigger a substantial setback for the movement toward liberal trade in which my country has played a leading role for over thirty years. Failure to move forward can lead to a dangerous retreat.

There are difficult problems, of genuine concern, on all sides. We are conscious of the fact that major reductions in trade barriers will call upon all of us for important adjustments in our economies. However, if we look at the adjustments that will probably be required, it is evident that they in fact are no greater in most instances than adjustments that are regularly made to take account of changes in technology, tastes, trade patterns and the like.

World liquidity

The year 1966 is a year in which the Finance Ministers and Central Bank governors of the ten leading industrial nations can reach agreement on essential points of a contingency plan for the orderly creation of liquidity. This, in turn, will lay the foundation for wider negotiations within the framework of the International Monetary Fund of extraordinary importance to the future growth and prosperity of the entire Free World family of nations.

In recent years, United States dollar and gold outflows resulting from balance of payments deficits have supplied three quarters of new reserves of other countries. Clearly, the Free World cannot rely solely on newly mined gold for increases in reserves adequate to a vigorous, growing Free World economy. Just as clearly, the remarkable economic growth of the Free World since 1945 would not have been possible had it not been for the acceptance of large amounts of U.S. dollars as reserve assets. Therefore, when we set ourselves the task last year of reaching equilibrium in our international payments at an early time, it appeared evident to us that we and other nations should take timely steps to avoid harm to the international economic system stemming from the cessation of United States balance of payments deficits, in turn desirable to avoid the attenuation of our reserves.

Consequently, President Johnson authorized me last July to announce that the United States stood prepared to participate in international negotiations to consider what steps we might jointly take with other nations to secure substantial improvements in international monetary arrangements. In the subsequent weeks I conferred with my colleagues in other governments on this matter, in Washington and in Europe, with the objectives of determining whether others shared our view that there was a clear and immediate need to proceed to contingency planning for improvement of the international monetary system, including provision

for an adequate future supply of monetary reserves.

We found that there was in fact, general agreement that there should be a re-examination of the Free World's monetary arrangements, and that we should plan ahead for the time when new ways of providing for the growth of monetary reserves would become necessary.

In September, the Group of Ten Ministers charged their Deputies with undertaking discussions leading to policy decisions as to what changes are needed to ensure that the future reserve needs of the world may be adequately met, and to report this Spring on the progress they had made and the areas of agreement they had discovered.

We are now awaiting that Report, and we hope that it will be possible to make it public this summer, as the basis upon which we can move to a Second Stage of negotiations in which members of the International Monetary Fund other than the Group of Ten can make their contributions.

Thus, it is apparent that in this area 1966 is a year of decision with very large and important consequences for the future of world economic growth, and that decisions are now pending that can add a new and hopeful dimension to the system we now have for international economic collaboration for a better world.

I look forward with confidence to the outcome. We should recall that the General Arrangements to Borrow negotiated in 1961 were put in place to meet future eventualities, and the need for their use did not develop for several years. But in 1964, and again last year, they proved invaluable. In the same spirit we feel that the time has now come to put into place the means that would be required to supply adequate amounts of international liquidity.

Strengthening the adjustment process

The year 1966 is one in which our international financial institutions should work together to strengthen and improve the processes by which balance of payments adjustments are made. We are hopeful that Working Party Three, of OECD, will be forthcoming with a report that will point the way through improved adjustment processes toward less—and less chronic—imbalance in the system.

Just as it would be improvident of us to negotiate the means to look toward a major expansion of world commerce and then fail to make provision for the future expansion of international reserves, it would be improvident of us not to follow through by recognizing that as trade and capital movements increase, the need for smoother adjustment of payments imbalances—without resort to restrictive practices—will become ever greater.

In an increasingly interdependent world, it becomes increasingly evident that adjustment to payments imbalances must be made on both sides of the scales. Just as deficit nations must be permitted to feel pressures that urge them to eliminate their deficits, surplus nations must not be permitted to hoard their surpluses indefinitely. Where surpluses are used only to purchase gold, the world's reserves are diminished. Instead, surpluses should be recycled to do the world's work, through more liberal trade policies, and through both public and private investment designed to assist economic development.

It should be recognized by all that failure by some to use persistent surpluses they accumulate to encourage trade and assist in development is a cause of persistent deficits in the payments of other countries. Balance of payments equilibrium should attain this broader, international, significance, as well as its present, one-sided national meaning.

Strengthening capital markets

Another of the challenges of 1966 lies in the opportunity to improve the depth and resiliency of capital markets throughout the Free World.

Many of you will recall that my predecessor, former Secretary Douglas Dillon, spoke to you on this very subject, as early as 1962, at your Ninth International Monetary Conference, in Rome. This was well before we were impelled by the inadequacies of the European capital market to enact the Interest Equalization Tax and develop the voluntary programs to moderate increases in outflows of foreign direct investment and bank credit as measures of protection for our payments position.

He described in 1962 what is still very much the case:

"Potential investment funds are still too often dammed up behind national boundaries by legal restrictions or institutional barriers. * * *

"Capital does not—as it should—flow freely from those with ample resources to the points of greatest need. Benefits and burdens often bear little relationship to current patterns of trade or to the underlying payments position of a country.

"This is reflected in the fact that most governments or businesses, when raising funds outside their own country, still look to the United States as to the only readily available source.

"These conditions are an anomaly in a world of convertible currencies—a world in which barriers to trade have been steadily reduced—a world characterized by American deficits and European surpluses."

In the months and years following Secretary Dillon's comment it became increasingly clear that the disparities between the capital market of the United States and those of Europe are a major source of payments imbalance in the world. As one of ten elements in his July 1963 program to meet this situation, the late President Kennedy appointed a Task Force in the Fall of 1963 that I was privileged to head.

The Summary Recommendations of the Task Force included the following:

"The Department of State and the Treasury Department should, through appropriate international bodies, particularly the OECD, advocate the step-by-step relaxation of monetary, legal, institutional, and administrative restrictions on capital movements, together with other actions designed to increase the breadth and efficiency of Free World capital markets."

Despite U.S. efforts in bilateral and multilateral councils to encourage it, the fact is that relatively little has been done on this score in the years intervening between Secretary Dillon's admonition in Rome in 1962 and the present. This has made doubly necessary our programs for moderating the flow of U.S. dollars to other developed countries through the voluntary programs on direct investment, and lending by financial institutions, initiated in February 1965.

Our balance of payments program itself is tending to cause improvement in the market for capital abroad. With the dollar outflow moderated, and with American corporations actively seeking funds abroad, this market is finding more depth and resilience than anyone thought it had. We look forward to a permanent improvement in foreign capital markets that in turn will reduce the need for measures on our part to guard against over-dependence upon our capital market.

We are hopeful that from the OECD there will be forthcoming this year a report on this subject of long term significance.

Nevertheless, differentials in performance and resources of capital markets persist that are so great that the very efficiency and depth of United States capital markets make for

an outflow of dollars that is punishing to us in balance of payments terms.

It is time that this aspect of the international economic system as it now stands should be corrected, without delay, even if it requires some rather far reaching adjustments in the internal policies of nations.

Development assistance

During the year 1966, the provision of adequate levels of development assistance, on the right terms, bilaterally and through multilateral institutions, should be a first order of business in the Free World.

By the same token, 1966 is a year in which we should all work diligently to strengthen such Free World institutions as the World Bank and its affiliated International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank. We should also work together in abetting the admirable efforts of the nations of Asia in launching their own Asian Development Bank.

And, 1966 is a year in which the associated countries should take a new look at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. After the passage of nearly five years of beginnings, it may well be that institutional changes and new working mandates are desirable to keep that organization in step with the conditions and opportunities for concerting efforts and policies of the developed nations in the fruitful field of economic and financial cooperation.

Strengthening both types of organizations is basic to international progress in the field of development assistance.

To provide adequate levels and terms of development assistance for the developing countries in ways that take into account the problems of the assisting countries, it will be necessary for the multilateral development banks, the OECD and the IMF to work together more effectively than they have in the past.

The obstacles to be overcome require coordinated action by these international institutions with each other and with the participating countries. And, better coordination of bilateral assistance is also needed.

New techniques such as the consortia and consultative groups sponsored by the World Bank are to be commended.

But they are not enough if the real problems of unlocking an adequate transfer of resources, without the creation of an intolerable burden of foreign debt in the recipient countries, and balance of payments difficulties among the developed countries, are to be overcome.

The needs for economic development assistance are immense.

Even if the monetary system of the developed world were functioning perfectly, it would be a challenging assignment to meet these needs.

With the system functioning imperfectly—with key donor countries in deficit or in surplus—we must be extraordinarily ingenious if we are to come close to meeting these needs without further straining our system.

Some of us must provide aid at least in part in the form of real resources. Proper distribution of these responsibilities would help our adjustment processes, not hinder them.

Capital must flow out in reasonable magnitude and on reasonable terms from countries which are accumulating savings in the form of reserves. Otherwise the calls of our multilateral development finance institutions will go seriously unfulfilled, and deserving requirements of developing countries will not be met.

Some nations feel compelled to provide aid on harder terms than others. But does it make sense for surplus nations to provide it on harder terms than deficit nations? And does it make sense to pile short-term debt at high interest on developing countries with only limited capacity to repay?

We must find the ways and means of meeting the legitimate needs of developing countries which are doing what they can to help themselves. But we must distribute the burden in a manner which not only makes others strong but keeps all of us strong, too. For if the burden is unevenly or unfairly or unsoundly distributed, certain of us will become more powerful but as a group our strength will be sapped: our great multilateral endeavor will falter. This is the lesson both of the pre-war and post-war experience I have described here today.

I would suggest that the question of determining not only a practical and increasing level but the appropriate sharing of international economic assistance programs be placed high on the agenda for consideration at the forthcoming meetings this autumn of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The chief executives of the multilateral development banks, the IMF, the OECD and the Governors or Alternate Governors of the capital exporting countries should now organize themselves to prepare a plan for the next decade of development assistance. I emphasize that this plan should not be limited to a determination of how much is needed and where. It is equally necessary to search out methods and procedures for improving the terms and allocation of development assistance in the light of the realities of international finance.

Access to capital markets on an orderly and equitable quota basis, fair allocation of lending responsibilities on easy repayment terms, the right of pledging countries to fulfill obligations by a resort to tied loans or transfers of goods and services to satisfy these obligations when in balance of payments difficulties—these are example of topics on which the advice, consolidated or cumulative, of the chief executives of the institutions for international financial cooperation and the responsible representatives of the assisting countries will be useful.

In his February 1 Message to Congress on Foreign Aid, President Johnson clearly stated the position of the United States saying:

"I propose that the United States—in ways consistent with its balance of payments policy—increase its contributions to multilateral lending institutions, particularly the International Development Association. These increases will be conditional upon appropriate rises in contributions from other members. We are prepared immediately to support negotiations leading to agreements of this nature for submission to the Congress. We urge other advanced nations to join us in supporting this work."

The progress of development aid should not depend solely upon the United States for stimulation and leadership. It needs organization and participation with full and equal responsibility of all developed countries interested in furthering international economic cooperation. These international bodies were created to provide that opportunity and serve that function.

The Multi-National Corp.—A private institution for international cooperation

But let us never forget that public funds and initiatives cannot alone successfully accomplish sound and constructive economic development. Nor can governmental or quasi-governmental institutions alone do the job of international economic cooperation.

Consequently, we should not fail to encourage and strengthen our institutions that project the private sector into development work. Among these, a pillar of our international economy in the multi-national corporation.

We are able to see more clearly today than has always been possible in the past that the interdependence that is so much a part of our life is critically dependent for its good

functioning upon non-governmental activities. In a large degree, our multi-national corporations are responsible for our international economic development.

These corporations have contributed substantially to the economic growth of the Free World since World War II, and it is difficult to overstate their importance to continued growth in the Free World economy—particularly among the less developed nations.

In the future—much more even than in the past—their contribution, their role in a growing world economy, will depend critically upon how successfully we can reconcile national interests in both base and host countries with their own private interests.

This reconciliation will require give and take by the governing authorities of base and host countries. It will involve willingness in each country to oppose the substitution of narrow nationalism for freedom of investment, security of property and contract rights, and fair play to enterprises affiliated with foreign concerns. It will also require observance by private companies with foreign affiliations of the standards of good corporate citizenship that accommodate the national sensibilities.

My government has welcomed and ratified the multilateral Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, sponsored by the World Bank as a limited but significant step in creating an institutional and environmental barrier between excessive nationalism and the multinational corporation.

The United States balance of payments

The year 1966 is one of challenge to the United States in making progress toward the achievement of an American goal that is of interest to other countries because it is a matter of considerable importance to the functioning of a continually successful system of international economic and financial cooperation.

I refer to our goal of achieving and maintaining a steady equilibrium in our international payments.

We recognize that the basic responsibility for doing this is ours.

We have no intention of shirking from it. Our balance of payments deficit this year stems in large part from the fact that the United States is continuing to meet its international responsibilities for military and economic assistance.

To the United States a commitment in the Pacific to defend self-determination in South Vietnam is similar to a commitment to help maintain a Free Berlin.

The international payments deficit of the United States in 1965 on an overall, or liquidity, basis was \$1.3 billion, a reduction of more than one-half from \$2.8 billion in 1964. This was the smallest deficit since 1957—less than half the \$3 billion average deficit for the seven preceding years.

The voluntary cooperation of our banks and corporations in moderating outlays for lending and direct investment in developed nations, added to strenuous efforts to minimize the balance of payments costs of military and aid expenditures outside the United States contributed to this result. However, last August, reporting on the second quarter surplus (the first surplus quarter in many years) I warned:

"We do not take it as a sign we have turned the corner from balance of payments deficits to balance of payments surpluses."

Since that time, with the beginning of the large build-up of the direct and indirect costs of our military and aid operation in Southeast Asia, we have been no more than holding our own.

Adjusting the quarterly figures to take into account two specific arrangements with Canada and West Germany which function, in fact, on an annual basis, the deficits would

be: 3rd quarter 1965, \$377 million; 4th quarter 1965, \$361 million; 1st quarter 1966, \$382 million.

These suggest that for the last three quarters we have been on a plateau of about \$1.5 billion annual rate deficit, slightly above the \$1.3 billion deficit for 1965 as a whole, but still very substantially below the level of preceding years.

Careful analysis will support the proposition that, absent the Vietnam build-up, the United States might have moved substantially closer to equilibrium in the last three quarters.

Indeed, should the combination of measures, old and new, that are being brought to bear on our trade balance cause it to resume an upward curve, the march toward equilibrium could resume despite Vietnam.

Exports are well up this year, and in a broad range of nonagricultural products. On the import side, I am hopeful that as the rate of increase in gross national product slows—and I think you will agree that it will not continue to increase at the same rate as in the first quarter—and as new productive capacity comes on stream, the bulge in imports will subside.

Our goal is still the achievement of equilibrium—sustained equilibrium. The multiple costs of Vietnam have made the tasks more difficult, to be sure, and it may be that we will have to settle for an interim objective of equilibrium exclusive of the cost of Vietnam.

CONCLUSION

It seems to me that the more important question today is not whether the United States will solve its payments problem but how it will do so.

The costs of Vietnam are not permanent or ordinary costs.

Our voluntary program, coupled with a degree of monetary restraint unparalleled in recent years, is working well. Our program to delimit the impact of government expenditures abroad on the balance of payments is being tightened in meaningful ways. Our recent trade performance, it is true, has been less buoyant than we had hoped but this is, in part, another manifestation of the Vietnam problem. Moreover, additional measures to encourage exports are underway. We are not ready to conclude that even in the face of Vietnam the halt of our march toward equilibrium is in any sense a fundamental or lasting one.

Against this background, how should the United States react beyond intensifying its existing program? Should we take the narrow, nationalistic view that in the interest of the United States, the United States balance of payments must be brought into equilibrium no matter what the cost to the Free World?

Should we attempt to solve this problem through a reduction in our overseas military commitments?

Should we attempt to solve it by slashing our foreign economic assistance programs?

Should we attempt to solve it by reversing the entire trend of our trade policy and the world's trade policy?

Should we restrict travel?

Should we impose mandatory controls on capital flows?

Should we solve it, in short, at the expense of the other important, constructive decisions that remain to be made—that must be made—in international economic affairs in 1966? Should we solve it at the risk of unravelling the carefully woven fabric of international cooperation that has served us so well during the last 20 years?

We all know that the United States could, if it decided that it must do so, solve this problem alone, but it could do so only at great cost to the economies, the aspirations and, indeed, the safety of all the nations of the Free World.

Is this the direction in which we should move at the crossroads in 1966?

Other nations—many of them represented here today—have a vital interest not only in whether the United States solves its payments problem but in how we solve it.

We believe that we should and that we shall find the solution to this problem where we have found the solutions to so many other problems during the last 20 years. That is, we shall find it in a combination of measures which will be consistent with the responsible role of the United States as a good partner in international financial cooperation.

It is in that spirit that we invite all of our allies and all of our other friends to join us with renewed vigor in meeting the challenges of 1966.

NURSING HOMES FOR VETERANS

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. JOELSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, some time ago, I offered an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Act to restore \$1½ million for nursing homes for veterans.

I am pleased that the amendment was passed, and that it was supported by my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Congressman EDWARD PATTEN]. In his district is located the Menlo Park home which is so vitally affected.

I insert a letter received by Mr. PATTEN on the matter:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATTEN: Your support of the amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Act which restored \$1,500,000 to the appropriation for matching-fund grants to States for construction of nursing homes is greatly appreciated by members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

By providing the full \$4,000,000 requested by the Veterans Administration, you have in a very real sense helped rescue this program. Considering that the States are bearing the major share of this burden for this program and that a number of them are waiting to proceed, any delay in implementing it would be false economy.

Our New Jersey Department is particularly pleased that their State is among the very first participants in the program. I am sending Commander John Cramer a copy of this letter as a means of advising him of the instrumental part you played in keeping this program alive.

FRANCIS W. STOVER,
Director, National Legislative Service,
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the
United States.

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE CONDUCTS VITAL STUDY OF BANK OWNERSHIP

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McGRATH] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, the Domestic Finance Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee currently is conducting a most vital study into the ownership of the Nation's commercial banks. This study, I am convinced, will be a valuable tool for the Congress when it considers banking legislation in the future.

Today's Wall Street Journal carries an excellent article by Norman C. Miller outlining the progress of this study to date. I insert this article in the RECORD at this point and commend it to my colleagues:

PATMAN SPURS HOUSE PANEL BANKING STUDY—TRUST DEPARTMENTS AMONG MAIN TARGETS

(By Norman C. Miller)

WASHINGTON.—The banking industry is facing a wide-ranging Congressional investigation spearheaded by its old foe, Chairman PATMAN (D., Texas) of the House Banking Committee.

The investigation has the primary aim of unearthing abuses in the operations of bank trust departments. But Mr. PATMAN also promises to delve deeply into the "major problems" of whether bank ownership is overly "concentrated" and "if, and to what extent, unsavory elements have infiltrated commercial banks" by gaining stock control.

The investigation is just getting under way and Mr. PATMAN doesn't expect to disclose results at public hearings until after the November elections. But, in a document circulated within the committee, Mr. PATMAN says an initial inquiry already has turned up "... data which shows that a major Eastern bank has control, through the device of controlling the voting power of bank stock held in its trust department, of large percentages of the outstanding stock in several other competitor banks in its area. We also have information to indicate that it is a widespread practice for trust departments of commercial banks to hold in their trust accounts a large percentage of the outstanding stock in their own banks."

COMMITTEE REVOLT AVERTED

The internal committee document, signed by Mr. PATMAN, didn't name the "major Eastern bank" or any other bank.

The information produced by Mr. PATMAN's initial survey has proved sufficiently interesting, however, to help subdue a threatened revolt within the Banking Committee over the methods used by the chairman when he quietly launched the investigation several weeks ago.

At that time, Mr. PATMAN asked brokerage firms, bank trust departments, insurance companies and others for the names of persons for whom they held bank stocks in trust. The intent of this move was to compile a full list of bank owners as a base for the investigation.

Several of those receiving the request objected, however, and Mr. PATMAN then subpoenaed the information. The subpoenas, issued on Mr. PATMAN's sole order, led to a protest by 12 of the Banking Committee's 25 members that the chairman was proceeding in a high-handed fashion. The objecting members threatened an attempt to repudiate the subpoenas.

But late last week, members of the panel's domestic finance subcommittee, which is handling the investigation under Mr. PATMAN's direction, voted 7 to 4 in favor of the chairman's subpoena action. This vote of confidence has ended committee infighting over the investigation, at least for the time being; barring other unforeseen roadblocks, the vote assures that Mr. PATMAN will be able to get a full list of bank stockholders.

TRUST DEPARTMENTS ARE TARGET

At this stage, Mr. PATMAN seems most concerned about possible abuses by bank trust departments, which he says have custody of more than \$150 billion in assets. He maintains that "banks frequently administer their use (of trust holdings) with broad discretionary powers. The very magnitude of these holdings can lead to situations and practices which are inconsistent with the public interest."

Several aspects of bank trust operations "urgently require intensive study and hearings," Mr. PATMAN asserts, to determine "what, if any, remedial legislation is required." Among them:

Whether there should be limits on "the size, extent, concentration, and use of assets which may be held in a fiduciary capacity by any bank."

Whether banks should be required to disclose "all facts in connection with trust practices."

Whether a law is needed "to prevent stifling of competition by banks which are in a position to extend preferential treatment—for example, through discriminatory loans to businesses in which their trust departments have substantial investments."

Whether banks should be barred from "showing favoritism in the purchase and sale of securities. Such action could limit competition and has serious antitrust and other implications."

Whether new safeguards are needed to protect beneficiaries of trust estates "against abuse or neglect of the highest standard of fiduciary duties by bank trustees."

Whether stricter laws should be imposed to guard against conflict of interest that may arise when bank directors or officers are directors, officers or shareholders of other businesses, particularly businesses in which a bank's trust department has a "substantial investment."

PATMAN'S 1963 REPORT

Early in 1963, just before he took over as chairman of the House Banking Committee, Mr. PATMAN issued a lengthy report charging widespread control of commercial banks by other commercial banks, as well as by other financial institutions such as insurance companies. The information was gathered while he was chairman of the House Small Business Committee, from which he transferred to the banking post. In the report, Rep. PATMAN argued there was "a network of links" among banks and other institutions through common stockholdings and loans secured by bank stocks.

That earlier report, according to Rep. PATMAN, was based on information gathered at his request by the Federal Reserve System on its 200 largest member banks. He termed it a report on "chain banking," maintaining that "links are found particularly in such financial centers as Hartford, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. "Certain of these links," he added, "center in insurance companies, others in savings banks and still others in nominee holdings of large commercial banks." A nominee arrangement is a legal device used mainly by brokers and bank trust departments to simplify the transfer of securities.

On issuing the report, Mr. PATMAN said the House Banking Committee would consider legislation "to correct any abuses" that may arise from practices described in it. No such specific legislation has as yet resulted from the report.

POLISH MILLENNIUM STAMP

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, during this anniversary year, marking 1,000 years of Christianity in Poland, the issuance of a Polish millennium stamp on July 30 is most appropriate to the significance of the observance. The entire Polish community is grateful to our Postmaster General, Lawrence F. O'Brien, for making this stamp possible.

This morning I was privileged to be among those invited to attend the unveiling of the design of the millennium commemorative postage stamp. Postmaster General O'Brien made some inspiring comments at this unveiling, with respect to the importance of this stamp. Under leave to extend my remarks, these comments are included below:

REMARKS BY POSTMASTER GENERAL LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN, AT THE UNVEILING CEREMONY OF THE POLISH MILLENNIUM STAMP, POSTMASTER GENERAL'S RECEPTION ROOM, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1966

Today I am happy to join with members of the Congress and leaders of our Polish-American community in unveiling a postage stamp that is both important in itself, and important in what it represents.

This stamp is important in itself because of its excellent design, by prominent Milwaukee artist Edmund Lewandowski, and because it will serve as a silent messenger reminding many millions of people both here and abroad that Poland's history is a long history, a proud history, and a history that clearly reflects Poland's important role as a bridge between the cultures of East and West.

The stamp is also important because it is one more proof that we live in a society and under a form of government that responds, and actively seeks to respond, to the wishes of the people. American postage stamps provide a panorama of our people, their aspirations, their activities, their achievements. Our stamps affirm what Americans admire; and they are an admirable expression of what we affirm.

This stamp owes its being not to some arbitrary decision by government, taken in isolation from public sentiment, but because of a great groundswell of opinion that commemoration of the birth of the Polish nation and of Poland's adoption of Christianity 1000 years ago was a worthy and highly appropriate historical event for commemoration on a United States postage stamp.

In asking all Americans to join in celebrating the Polish Millennium, President Johnson said that "... love for national independence and for the basic rights of man still lies deep in the hearts of the Polish people." It is fitting and proper that this stamp serves to remind the world that this love has behind it a tradition of ten centuries, and that through invasion, foreign domination, struggle, partition, this tradition has been tempered and made strong in the furnace of adversity.

During the past two years we have received an unusually large number of requests and appeals to honor, through the issuance of a commemorative stamp, the Millennium of Poland's bonds with the Western world. These appeals came in many ways, from many voices. They came from private citizens. They came from leading members of Congress from both political parties, not alone from Congressmen of Polish descent, but from men who represent a cross section of America. The requests came also from philatelic circles and from Polish-American

communities and organizations throughout the Nation.

Certainly, we should stress that this stamp will also serve to remind the people of Poland that we treasure that part of our heritage that has come to us through our millions of American sons and daughters of Poland.

I am proud and happy that this greatest anniversary of the Polish people occurs during my term as Postmaster General, and that I have the opportunity through unveiling this stamp to join with so many admirers of Poland here and throughout the world in saluting this great people.

VEHICLE SAFETY

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, the whole Nation must be appalled by the highway death record of the recent Memorial Day weekend.

Congress has been airing the problems through its committee work on auto safety features or the lack thereof.

In the interest of these very important discussions, I wish to submit for the record the attached address by Edwin W. Parkinson before the 46th Pennsylvania Automotive Association annual convention on May 24, 1966:

VEHICLE SAFETY

(By Edwin W. Parkinson, general manager, Pennsylvania Automotive Association, before 46th Pennsylvania Automotive Association annual convention, Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford, Pa., May 24, 1966)

Ladies and Gentlemen. All of us are deeply concerned about highway safety, about the 1,000 people being killed on our nation's highways every week, about the need for more and better highways, expanded driver education, more state and local police, the continued effort on the part of automobile manufacturers to incorporate every conceivable safety feature they can in every car or truck that is built, and certainly we feel the need for a great deal more active interest on the part of the general public in all of these areas of highway safety.

This concern is not one born out of recent public hearings in Washington or caused by irresponsible statements made by persons not qualified to even speak on the subject. Our concern can be transmitted into proven accomplishments attained over a period of many years and never would we downgrade the high integrity of PAA by perpetrating a cruel hoax on the public through dramatic but unsound and untrue statements.

Our purpose here today in this convention of automobile dealers, representing the largest association of its kind in the world, is to let the people of Pennsylvania know we do not condone the implications made by some U.S. Senators and others and we want our 13,000,000 people to know what has been done for them in Pennsylvania, what is being done now and what we hope to see done in the future.

It is a tragic situation, in my opinion, when a few people can banty a subject like highway safety around and blow it up all out of proportion and mislead the public into thinking the cars we have for sale now and those they are driving are not safe.

It is interesting to note that one of the Senators leading the recent hearings does not even have a motor vehicle inspection program in his home state, but it is pretty easy to cast disparaging remarks against a machine that cannot go to the polls and cast a vote.

We have no intention of becoming engaged in a verbal battle on the pros and cons of what has been said but now that the public has been aroused and they are showing an interest in the subject, we want them to know the true facts. We hope they will not only be reassured but will support the many programs that are available and prepare themselves to shoulder the true responsibility for eliminating most of the highway accidents.

Let's take a look first at the automobile since it seems to be the focal point of interest.

This is a machine that has been engineered, designed and tested over and over again with safety not only in mind, but with new and improved safety features built into every new model.

To impress this upon our own Legislature, I have taken members of our House and Senate to Detroit, where they have visited the multimillion dollar research and development centers and the extensive proving grounds. They have seen first hand the huge amount of time, effort and expense involved in research, design and testing even the smallest items of an automobile.

There will be safety improvements in the 1967 models just as there have been improvements in every model manufactured since the first one was built, and there will be more on the '68s and '69s and so on through the years.

We are not standing still and you can bet that Detroit never has and never will stand still and we don't need anyone in Washington to tell us what to do. I would far rather put my faith in engineers in Detroit than the politicians in Washington.

The recent announcement that 8.7 million cars, manufactured since 1960 were defective was released in such fashion by our critics that the public has been misled into believing these cars were unsafe. It was not adequately disclosed these voluntary adjustments and corrections were made to improve the efficiency of the vehicles and assure their satisfactory performance, and were not primarily related to safety.

One would assume our legislators, before issuing such sweeping statements about the reliability of the products of our nation's leading contributor of taxes and employment, would seriously consider the likelihood of a disastrous effect on our economy. The automobile's contribution to our national well-being is far from a myth.

One business in six is automotive.

The more than 33,000 franchised dealers in the U.S. employ approximately 700,000 people.

As an industry, over 12,000,000 U.S. workers are employed in the manufacture, distribution, maintenance or commercial use of vehicles.

Last year the dealers' payroll alone amounted to nearly 4 billion dollars. Additionally, they spent another \$376 million for advertising in their local communities.

Now, what have we done in Pennsylvania and why can your customers buy new or used cars from you with confidence?

Back in 1947 your PAA Safety Committee was established on a statewide basis and its 75 members have met in Harrisburg twice a year, every year since and we have conducted about 150 meetings for our inspecting mechanics twice a year during the past 19 years.

The obligation of our Safety Committee is to study and propose automotive safety

improvements—in every aspect, from building the cars to constructing the highways.

Its members and their predecessors have been prime movers—in behalf of PAA—in virtually every safety development in the automotive field in Pennsylvania for nearly half a century.

Let me make it clear that we are not the authorities, just the spokesmen. The authorities are back home, under the hoods of thousands of our customers' cars, at the administrative desks in the State Capitol, and sitting in the halls of the Legislature.

We are merely the spokesmen for a system of automobile inspections that was initiated in Pennsylvania 37 years ago—in 1929. It is a system unsurpassed by any state in the nation, and equalled by few.

We also speak for the Pennsylvania system of driver education, which now gives schools \$35 for each trainee; and a vital part of this program is the 973 cars loaned to Pennsylvania schools by our dealers and their manufacturers. Today, out of the 141,000 who are old enough to qualify, 100,500 high school students are getting credits for some form of driver education—including 68,861 undergoing actual driver instruction.

This committee also speaks for legislation signed just a few weeks ago by Governor Scranton which upgrades specifications for brake lining in Pennsylvania cars.

We speak for legislation passed in the last session of the General Assembly which tightens the inspection and use of reconditioned tires.

We speak for an ever-improving system of drivers' license suspensions; and for a system which requires incompetent drivers, convicted of road offenses—at any age—to attend driving classes.

We speak for a system under which privately-operated driver training schools are licensed and supervised by the State Department of Public Instruction.

In Pennsylvania, we have a "fix-proof" system for traffic summonses issued by our State Police; our automobile salesmen and sales executives are now being licensed and the entire industry thereby achieves a new level of integrity.

In every new car sold in this state, the prototypes of headlamps, tail lights, reflex reflectors, brake hose and dozens of other items involving safeness have been laboratory-tested—under the Commonwealth's supervision and by an independent firm—before the manufacturer may deliver in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania is a state committed to forge ahead with a \$10 billion, 10-year program of highways improvement; each year hundreds of miles of obsolete, treacherous roads are being eliminated as main, heavily-trafficked-death-dealing-highways.

The core of these programs—I think we all can agree—is the Pennsylvania system of Motor Vehicles Inspection. Down through the years motor vehicle inspection has been refined and improved. Today, used car buyers from other states compete vigorously for automobiles that carry the current Pennsylvania inspection sticker—which, they boast, adds 25 to 50 dollars in value to the car.

Consequently, it is the hope and our wish at PAA that the Representatives and the Senators on the respective commerce committees of Congress will give extensive consideration to Pennsylvania's highway safety program.

In their study of the President's proposals and other legislation in this field, the Congress can derive major benefits—and a workable knowledge of successful achievements in this field—through a visit to this state.

Any realistic appraisal of Pennsylvania's motor vehicle inspection system will clearly demonstrate its value in reducing accidents, across the nation.

Without in any way posing as experts in automobile design for safety, we take this realistic view: that mechanical failure—in Pennsylvania, at least—is a minimal factor in the cause of accidents. Although accident records are not privileged, Congressional interviews with both our State Police and our mechanics will bear out this point, conclusively.

The major responsibility for lethal accidents must lie in three areas:

With driver carelessness;
With mechanical obsolescence in states where there is no continuing check for potential equipment failure;

And, with treacherous stretches of highway.

Mandating a minimum system of motor vehicle inspections will require a full measure of political fortitude by the members of Congress. Understandably, it is far more expedient to shake a finger at Detroit than it is to impress the Congressional will on the state legislatures back home.

But motor vehicle inspection is a tried and tested system. It works in Pennsylvania. It has made Pennsylvania cars the safest in the world. It will work elsewhere in the nation. It can, and should be a state function. It is a system which can be installed, implemented and administered—as has been done in Pennsylvania—at a charge by the state of 10 cents per sticker, twice a year.

We do not oppose federal legislation designed to establish safety standards for vehicle, highways and all the related aspects of our industry and the utilization of its products, provided it is prepared and administered with the advice and counsel of state officials and representatives of our industry who have had long and practical experience in these matters. We don't favor the appointment of a "czar" to set the standards for our industry, its products, their manufacture or distribution, and we will strongly oppose any such proposal.

The ultimate solution of the traffic accident problem requires action in many directions. The logical approach is to take politics out of the current agitation and recognize that only the sincere cooperation of numerous interested agencies will improve the situation.

Twenty-nine states still do not have laws requiring periodic motor vehicle inspection. Without compulsory inspection, no one knows how many unsafe vehicles, because of owner neglect, are operating on our highways. A crusade for periodic motor vehicle inspection in every state should be the basis for an objective approach to the problem.

Broader driver education programs, not only for high school students but for adults as well, are needed everywhere. Stronger driver licensing requirements with periodic reexaminations, more uniform traffic laws, more trained enforcement personnel and stiffer penalties for traffic violations could contribute immeasurably to improvement in our traffic accident picture.

We call upon all concerned to take positive action toward bringing into the current traffic safety campaign a sensible, aggressive, balanced attack on the real fundamental reasons for the traffic accident and fatality record which all Americans deplore.

HON. FULLER WARREN, FLORIDA'S GREAT LEADER IN THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY, BROTHERHOOD, AND DEMOCRACY

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimously consent that the gentleman from

Florida [Mr. PEPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, one of the men who has nobly held aloft the light of democracy in Florida and in the Nation from his youth when he was a college leader, as a member of the House of Representatives in the Florida Legislature, as Governor of Florida from 1948 to 1953, until the present time when he has acted as a distinguished member of the Florida and American Bar, and civic leader in Miami, is the Honorable Fuller Warren.

Fuller Warren has never forgotten the struggles of his youth to gain an education and an honorable place in the life of his State. Hence he has been sympathetic to the struggles of other people to make their way along the highway of life which many of them find a rugged route.

Fuller Warren made Florida an able, forward-looking and dynamic Governor. He left an imperishable imprint of his great vision for Florida and his forceful administration on the economic, educational, and political and spiritual life of Florida. Now he is loved and honored throughout the State for the warmth of his heart, the charm of his personality, and his inimitable wit.

I recently chanced upon a column former Governor Warren wrote for the Miami News in the 1964 campaign for the presidency. This letter from our former Governor is so strong a statement for the principles of Christianity, brotherhood, and democracy, that I thought it particularly appropriate at this time when the White House Conference on Civil Rights is in progress, that these moving words of former Governor Warren be made available to the Members of the Congress and those who shall read this RECORD. Hence, Mr. Speaker, I ask that Governor Warren's letter to the Miami News in the fall of 1964 appear following my remarks in the body of the RECORD.

The universal brotherhood of all mankind first was proclaimed nearly 2,000 years ago by an unemployed Carpenter. This doctrine made very slow progress during 1,700 years thereafter. A few men, "booted and spurred, rode the backs" of their fellow men. Governments were run by kings and their accomplices, chiefly for their own benefit.

The masses were serfs or slaves, and government was administered so as to keep them in serfdom or slavery (poverty and ignorance).

The masses were so brutalized by their masters that the life expectancy of the average person was less than 30 years. (In the U.S., life expectancy is about 70 years.) Poverty, sickness, ignorance, and cruelty was the fate of all but a very few people. Nearly 200 years ago the first government to be founded on the principle of the brotherhood of man came into being by the Declaration of Independence and by the U.S. Constitution.

This government is well on the way toward affording all its citizens equal opportunity.

Next November, the people of this government will decide whether to let it continue to expand opportunity for all its citizens,

or to turn its control over to a few medieval-minded men who yearn for a sort of 20th century serfdom for the rest of us.

Let's not let them do the latter.

FULLER WARREN,
Miami.

MEETING THE GROWING NEEDS OF OUR CITIZENS—REMARKS ON THE PROPOSED SENIOR ACTIVITY CENTER AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT AND THE COMMUNITY RECREATION SERVICE ACT

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, last session I introduced two bills—H.R. 4409 and H.R. 4410—which deal with the establishment of service centers and recreation facilities in communities across this Nation. The activities provided for under these two bills could go far in meeting the growing needs of our communities in providing services and recreation for all of its citizens, particularly those with special problems.

The first of these bills—H.R. 4409—is aimed specifically at the older American and is entitled the "Senior Activity Center and Community Service Act." Briefly, it provides grants to States and communities to assist in the construction and operation of senior citizens centers and programs of activities in keeping with growing needs of older citizens.

The bill would provide a small amount to train personnel needed to administer and carry out these programs—not more than 5 percent of the total appropriation—and would concentrate its efforts on construction and operation of centers and programs of education, recruiting, and training of the elderly for community service.

Its activities would cover a broad range, providing recreational, educational, cultural, and community service activities during the day; emphasizing continued individual development of its participants to help them meet the challenges and problems of later years; opening new vistas and interests in retirement years to counteract the rigidity of old age; creating a supportive environment of friends with common interests and problems; providing a medium through which the elderly can continue to participate and serve in his community; and, generally, serving as a rallying point around which the capabilities and resources of the elderly can gather and be dispersed.

There is a great and growing need for such legislation, especially in light of our increasing elderly population, its high level of ability and vitality, its improved health, the trend toward earlier and enforced retirement, and its heavy burden of empty hours and years of leisure. Such centers and their programs will provide an outlet for the en-

ergies and talents that vigorous active older citizens command.

We have recently paid a great deal of attention to the older American and his problems, as our legislative record over the past several sessions clearly indicates. And this legislation fills some of the remaining gaps in services that we can offer to this age group.

The Older Americans Act was the first to deal with the problem that my bill confronts. It provides grants for community planning and coordination of programs, for demonstrations in the field of aging, for training personnel, and for operating centers for the aged. It is a landmark for the aged; yet, it doesn't have the scope which my bill would have.

Funds are very scarce, for example, for implementing such centers, for taking them beyond the planning stage. This bill would provide those funds necessary for construction. It is less interested in research than in action—as is indicated by the provision which limits funds for training personnel to 5 percent of the total appropriation. These funds will act in the communities and go directly and principally to benefit older citizens.

I feel strongly that the Federal Government has a responsibility in this area—in providing the means through which its older citizens can continue to lead active, productive, and full lives beyond retirement. As things stand now, the Nation is losing the energies and talents of millions of older Americans merely because there are no facilities for their use and no programs which can, on a large scale, channel their capacities.

I believe that the passage of the Senior Activity Center and Community Service Act could go a long way toward meeting these needs.

My other bill—H.R. 4410—provides for the establishment of a Community Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Service would provide a clearinghouse for information to assist communities in determining and meeting the rapidly expanding needs for wholesome recreation services; it would offer technical and advisory assistance; it would coordinate public and private efforts in planning for such services; it would conduct research, studies, and surveys to appraise existing public services; it would assist in training recreation personnel; and it would arrange for demonstrations and research in recreation through grants to interested public or nonprofit agencies.

The legislation could be particularly useful in developing and encouraging the availability of recreational facilities for such problem groups as the retarded, the handicapped, and the elderly. All too often, in the prevailing scarcity of recreational facilities in communities, these special groups are completely ignored. Their needs would require special consideration and careful planning—and this need has generally been left unfulfilled in places where even facilities for the young and the active have been inadequate.

As our population is increasing and as it spreads over the land, and as our

leisure time grows with the advances of technology, our need for recreational facilities is burgeoning. Estimates indicate that, by the end of the century, our needs for outdoor recreational facilities will at least treble and could conceivably increase tenfold.

Now is the time for us to devote careful study to meeting these needs. The creation of a Community Recreation Service will also serve the invaluable function of focusing public attention on this problem.

Both of these bills, I feel, serve the purpose of serving the people in most effective ways. The problems that leisure time create—for those who are retired, for those who are handicapped, for the retarded, and for the average citizen—will grow and not diminish in the years ahead. It is essential that we begin making more adequate provisions for the use of that time and that we encourage our communities to think and plan for the best ways in which they can serve their citizens. Both these bills provide frameworks for this kind of action. I would hope that they will be considered positively by the Congress.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS THREATEN DEMONSTRATIONS FOR RIGHTS

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FARBERSTEIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, in our preoccupation with the discrimination suffered by our Negro minority in this country—a preoccupation that is quite justified, I need not add—we have tended to overlook the discrimination suffered by Americans of Latin extraction. I have, on many occasions, pointed out to Congress the plight of Puerto Ricans residing in the United States. Many of them are my constituents and I know their problems intimately. These problems occupy much of my attention. I believe that we in New York, where the majority of Puerto Ricans living in the continental United States are concentrated, are making some progress in wiping out bias against these excellent citizens. I would like to report more dramatic progress, but we are going forward.

I must concede that we in the East tend to overlook the problems of another segment of Spanish-Americans, those whose origins lie across our southern border in Mexico. Mexican-Americans call themselves the "invisible minority" because they have suffered unnoticed. Perhaps this is a testimony to their stoicism. Perhaps it is testimony to our indifference—and we in the East are to blame for our insensitivity to this situation.

There was recently brought to my attention a dispatch which indicates that Mexican-Americans may no longer be content to remain "invisible." I can scarcely blame them. They have a right

to cry out for justice. They have earned, by their American citizenship as well as by their manifold contributions to this Nation, the rights that every other citizen possesses. I ask my colleagues, from every section of the Nation, to take note of this dispatch and to take account of the warning it contains. Our country will not have fulfilled its destiny until every American, whatever his color or origin, is treated as an equal.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS THREATEN DEMONSTRATIONS FOR RIGHTS

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—The five million Mexican-Americans in the United States will begin marching and demonstrating on a national scale unless the federal government provides them with equal educational and employment opportunities, Mexican-American leaders warned yesterday.

"In spite of our number, we are America's invisible minority because we have not demonstrated. Because we have not cried out when we have been abused and exploited, we have been ignored," Houston Municipal Judge Alfred J. Hernandez said.

Judge Hernandez spoke at a press conference prior to an evening gathering of some 400 Mexican-American leaders to honor the 50 Mexican-American delegates who walked out on a federal equal employment conference in Albuquerque, N.M., last month. The commission's own hiring practices were discriminatory, the delegates charged.

He was joined by Miguel Montes of San Fernando, Calif., president of the Latin American civic association.

DUAL CULTURE

Mr. Montes said: "The Mexican-American with his dual culture and dual language should be making a major contribution to this great nation. But instead, he is asked to work the crops and keep his mouth shut; to do the jobs that are a little too dirty for anyone else to do."

Mr. Montes is the first Mexican-American appointed to the California State Board of Education, having been given the job two months ago by Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

Another speaker was county commissioner Albert Pena of San Antonio, Texas., the national president of the Political Association of Spanish-speaking Organizations. He said that in his home city of 800,000, more than half of which are Mexican-Americans, there are 107,000 illiterates, 90 percent of Mexican descent.

POLITICAL UNITY

The national president of the American GI Forum, a Mexican-American veterans' organization, Augustine Flores of Riverside, Calif., said in response to a question regarding political unity: "The answer is right here. We're all here together and we're all working for the same goal: full participation of five million Mexican-Americans in our society."

They sought a meeting with President Johnson and were planning to send a telegram to the president signed by all 400 delegates to the evening unity banquet.

Most major Mexican-American organizations have sent delegates to the unity rally, which was organized in support of the March walkout.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL AVIATION ACT

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. MACKAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to amend section 609 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to modify the procedures with respect to amendment, suspension, and revocation of certain certificates by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

The intent of the bill is to remove what many commercial airline pilots consider to be an inequity in that as the law now stands it permits the FAA to be in the position of prosecutor, judge, and jury. This bill would in no way lessen the power of the Administrator to take action where there is incompetency, or habitual or willful violation of Federal Air Regulations, but it would prevent arbitrary and unjust use of the Agency's power.

I believe this bill deserves favorable consideration and that if it is passed it will contribute to the morale of the men who are charged with the safety of more and more of our citizens.

The text of the bill follows:

A bill to amend section 609 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to modify the procedures with respect to amendment, suspension, and revocation of certain certificates by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 609 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1429) is amended by striking out the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "If, as a result of any such reinspection or reexamination of a civil airman, he determines that, because of incompetency, or habitual or willful violation of the Federal Air Regulations, or criminal conduct of a nature which might affect the certificate holder's exercise of the privileges of his certificate, safety in air commerce or air transportation and the public interest requires, the Administrator may issue an order amending, modifying, suspending, or revoking, in whole or in part, any type airman's certificate, production certificate, airworthiness certificate, air carrier operating certificate, or air navigation facility certificate, or air agency certificate. If, as a result of any such reinspection or reexamination of other than a civil airman, he determines that safety in air commerce or air transportation and the public interest requires, the Administrator may issue an order amending, modifying, suspending, or revoking, in whole or in part, any type certificate, production certificate, airworthiness certificate, air carrier operating certificate, air navigation facility certificate, or air agency certificate."

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GIAIMO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to represent, as the Third District Representative from the State of

Connecticut, a company whose name is known throughout the Nation and which celebrates this year its centennial anniversary. The name "Winchester" is as much a part of Americana as the westward movement is of American history.

Winchester-Western, which today is a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., was founded at New Haven, Conn., by Oliver Fisher Winchester, in 1866 as the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. The success of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., was based upon its introduction and mass production of the first practical repeating rifle which gained an important place in the opening and settling of the western frontiers of this continent soon after the Civil War.

The early Winchesters became so popular and prevalent that the name literally became synonymous with rifle.

Famous users of Winchesters often referred to their favorites with affection: Col. W. F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody called his Winchester model 73, "The Boss." Teddy Roosevelt referred to his model 1895, which he carried with him on his famous African safari, "My Medicine Gun."

From the very early days of its existence, Winchester has been a leading supplier of arms to our Government and its allies. As early as 1878, Winchester was delivering firearms to the Navy, and in 1895, 15,000 muskets were produced, many of which were used during the Spanish-American War. When World War I came, \$13 million was spent by Winchester to provide the facilities to supply the Allied Powers, and it was just 17 days after America's entry into that war that the company began production of the Enfield rifle.

By the war's end, the company had produced more than 545,000 Enfields and 458,000 bayonets for our own forces, plus 47,000 Browning rifles and 19,000 riot-guns and over half a billion cartridges. In addition, more than 500,000 rifles were produced for the rest of the allies. During World War II, once again the Winchester-Western plants were converted into giant arsenals of defense. From 1940 to 1945, a total of 513,582 U.S. rifles M-1—the Garand—were produced; the company also developed and then produced during the same period, 818,059 caliber .30 M-1 carbines. Also manufactured were 116,587 miscellaneous rifles and shotguns and over 15 billion rounds of various ammunition.

Since World War II, Winchester-Western has continued its military defense effort through the Korean conflict, the cold war emergencies, and the present Vietnam situation by being one of the chief sources of supply of the M-14 rifle and continuing to produce cartridges for the United States and its NATO partners. It has also undertaken millions of dollars of research to further advance our Nation's small-arms technology.

Winchester-Western's contribution to America has not only been in contributing to the wherewithal which enabled our early settlers to survive the rigors of the early frontier and our Armed Forces to fend off aggressive nations, but in addition, it has been a leader in providing to

sportsmen everywhere the products and equipment required to pursue their desire for outdoor adventure, recreation and competition. Winchester sporting rifles, shotguns and ammunition have become world renowned as of the end of 1965, 17½ million sporting firearms had been shipped from the Winchester plant. Winchester, too, has taken an active place in wildlife conservation—it has a department devoted to just that with the 700-acre Nilo Farms being the Nation's most famous shooting preserve. More recently, it has organized to encourage public shooting centers where shooting enthusiasts can enjoy their sport in the same way that golfers and bowlers can enjoy theirs.

Today Winchester-Western has four major business operations: arms and ammunition; public shooting centers; Ramset—fastening and allied tools for the maintenance and construction industries—and Associated Products, including solid propellants for military and commercial use and other specialized products. The company employs approximately 10,000 persons throughout the world. The headquarters and the firearms plant are in New Haven, Conn., with additional major plants in East Alton, Ill.; Cobourg, Ontario; Anagni, Italy, and a soon-to-be-com-

pleted ammunition plant in Geelong, Australia.

I take this opportunity on its centennial anniversary to extend my congratulations to Winchester-Western, which has played so significant a part in our country's geographical and economic development, its leisure time recreational activities, and in providing the weapons for its defense, and to wish the company continued success as it moves into its second century of dedicated service.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL: FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include tables.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years I have sent out a questionnaire covering major national issues to the people of the First Congressional District of Arkansas. I find that these observations, views, and opinions are most beneficial to me, even though the

responsibility of favoring or opposing legislative proposals belongs to me.

Especially is it gratifying to use this system of poll taking because I am also the beneficiary of obtaining the participant's views expressed in the form of comments written upon the ballot or on the back of it. Many times a question-by-question analysis was written, which offers a clear insight into the thinking of the person I am privileged to serve.

The tabulation of the latest poll has been completed and I am pleased to share with other Members the information contained in it. The response to the 76,000 questionnaires sent out is highly gratifying. This poll reflects an excellent cross section of opinion in the 15-county eastern Arkansas district. Farmers, bankers, wage earners, housewives, and people in all walks of life favored me with their replies to these questions. Arkansas newspapers printed copies of the questionnaires, which were clipped out by many people and mailed to me. Area radio stations publicized the questions and cooperated in the effort. The interest in their Government and the problems that face the Nation has resulted in a definitive and significant expression of opinion.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the results of the poll, as follows:

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
Do you favor—			
1. The 1964 law which pledged the United States, when requested, to assist our friends in southeast Asia in defense of their freedom and repel aggression?	68.8	19.6	11.6
2. The administration's handling of the Vietnam war?	36.4	58.5	5.1
3. Withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam?	15.5	74.6	9.9
4. Limited bombing of North Vietnam?	17.0	60.7	16.3
5. Greatly stepped up bombing of North Vietnam?	71.5	14.7	13.8
6. Blockading the port of Haiphong and stopping the flow of goods to North Vietnam from nations not involved in the war?	77.7	11.5	10.8
7. The President's recommendation to carry on the antipoverty projects at home at the same time we are fighting a war in Vietnam?	29.6	65.0	5.4
8. The President's plan for a worldwide war on poverty in the fields of health and education?	33.9	58.3	7.8
9. Selling agricultural commodities to Russia and its satellites?	33.6	56.4	10.0
10. What is known as the Great Society programs?	13.3	63.9	22.8
11. General Federal aid to elementary and secondary school education?	59.9	35.9	4.2
12. The passage of legislation curbing strikes in such industries as shipping, communications, and transportation?	69.0	22.4	8.6
13. An increase in the present \$1.25 per hour Federal minimum wage?	40.7	53.2	6.1
14. The minimum wage being extended to apply to agricultural workers?	41.1	52.7	6.2
15. Authority being placed in the Federal Government to enforce nondiscrimination in the selection of juries?	25.9	60.9	13.2
16. A constitutional amendment permitting prayer in public schools?	83.4	10.8	5.8
17. Stopping mail-order sales of guns?	48.0	44.5	7.5

NOTE.—The counting of the ballots of many thousands of constituents who participated in this poll was a difficult task requiring several weeks of work. The 76,000 questionnaires were mailed to postal patrons including boxholders and people who are served by city and rural carriers.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Veterinary Corps of the Army on its 50th anniversary.

The corps was first established June 3, 1916. The first veterinary officers of the corps were concerned mainly with the care of military animals and limited food inspection. Today the Army vet-

erinarian provides vital support to such modern-day programs as food inspection, preventive medicine, research and development and animal medical care.

In numerous research centers throughout the world, Army veterinarians participate in research of military biomedical problems and improvement of the soldier's ration.

Some are engaged in studies concerned with radiation preservation of foods, development of new dehydro-frozen products, and new techniques for laboratory analysis and field inspection of foods.

More are assigned as veterinary team members, along with other medical scientists, in the study of vital medical problems associated with nuclear energy, burn and wound surgery, defense against chemical and biological warfare, pathology and microbiology. Their efforts

in the latter fields are primarily directed to control of communicable and exotic diseases—to assist allied governments, protect military personnel overseas and help prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States.

Increased demands are being made for Army Veterinary research personnel, particularly in projects requiring the use of animals as models, whose reactions can be studied, interpreted and extrapolated, for their possible and predictable effects on man.

The soldier of today and tomorrow benefits immeasurably from these research efforts.

An article entitled "A Half Century of Veterinary Service in the Army," in the June 1 issue of the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, briefly describes the growth and ex-

tended activities of the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps during the last five decades.

I place this article in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, June 1, 1966]

A HALF CENTURY OF VETERINARY SERVICE IN THE ARMY

This June, Army veterinarians all over the world celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Army Veterinary Corps.

"In keeping pace with the progress of the last five decades, the Corps can claim its share of 'firsts' in improving the well-being of American and allied armed forces, as well as pioneering contributions to the world's food supply and human health", observed Brigadier General George A. Kuhn, Assistant to the Army Surgeon General for Veterinary Services.

Conceived in the Cavalry and born in war, the Corps has seen its mission considerably expanded to meet the changing times, shrinking world and complete mechanization of the Army.

"The days of horse-drawn transportation and 'bully' beef are gone", General Kuhn added. "Today the Army Veterinarian provides vital support to such modern-day programs as space feeding, laboratory animal medicine and irradiated foods. With its added dimensions, our profession uses the full scope of the veterinary sciences to prevent disease, protect life and promote the efficiency of the Army's most important possession—its troops."

When the Corps was established in 1916, the veterinary officer confined his activities to the care of military animals and to limited food inspection. Because his training in the medical sciences closely approximates that of the physician, it was soon recognized that he could assume more functions on the medical team—in addition to those then considered strictly veterinary in nature. His stature has grown, paralleling that of his civilian counterpart. Today he can be found in more than 24 countries of the world, carrying out services essential to the Army Medical Service and other agencies, such as the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, Civil Defense organizations, Peace Corps, Job Corps and American Embassies.

The Corps is composed of commissioned officers, each of whom holds a degree of veterinary medicine from an accredited college in the United States or Canada. The functions of these officers, ably assisted by their trained enlisted specialists, are directed toward four responsible areas of activity.

VETERINARY FOOD HYGIENE

The first of these tasks is that of safeguarding the health of troops from food-borne illnesses. Military food inspection is now a world-wide service which encompasses the hygienic and quality inspection of food products and sanitary inspection of the establishments which produce these items.

Food establishments in the fifty United States serve the Army veterinarian as his training ground. Each process, plant or problem he observes becomes a meaningful experience that serves to overcome a sanitation or production problem overseas.

In the United States, the armed forces accept the wholesomeness findings of Federal (and some State) food inspection agencies to the maximum extent for procurement inspection. In most overseas areas, similar agencies and acceptable standards do not exist and foods of all kinds are procured in many foreign lands, subject only to sanitary supervision of the Army Veterinary Corps.

In conducting ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections in these nations, many of the 40 or so diseases and conditions, for

which animal carcasses are condemned, are found to be quite prevalent. Practically all of the many milkborne diseases have been observed and many, which are seldom reported in this country, are commonplace in some areas where our troops are stationed. The establishment of tuberculosis-free dairy herds in Europe is but one of numerous achievements made by Army veterinarians in their efforts to set up sanitary sources of fresh milk, meat and other food supplies in Korea, Eritrea, Okinawa and other remote corners of the world.

History records, with embarrassing accuracy, that contaminated foods, principally beef "embalmed" in formaldehyde, caused more U.S. casualties in the Spanish-American War than did Spanish bullets. Significantly, there have been no serious or widespread outbreaks of disease, traceable to unwholesome foods of animal origin, reported in the Army since the formation of its Veterinary Corps.

Contributing only a very small part of American expenditures abroad—both in terms of dollars and personnel—the Army veterinarian reaps a rich harvest in international good-will. The value of this good-will is best realized by the vast increase in locally-procured supplies and the improved health and living conditions in those countries where our armed forces are on duty.

The close person-to-person contact that Army veterinarians have at the grass-roots level in these lands served as the basis for a 1961 entry in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which describes "a small Point-Four program conducted quietly and unostentatiously by the Veterinary Corps."

VETERINARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The veterinary officer is included in the modern team concept which welds together all of the medical sciences with the single objective of protecting and preserving human health. Medical officers are relieved of many environmental health problems as a result of reliance on veterinary skills in the recognition, cause, effect and control of zoonotic and food-borne diseases.

Animal disease prevention through immunization, treatment and quarantine, is an important part of military veterinary activity. In communicable disease control, the Army veterinarian provides diagnostic, food-testing and epidemiological services. Disease situations in foreign countries present greatly magnified problems because they may affect not only military effectiveness, but adjacent civilian communities and herds and flocks, producing military food supplies.

The veterinarian has proved invaluable as a member of Military Advisory Assistance Groups and Missions in allied countries, through his knowledge of food animals, agriculture and public health. He assists his professional counterparts in programs designed to improve the health and production of animal commodities in these underdeveloped countries. Other veterinarians wear the "Green Beret" as members of Special Forces units. They instill in their fellow-soldiers the importance of animals and food production to the indigenous people with whom they would be intimately associated.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The objective of veterinary medicine in military research is to provide assistance for all projects involving food or animals.

In numerous research centers throughout the world, Army veterinarians participate in research of military biomedical problems and improvement of the soldier's ration. Some are engaged in studies concerned with radiation preservations of foods, development of new freeze-dehydrated products, and new techniques for laboratory analysis or field inspection of foods.

More are assigned as veterinary team members, along with other medical scientists, in the study of vital medical problems associated with nuclear energy, burn and wound surgery, defense against chemical and biological warfare, pathology and microbiology. Their efforts in the later fields are primarily directed to control of communicable and exotic diseases—to assist allied governments, protect military personnel overseas, and prevent spread of such diseases in the United States.

The soldier of today and tomorrow will benefit immeasurably from these research efforts. Veterinary investigators in the Army developed the prototype vaccine against rinderpest, as well as improved antigens for serological diagnosis of leptospirosis. They discovered how the virus of equine encephalomyelitis was transmitted to man by insects and demonstrated the safety and value of tetanus toxoid in animals prior to its use in man. The list of 'firsts' could go on.

Throughout the world the demands for Army veterinary researchers are increasing, particularly in projects requiring the use of animals whose reactions can be studied, interpreted and extrapolated for their possible or predictable effects on man.

ANIMAL MEDICAL CARE

With the mechanization of the U.S. Army, the horse is no longer the important military animal.

Army veterinarians have focused considerably more attention on military dogs and laboratory animals as more and more demands are made for these animals. The demonstrated value of scout dogs and sentry dogs in Southeast Asia, as well as those used for guarding important defenses of our country, has expanded the role of these animals in modern warfare.

The sophistication attained by military medical research has placed a vital responsibility on the Army veterinarian who must provide healthy animals if data, meaningful to man, is to be derived from experiments performed on these animals. Several millions of laboratory animals of various species are used, annually, in military research diagnostic procedures. The Army veterinarians working in this area are concerned with the procurement, management and maintenance of these animals.

Other animals still come under the care of Army veterinary officers. When animals enter or leave a military command, they are under surveillance of the Corps to protect the health of the military community. In addition, the possibility cannot be overlooked that, under certain operational conditions, mounted or pack animals may again be pressed into action to meet critical terrain situations that are inaccessible to mechanized forces. This was the case during World War II when certain operations in Italy and in the China-Burma-India theatre hinged heavily on the ability of these animals to perform their mission. Even if our Army does not use these animals in the future, it may again be necessary to assist an ally in keeping its animal transport in operation or in assisting war-devastated countries in restoring livestock populations.

THE SECOND 50 YEARS

If there is one truth that appears to be self-evident, it is that the activities of the Army Veterinary Corps have become greatly diversified over the years. Proud as it is of its accomplishments, the Corps knows it cannot afford the luxury of dwelling too long in the past, as current veterinary responsibilities are expanding in both scope and size at an unprecedented rate.

At its Golden Anniversary, the Corps realizes its horizons have widened and its personnel are trained and ready to accomplish vital technical tasks in any corner of

the earth where our Army may be required to operate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. EDMONDSON, for Monday, June 6, on account of official business in district.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), beginning today and through June 20, 1966, on account of representative of House of Representatives at the World Forestry Congress in Madrid, Spain.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. QUIE (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY), for 30 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CONTE (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAWKINS (at the request of Mr. FUQUA) to include extraneous matter in his remarks made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. WOLFF.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HORTON.

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.

Mrs. MAY to include tables in her remarks on H.R. 14050 today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FUQUA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. LOVE.

Mr. ANNUNZIO.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina.

Mr. HOWARD.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2595. An act to place in trust status certain lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2948. An act to set aside certain lands in Montana for the Indians of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead

Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 10451. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain lands in the State of Colorado to the Department of Agriculture for recreation development, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10476. An act to retrocede to the State of Kansas concurrent jurisdiction over Haskell Institute; and

H.R. 12264. An act to declare that 99.84 acres of Government-owned land acquired for Indian administrative purposes is held by the United States in trust for the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 763. An act authorizing the President to proclaim the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 6, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2459. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2460. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the order suspending deportation in a certain case, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2461. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of aliens found admissible to the United States, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2462. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases authorizing admis-

sion of certain aliens, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2463. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the collection, publication, and sale of standard reference data; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Con. Res. 373. Concurrent resolution, Second Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln—Anniversary; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1569). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Con. Res. 532. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 565 and House Report No. 952 (89th Cong., 1st sess.); with an amendment (Rept. No. 1570). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Con. Res. 598. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing for the use of the Joint Economic Committee of additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings entitled "Recent Federal Reserve Actions and Economic Policy Coordination"; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1571). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Con. Res. 600. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing as a House document the pamphlet entitled "Our Flag"; with amendments (Rept. No. 1572). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Con. Res. 630. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 190 of the 89th Congress; with amendments (Rept. No. 1573). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 634. Concurrent resolution authorizing certain printing for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; with amendments (Rept. No. 1574). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 778. Resolution authorizing the printing of the prayers offered by the late Chaplain, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, doctor of divinity, at the opening of the daily sessions of the House of Representatives during the 89th Congress to the time of his demise; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1575). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 838. Resolution providing for the printing of certain proceedings in the House Committee on Banking and Currency; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1576). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 77. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings on supplemental foreign assistance for Vietnam for fiscal 1966; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1577). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 90. Concurrent resolution to authorize printing of additional copies of hearings; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1578). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 52.

Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of a veterans' benefits calculator; without amendment (Rept. No. 1579). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 579. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 973 on "River and Harbor, Beach Erosion, Flood Control Projects, and Water Supply," of the Committee on Public Works; without amendment (Rept. No. 1580). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 580. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings on H.R. 6991, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; without amendment (Rept. No. 1581). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 599. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing of the Constitution as a House document; without amendment (Rept. No. 1582). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 619. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of part 2 of the committee print entitled, "Conflicts Between the Federal Research Programs and the Nation's Goals for Higher Education"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1583). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 722. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Committee Print No. 1 of the Committee on Public Works on section-by-section analysis of H.R. 4, the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 and difference between H.R. 4 (89th Cong.) and H.R. 11946 (88th Cong.) as reported to the House of Representatives and S. 2782 (88th Cong.) as passed by the Senate; without amendment (Rept. No. 1584). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 723. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 539 by the Committee on Public Works on the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; without amendment (Rept. No. 1585). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 724. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings by the Committee on Public Works on the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; without amendment (Rept. No. 1586). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 782. Resolution authorizing reprinting of House Report No. 1219; without amendment (Rept. No. 1587). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 783. Resolution authorizing reprinting of House Report No. 1236; without amendment (Rept. No. 1588). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 794. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of part 1 of the committee print entitled, "Conflicts Between the Federal Research Programs and the Nation's Goals for Higher Education"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1589). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 795. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings entitled, "Conflicts Between the Federal Research Programs and the Nation's Goals for Higher Education"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1590). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 842. Resolution authorizing the printing of "U.S. Defense Policies in 1965" as a House document; without amendment (Rept. No. 1591). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 860. Authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report entitled "Interstate Commerce Commission Operations (Railroad Safety)"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1592). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. S. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate hearings on District of Columbia home rule; without amendment (Rept. No. 1593). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 79. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing for the use of the Joint Economic Committee of additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings entitled "Recent Federal Reserve Actions and Economic Policy Coordination"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1594). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 84. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the committee print entitled "Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Government—Second Supplement, January 10, 1966"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1595). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 86. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing for the use of the Joint Economic Committee of additional copies of its hearings entitled "20th Anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946, an Economic Symposium"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1596). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 91. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings on "U.S. Policy With Respect to Mainland China"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1597). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 70. Concurrent resolution authorizing the placing of a bust of Constantino Brumidi in the Capitol; without amendment (Rept. No. 1598). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 7315. A bill relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution; without amendment (Rept. No. 1599). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 13783. A bill to amend the acts of March 3, 1931, and October 19, 1962, relating to the furnishing of books and other materials to the blind so as to authorize the furnishing of such books and other materials to other handicapped persons; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1600). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PEPPER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 876. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 14019, a bill to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for the other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1601). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 877. Resolution pro-

viding for the consideration of H.R. 14025, a bill to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1602). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 878. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 14929, a bill to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for the other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1603). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HENDERSON: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. S. 2393. An act to authorize additional GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 positions for use in agencies or functions created or substantially expanded after June 30, 1965; with amendments (Rept. No. 1604). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 15089. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to estimate parity price for 1966; without amendment (Rept. No. 1605). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 15124. A bill to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 1606). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 15202. A bill to provide, for the period beginning on July 1, 1966, and ending on June 30, 1967, a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 1607). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 15416. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that all transportation furnished to members of the Armed Forces traveling in uniform on official leave, furlough, or pass shall be exempt from the tax on transportation of persons by air; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 15417. A bill to amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. EVERETT:

H.R. 15418. A bill to amend section 123(c) of title 28, United States Code, so as to transfer Haywood County from the western to the eastern division of the western district of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 15419. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 15420. A bill relating to the reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 15421. A bill to assist cities and States by amending section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to the authority of national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 15422. A bill to provide compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15423. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited sample drug products and other potentially harmful items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KIRWAN:

H.R. 15424. A bill to amend the act of September 30, 1961, with respect to the application of the antitrust laws to the televising by UHF stations of the games of certain professional sports teams and to enhance thereby the public's opportunity to witness these games and, further, to foster the continued growth of UHF television as needed for a truly nationwide and competitive broadcasting system; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KREBS:

H.R. 15425. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 15426. A bill to provide compensation to survivors of local law enforcement officers killed while apprehending persons for committing Federal crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15427. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a credit against tax for expenses incurred in making repairs or improvements to his residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACKAY:

H.R. 15428. A bill to amend section 609 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to modify the procedures with respect to amendment, suspension, and revocation of certain certificates by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 15429. A bill to amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to provide that a policeman or fireman who has social security coverage pursuant to State agreement as an individual employee and not as a member of a State or local retirement system may elect to terminate such coverage if he is subsequently required to become a member of such a retirement system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALKER of New Mexico:

H.R. 15430. A bill to authorize the establishment of a National Nuclear Museum; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 15431. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 15432. A bill to amend section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the naturalization of persons through active-duty service in the Armed Forces of the United States in Vietnam during combatant activities in Vietnam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOW:

H.R. 15433. A bill to provide financial and other aid, under the Housing Act of 1949 and related Federal programs, to encourage and assist in the preservation and maintenance of historic structures; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 15434. A bill to enlarge the home mortgage purchase authority which the Fed-

eral National Mortgage Association may exercise in its secondary market operations by increasing the amount of preferred stock which such Association may issue for delivery to the Secretary of the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H.R. 15435. A bill to provide that expenditures made in connection with certain structures and facilities in the city of Oklahoma City, Okla., may be counted as local grants-in-aid toward an urban renewal project in that city; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 15436. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from certain motor vehicles, to authorize a research and development program with respect to solid-waste disposal, and for other purposes," approved October 20, 1965 (79 Stat. 992), in order to provide for the disposal of junked automobiles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LANGEN:

H.R. 15437. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 15438. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 as it relates to those areas to be designated as redevelopment areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 15439. A bill providing a poverty area amendment; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 15440. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 15441. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Ohio; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 15442. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 15443. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 15444. A bill to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 15445. A bill to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.J. Res. 1155. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 1156. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TUTEN:

H.J. Res. 1157. Joint resolution to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. Con. Res. 671. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on National Service and the Draft; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H. Con. Res. 672. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on National Service and the Draft; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. Res. 879. Resolution for printing 2,000 additional copies of part I of "United States-South African Relations" for use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of of rule XXII,

485. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the restoration of the word of God to our public schools and institutions, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 15446. A bill for the relief of Edward de Butts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15447. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hatsue Taniguchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 15448. A bill for the relief of Michel Kessissoglou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 15449. A bill for the relief of Carlos Humberto Ritter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 15450. A bill for the relief of Dr. Mirjam Mathe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 15451. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Veritta Rebecca Barker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHISLER:

H.R. 15452. A bill for the relief of Ricardo Magsalin Eduvas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SICKLES:

H.R. 15453. A bill for the relief of Georgios Kaldis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELTNER:

H.R. 15454. A bill for the relief of Julio Domingo Hernandez, M.D.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 15455. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Huat Nio Tjio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

394. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mrs. Bernice Small and others, Lakewood, Calif., relative to proclaiming as subversive any party, organization, or association which is directly or indirectly influenced or financed by a foreign government, unfriendly to the United States of America, and to pass legislation defining as an act of treason membership in any organization which is formally designated as subversive, which was referred to the Committee on Un-American Activities.