The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. William G. Kalaidjian, minister, Bedford Park Congregational Church, New York, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we pause and look to Thee to bless this Senate session that Thy will may be done through the Members of this distinguished body, reflecting the highest hopes for a history that belongs to Thee.

Thou hast given our country blessings beyond our greatest dreams. We have richness in material goods and richness in human and spiritual values. Yet we confess, O God, we have not lived up to all that we should be nor to all that we can become.

May the shame in our Nation's home life; the tragedy of child abuse and neglect, where more children will die at the hands of those who are supposed to care for them; and all other childhood diseases combined, may this disgrace and our disregard of law that desecrates our land and disgraces our humanity, be changed.

Our Heavenly Father, we acknowledge that we have failed Thee and we have failed the blessing of freedom in our land. We have too long neglected our basic responsibilities, turning from Thee, providing instead a mind that fails to see first things last. Help us to be turned around in mind and spirit that we may abandon the lesser gods of materialism and false values, replacing them with the power of Thy love. Help our Nation to love itself more, and its people to love one another that we may fulfill our mutual destiny in Thee.

Gracious Father of our land, like Moses led his people through the wilderness under the new Commandments; like Christ led His people from death to life eternal in the resurrection; help this U.S. Senate to redeem the environment of our Nation in Thy spirit. Help them to lead our land out of the wilderness of the capability of illiteracy; help them to make our Nation more than an empty togetherness as we stand by seeing the liquidation of the treasures of our Nation's soul. As Thou dost call us to a better life, as the police of America patrol and watch our cities' streets, we pray Thy protection upon them; and we pray for the liberation of the social slums of our cities that make police necessary.

May the content of our character, the possession of religious values and the development of our divine-given talents become the basis for where we live, how we live and the kind of work we perform. Bless every race, creed, and national background of the American people, O God, and to Thy glory may the U.S. guide us in the name of Jesus who is the Lord of life we pray. Amen.

Riot Insurance

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.,
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1968

Mr. RODINO, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing, today, legislation designed to assist in meeting the mounting insurance crisis in our Nation's cities. The bill would provide relief to the inner city propertyholder who now finds it increasingly more difficult to obtain regular insurance coverage—indeed he is able to secure any protection at all. Though guaranteed reinsurance, insurance companies would be insulated from the potentially catastrophic losses that can accompany large-scale civil disorders.

This legislation encompasses the recommendations of the President's National Advisory Panel on Insurance in Riot-Affected Areas, which was chaired by the distinguished Governor of New Jersey, the Honorable Richard J. Hughes. Its implementation would launch a frontal attack on a serious national problem through the cooperative efforts of private insurers, the Federal government, and the Federal Government.
reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, April 24, 1968, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE
A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 908) designating the second Saturday in May of 1968 as National Fire Service Recognition Day, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 705) to assist veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served in Vietnam or elsewhere in obtaining suitable employment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED
The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 908) designating the second Saturday in May of 1968 as National Fire Service Recognition Day, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED
The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 705) to assist veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served in Vietnam or elsewhere in obtaining suitable employment, was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS
Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION
Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

ORDER OF BUSINESS
Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Byrd of Virginia in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING
Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1077, House Concurrent Resolution 655.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be stated by title.

The BILL CLERK. A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 655) recognizing the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. JANTSCH. Mr. President, it is significant that the Senate is today adopting House Concurrent Resolution 655 — of which I am the Senate cosponsor together with my colleague from New York — to commemorate the fact that 25 years ago the world was electrified by the news of the beleaguered and practically unarmed Jews of the Warsaw ghetto fighting the whole Nazi war machine. For on this date in May 1943, the Nazis forced 250,000 Jews into the Warsaw ghetto and killed thousands. This measure now before us expresses the sense of Congress "to recognize and acknowledge the world significance of the Warsaw ghetto uprising as a reaffirmation of the ineradicable determination to fight for freedom from oppression" and joins Congress in commemorating the 25th anniversary of the uprising.

Yet, as we mark this occasion, we feel moved also to protest a new wave of anti-Semitism in Poland. Of the once thriving Jewish community of 3,500,000 who lived in Poland before World War II, only a pitiful remnant of some 25,000 remain. At last report, 1 percent of Poland's population of 33 million — remain to be buffeted by what appears to be Government-encouraged anti-Semitism.

Fortunately, to its great credit the Catholic Church, which retains considerable influence with many Poles, has opposed the new anti-Semitic campaign. And individual Poles of good conscience have not bowed to the Polish Government's efforts to squeeze out of its national life its Jewish citizens. I believe it is essential for the United States to express its deep concern to the Polish Government regarding mounting incidents of anti-Semitism in that country and their dangerous implications for the future. Our Nation must register its protest according to our tradition and our history.

We who live in security and freedom must long remember and be inspired by those brave men and women of the Warsaw ghetto who, under such hopeless circumstances, died for freedom and dignity. Their resistance will remain forever a monument of light in a dark era of man's history.

I express my deep appreciation to the leadership of the House and of the Senate for allowing the concurrent resolution to be brought up today, the very day of the anniversary.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I rise in support of the concurrent resolution and wish to express my support of the sentiments expressed by my colleagues. At this time I also think it is appropriate for us to take note of recent indicators of anti-Semitism in Poland, and to encourage world opinion to protest against such practices. Transgressions of human rights require prompt action, lest they get out of hand and cause great suffering, as we have seen in our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 655) was agreed to.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL
Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Byrd, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on April 13, 1968, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 234) for the relief of James W. Adams and others.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED
As in executive session, the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of T. Nathan Churchhill to be postmaster at Washburn, Maine, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—EN-ROLLED BILLS SIGNED
A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

S. 10. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the vessel Ocean Delight, owned by Saul Zwecker, of Port Clyde, Maine, to be documented as a vessel of the United States with coastwise privileges.

S. 1089. An act to authorize the use of the vessel Annie B. in the coastwise trade.

S. 3135. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 by extending the authorization of appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and

H.R. 13844. An act to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE
As in executive session, the following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:
BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. EASTLAND:
S. 3383. A bill for the relief of Anthony Glorioso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EASTLAND (for himself, Mr. RANGEL of Texas, and Mr. Wynd of West Virginia):
S. 3381. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code, relating to highways, in order to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to obligate funds for payment after the completion of the Interstate System for an immediate additional program of construction to improve the Federal-aid primary system; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. EASTLAND when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MONDALE:
S. 3358. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act in order to provide for the mandatory inspection of all poultry and poultry products intended for human food, to prevent the adulteration of these products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MONDALE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. COOPER:
S. 3387. A bill for the relief of Reeva Singh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:
S. 3387. A bill for the relief of Concepcion D. Navajo;
S. 3388. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Greta Rieger Micol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODRIGUES BORGES:
S. 3389. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Pinto Amaral and his wife, Maria Rosa Amaral; and
S. 3391. A bill for the relief of Matilde Maria Antunes Goncalves Diogo Ferreira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:
S. 3388. A bill for the relief of Ab Mee Locke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREWER:
S. 3393. A bill for the relief of Kong Siong Hong, Lo Piu Kin, Man Ying Chi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3381—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO HIGHWAYS, TO IMPROVE FEDERAL AID TO PRIMARY SYSTEM

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Randolph], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Montoya], I introduce a bill for appropriate reference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3381) to amend title 23 of the United States Code, relating to highways, is as follows:

The bill (S. 3381) to amend title 23 of the United States Code, relating to highways, in order to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to obligate funds for payment after the completion of the Interstate System for an immediate additional program of construction to improve the Federal-aid primary system, introduced by Mr. EASTLAND (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, Senate Joint Resolution 81, Public Law 89-139, required the preparation of a report by the Department of Transportation detailing our Nation's highway needs.

The 1968 national highway needs report has been transmitted to Congress by Secretary Boyd. There is also available the record of a hearing conducted by the House Committee on Public Works on June 7, 1967. The testimony was presented by Hon. Eugene Johnson, President of the American Association of Highway Officials. The hearing record contains the expression of the American Association of State Highway Officials regarding the absolute necessity of continuing, without interruption, the Federal-aid highway program beyond the completion of the presently authorized Interstate System.

These valuable documents deal with a subject of paramount importance to our country and to our citizens and both the report and the record deserve our attention and consideration.

The report outlines the urgency of an improvement and modernization program for our primary and secondary systems and urban needs are prominently reviewed in the report.

Based upon a continuation of the highway trust fund until our pressing highway problems are solved, the study envisions a sweeping overhaul of the primary system. In Mississippi, where I introduce today would encourage these values and allow us to go forthwith a comprehensive highway modernization in anticipation of a reimbursement under the 73 to 25 formula which they would receive following the completion of the Interstate System.

Mr. President, I suggest that the Congress enter into a commitment with the States under which the States would receive reimbursement from the highway trust fund after the completion of the Interstate System.

A careful perusal of the several formulas used in the bill in the Senate report convinces me that a 75-percent Federal and 25-percent State participation would be workable and equitable.

In my judgment, this formula would go on to extend the resources of the States nor would it undertake to extend the contractual capacity of the Federal and the States beyond our national capabilities through a continuation of the highway trust fund beyond the 1975 target date for the completion of the interstate network.

Mr. President, I can assure you that this matter is one of vital concern to the States—that the primary road system has reached the point of crisis in many areas. I took the liberty of checking this proposal with 10 top-level State highway officials, representative of opinion in the New England, Southern, Midwestern, and Far Western sections. The proposal was approved by each of these officials, a number of whom expressed enthusiasm for the concept. I found an attitude of urgency regarding the primary system problem in each of the States I contacted.

My own State's legislature is presently considering a $350 million bond issue for renovation and construction on the primary network in Mississippi. The bill which I introduce today would encourage our State and all the States to go forthwith a comprehensive highway modernization in anticipation of a reimbursement under the 73 to 25 formula which they would receive following the completion of the Interstate System.

Across America, State legislatures are deeply involved in difficulties connected with highway financing. Indeed—in several States the situation has forced the consideration of undertaking toll road projects.

Mr. President, I submit that our national interest would not be served by the continued postponement of primary construction. Since construction emphasis has been placed on Interstate projects—and because availability of funds controls programs, the development of all other portions of our interrelated and interdependent roadway network has been curtailed or held in abeyance.

For a nation on wheels—a nation which must be concerned with her military and her economic welfare, with the protection of her motorists, time is an increasingly critical factor.

I believe it to be apparent to all that, while the Interstate System performs a marvelous service to a necessarily restricted sector of our national highway requirements, the primary system reaches into and serves every State and every area of our American landscape. At the approach of the next decade 75 percent of our population and 80 percent of motor vehicle registration will be found in urban centers. We will witness a 100-percent increase in miles traveled over
primary roads and a majority of this travel will be intercity movement. While vastly improved primary roads will certainly support growth and development in rural areas, it will render an invaluable service—a service we cannot be without in our rapidly growing cities.

Many more significant factors support this proposal. In the past year alone inflationary costs for highway construction have increased 4 percent and an increase of 17 percent is anticipated thereafter—this program can be utilized against hard-core unemployment and underemployment. It would furnish many thousands of jobs for unemployed and semiskilled persons who would be afforded an opportunity to contribute to the advancement of their country and the protection of their fellow citizens. I am convinced that the States would seize this opportunity to improve their primary roads, at their own expense, anticipating reimbursement after the Interstate System is completed. This reimbursement would be effectuated under terms and conditions considered to be fair and equitable by the Department of Transportation.

All of the primary construction in this project would be added to the Bureau of Public Roads standards which would be in effect for 1975. I should like to point out that this method of financing would be ideal in that it would not constitute any drain whatsoever on other Federal programs. All other Federal programs could proceed at full speed simultaneously with this improvement project.

The proposal is not a new approach nor is it without precedent. The interstate program, in operation today, allows the States to proceed at a faster pace than that provided by the Bureau of Public Roads standards in subsequent reimbursement. This method has proved to be both successful and beneficial. I see no reason whatsoever for it not to operate with the same degree of efficiency and effectiveness as the suggested primary system undertaking.

The measure which I introduce today will, of course, have to be perfected by the Public Works Committees of the House and Senate. My hope and my purpose is that we may proceed with a program which I sincerely believe will serve every segment of our society and every section of our country.

Mr. President, while my proposal is limited to the primary system, I want to emphasize that the study encompassed secondary roads as well. I suggest, strongly, that any primary program be made available to that degree which would allow the correction of hazardous conditions on secondary roads.

Mr. President, here is the strongest argument in favor of this proposal. Improvements of improved and aging primary roads will save the lives and prevent the suffering of millions of Americans in the decade ahead.

Casualty figures and property losses are reported annually in staggering statistics. During 1967, 52,000 people were killed on our highways, 1,900,000 of our fellow citizens suffered disabling injuries, and $11 billion worth of damages was occasioned by accidents.

Does highway improvement affect these terrible figures? I should like to direct attention to an example which illustrates, with startling clarity, how safety goes hand in hand with highway improvement. During the continuing study being conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads contrasts safety on the interstate system with the records on those roads which interstate highways are adjacent. On those highways of rural primary-miles we find 135 accidents instead of 238; a reduction in injuries from 133 to 50; a decline in deaths from 9.7 to 2.8.

I submit that, while our driver improvement programs should be supported and strengthened, American motor vehicle operators can be generally categorized as safe drivers.

Further—while our automobiles, trucks and buses are being built to the finest in safety features, I believe our vehicles to be engineered and equipped for safe operation.

Where—then—is the basic weakness that kills and maims our people by the thousands?

Mr. President, I am convinced that the real villain in this tragic story is neither car nor driver—it is the narrow, outdated, hazardous, two-lane highway.

The enactment of this legislation can launch a great undertaking which will undergird our economy, aid to our defense capabilities, and, above all, curb the fearsome slaughter that haunts the highways of America.

Upon the completion of a new primary system of advanced design, engineered for safety, the villain—the narrow, dangerous, two-lane primary highway—will disappear from the American scene.

Mr. EVED of West Virginia subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my name be added as a co-sponsor of the bill, which was introduced by the distinguished senator from Mississippi [Mr. Barn- land], and cosponsored by the senator from New Mexico [Mr. Montoya] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Monongah].

I move to amend title 23 of the United States Code relating to highways. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 3382—INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO SUSPEND FOR THE 1968 CAMPAIGN THE EQUAL-TIME REQUIREMENTS FOR NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference and, hopefully, immediate action, proposed legislation to suspend the "equal time" provisions of section 315(a) of the Federal Communications Act for the 65 days of the primary, caucuses and declared presidential elections. My bill, effective September 1, 1968, is virtually identical to the legislation passed by the 86th Congress in 1960, one of which has been estimated to have been watched by more than 115 million voters.

This year, 120,652,000 Americans will be of age to vote in what could be the most crucial presidential election in our history. The problems facing this Nation, ranging from the tragedy of war in Asia to explosive unrest in the ghettos of our declining cities, have never been graver. The urgency of our situation demands, as never before, that the voters of America be given an intelligent choice based on a full understanding of the problems and the solutions to these problems which each of the presidential candidates and their running mates proposes. A maximum use of television and radio broadcast time can aid in this objective.

Under section 315(a) of the Federal Communications Act, any broadcaster, who makes his facilities available to any one candidate for public office, must offer equal opportunities for the use of those broadcast facilities to all other candidates for those offices. Only bona fide newscasts, news interviews, news documentaries and the on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events are exempt from this requirement. In theory, this is to ensure that access to broadcast exposure for political candidates.

Although there was substantial disagreement on what should be done to resolve the equal-time problem, witnesses before the subcommittee were almost unanimous in their opinion that section 315(a) would lead to less, not more, availability of broadcast time.

The enactment of this legislation can launch a great undertaking which will undergird our economy, aid to our defense capabilities, and curb the fearsome slaughter that haunts the highways of America.

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Although there was substantial disagreement on what should be done to resolve the equal-time problem, witnesses before the subcommittee were almost unanimous in their opinion that section 315(a) would lead to less, not more, availability of broadcast time. They argued convincingly that broadcast restrictions would restrict accessibility because of fears that time granted to the Republican and Democratic candidates would result in a clamor for equal time from the candidates of minor parties who would not engage in a public discussion of the issues because the natural restraint of a bona fide newscast would not be available.

The broadcast networks have reported that the cost to them for commercial time that might otherwise have been sold during the presidential election exceeded $2 million. The same year, 14 other presidential candidates had the support of one or more of 18 officially recognized minor parties, including the vegetarian, the prohibitionists and the American "beat" consensus. Had each been able to claim equal time, the cost clearly would have been prohibitive.

I believe enactment of the temporary suspension of section 315(a) of my bill proposes is especially essential this year. President Johnson's announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election, and his likelihood of winning re-election, has set the stage for a presidential election unparalleled in American politics since 1960. Neither candidate of the two major parties will be an incumbent; therefore, both may be more willing to engage in a public discussion of the issues because the natural restraints of campaigning for the Senate Presidency will be removed.

Recognizing the unique opportunities which 1968 will afford, my bill also directs the Federal Communications Commission to submit a report of broadcast...
coverage to Congress within 6 months after the campaign's conclusion. This information should be of valuable assistance in considering possible permanent revisions to section 315(a) at a later date.

Please let me emphasize, however, that a temporary suspension this year would not affect the fairness doctrine. Broadcasters would still have a definite obligation under this doctrine to make available a reasonable opportunity for the discussion of controversial issues of public importance.

Nor would my bill compel the broadcast networks to again stage presidential debates such as those of 1960. Although it might be hoped that this would result, these decisions, including perhaps innovations with new broadcast formats yet untied, would be left to the private networks, their station affiliates and, of course, the candidates themselves once the nominating conventions have made their choices known.

What should certainly result, however, is a more effective discussion of essential national issues in this vital election year. My bill can help to make this possible and I urge its immediate enactment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3382) to suspend for the 1968 campaign the equal-time requirements of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for nominees for the offices of President and Vice President, introduced by Mr. Scott, was received, twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3383) to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act in order to provide for mandatory inspection of all poultry and poultry products intended for human food, to provide a mandatory program for the inspection and grading of eggs and egg products and for the mandatory inspection of fish and fish products, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Mondale, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this measure would amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide for mandatory inspection of all poultry and poultry products intended for human food, to provide a mandatory program for the inspection and grading of eggs and egg products and for the mandatory inspection of fish and fish products, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Mondale, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this measure would amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide for mandatory inspection of all poultry and poultry products intended for human food, and provide a mandatory program for inspection of fish and fish products, and inspection and grading of eggs and egg products.

Mr. President, a quarter million or more Americans every year suffer needless disease, and even death from eating contaminated poultry, fish, and eggs.

And this quarter million is a conservative estimate, based on reported cases.

Most cases of food-borne illness and death are not reported. The reports illustrate some of the dimensions of the problem: In the last 7 years, 10,609 Americans have been reported ill or dead because of diseases related to poultry, eggs, and fish. Of these cases, 7,053 were attributed to poultry, 1,469 to eggs, and 1,490 to fish.

In the same period, there were 11 reported deaths from botulism attributed to fish, two from smoked caviar; and nine from tuna, smoked whitefish, and whitefish chub.

In the last 5 years alone, 320 deaths have been associated with salmonellosis, much due to contaminated poultry, fish, and eggs.

 Authorities emphasize that such statistics must be multiplied several hundred times to get any real estimate of the problem.

It has, for example, been estimated that more than 1 percent of the population becomes infected with salmonellosis from all sources, but that only 1 percent of the cases are reported to public health authorities.

Other diseases associated with poultry, eggs, and fish, and are caused by staphylococci, clostridium botulinum, clostridium perfringens, streptococci, shigella, infectious hepatitis, and paralytic shellfish poison.

The major cause of salmonellosis reported over the last decades has been living, contributing to the death of many, animal foods have been found heavily contaminated with salmonella. Eggs and egg products have been the principal source of reported outbreaks in the recent past.

Why does the count continue?

The answer is to be found in the unsanitary practices of growers, processors, and retailers of poultry, fish, and eggs, inadequately regulated by existing Federal, State, or local programs.

According to the Public Health Service:
The accumulated knowledge strongly suggests that prevention of foodborne illnesses from poultry alone is not enough. To prevent the continued application of sanitary measures from production and harvesting of raw materials to marketing, through all intermediate steps of processing and distribution, to final preparation for serving.

No effective mechanism is available for achieving such a unified program of consumer protection that encompasses all the commercial enterprises and governmental agencies whose participation is necessary to reduce the health hazards to a practical minimum.

THE PROPOSED POULTRY AND FISH BILLS

In his consumer message, President Johnson recognized the problems existing in the poultry and fish industries. He called for closing the gaps in the system of poultry inspection, and for guarding the consumer's health against unwholesome fish. He subsequently had prepared two bills to carry out this work.

It is my feeling, however, that these measures could be strengthened.

The administration measures would provide many of the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act to fish and poultry. The poultry measure provides immediate continuous protection for the consumer. Immediate authority is extended only to fish and poultry shipped in interstate commerce. Products shipped within a State may remain uninspected or inadequately inspected for 3, or in some cases 3 years before standards equal to Federal requirements would be required. The poultry measure would permit poultry exempted from Federal inspection to be shipped across State lines. It does not cover feed grains, an important source of food contamination. Both bills leave out the kind of "manditory" which gave added strength to the meat inspection measure. The poultry inspection measure omits the annual review of State programs contained in the latest bill to assure that once a State has been made responsible, it is, in fact, carrying out a program equal in strength to the national requirements. Advisory committees and Federal participation are important to effective development of regulations and programs, fail to include both consumers and industry in the poultry bill, although the contribution of these groups is included in the fish measure.

While the fish bill contains much more of the original intent of the meat measure, it too fails to "cover the waterfront," so to speak. Adequate inspection of fish for harmful toxins is not mandated, and maintenance is considerably weaker in the fish measure than it is in the poultry bill. Records need be maintained only by those processing fish and holding them after shipment, deleting important steps in the process from boat to consumer. Unlike the poultry measure, access to records is provided only for the Secretary for authorized representatives.

Moreover, both measures delete the provision for full public disclosure contained in the Meat Inspection Act, including reports to Congress revealing the nature and extent of activities, development of regulations and programs, and the total effectiveness of the overall governmental effort.

Moreover, the fish bill fails to take adequate account of the special factors pertaining to fish. There is no requirement for impounded imported fish to be paid by the owner. It permits certification for countries which meet U.S. standards, but fails to require for any assurance of acceptance. While placing reliance on States, the fish bill fails to include the requirement for "equitable distribution of development funds" among the States included in the poultry measure.

The poultry measure has been considered on the House side. The bill reported out by the subcommittee has been sent to the full committee. However, two new weaknesses have been introduced: Violations of the law must be "knowingly" committed, even though this is required neither by the meat inspection law nor by the Pure Food and Drug Act; plants handling less than $15,000
worth of poultry a year are exempted, even though these may send contami­ 
nated poultry to the consumer. And the state is left with no waiting period be­ 
fore Federal inspectors can check intra­ 
state plants when States do not intend 
to enforce inspection laws of their own. 
Finally, no measure yet before either 
House deals with: 

THE NEED FOR EGG INSPECTION

The fresh, unbroken hen's egg is one 
of nature's best protected raw foods. 
Usually, even when eggs are obtained 
from diseased flocks, the egg, and 
yolk remain unharmed. The most problems begin when the shell is cracked. 

In commercial processing, an occa­ 
sional contaminated egg cannot always 
be detected, and may be mixed in with a 
large number of good eggs. If eggs are 
dirty, cracked, or otherwise mistreated, 
they may cause contamination. Storage 
of whole eggs under warm and moist 
temperatures may allow micro-organisms 
to penetrate the shell. Ideally, the break­ 
ing operation should allow rejection of 
dirty, low-weight, check eggs, and in­ 
cubator rejects before they are mixed. 
However, most says the present 
Food and Drug Administration, for ex­ 
ample, cites case after case of the use of 
inoculator rejects — eggs incubated at 
the hatchery that failed to hatch, which fail to termi­ 
nate, or in which the fetus had died. 

Increasing numbers of the things that 
we buy contain not freshly broken shell 
eggs, but frozen, dried, or powdered egg 
products. The processing of eggs 
which fail can leave much to be desired. 

According to the Public Health Service, 
conditions in most egg processing plants 
allow many disease-bearing micro-organisms 
that remain in the finished raw 
eggs or egg products. 

Unless pasteurization is used, Salmo­ 
nella may remain throughout the pro­ 
cessing operation. And even pasteuriza­ 
tion may be inadequate, because the milk 
equipment adapted to egg processing may not do an adequate job. 

The present inspection effort consists of 
only 1.5 inspections per egg hatchery, and 
by non-federal inspectors. The USDA 
operates a con­ 
tinuous, voluntary inspection service. In 
this, they are joined by Food and Drug 
Administration representatives, conduct­ 
ing surveillance or spot check inspections 
as part of their overall responsibilities 
under existing laws. Under the USDA 
program, 68 percent of the total U.S. 
liquid and frozen egg production, and 72 
percent of the dried egg production was 
inspected last year. 

While the Food and Drug Administra­ 
tion has a program to inspect under the 
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, its 
inspections are not continuous. Only 652 
inspections were made in 538 plants in 
1967, an average of a little over one dur­ 
ning inspections. The USDA said that only 72 
percent of the dried egg production was 
inspected last year. 

Information on State programs indi­ 
cates that they too are inadequate. 

There are 42 federal and 26 
State laws applicable to egg products, although 36 
States have general food-type sanitary 
laws, that cover processing of all foods, but few have specific egg inspection laws. 
The States have mandatory laws, and two

products. There is tremendous varia­ 
tion, both in the content of all of these 
laws, and in how they are administered. 

Among the 36 States with general food-type 
USDA plants, producing about 231,470,- 
000 pounds of liquid or frozen products. 
While the USDA has not done a survey 
thus allowing ample opportunity for these 
products to be inoculated. In fact, the 
inspected poultry and meat plants, 
evidence from my own State, and oth­ 
ers, shows how badly a uniform, strong 
inspection system is needed. 

In February of this year, Mr. James 
Kosmo, editor of the Edina 
Courier, brought to my attention the sit­ 
uation in Lonsdale, Minn. The FDA has 
seized 6,000 pounds of egg whites from 
the egg company in that town. The egg 
whites were found to contain Salmonella, 
feecal strep, and a coliform count more 
than 10 times that of raw sewage. The FDA 
report on the Lonsdale Egg Co., 
explained the reason for contamination: 
flies, which fall into empty cans that then filled with eggs: 
cleaning equipment that was itself 
contaminated from a hose left ly- 
ing on the floor when it was not in use; 
cooked egg yolks, a holding tank at a temperature of 65—67 degrees for 1 hour or more; employees taking sani­ 
itized empty cans from the floor, and 
stacking them on each other. shipped interstate be salmonella-free. The 
FDA and the USDA have begun a program to 
try and eliminate salmonella from animal 
foods. Such a federal regulation, however, has been proposed that the 
outbreak under consideration because many 
poultry foods, when it was not in use; 
and frozen wastes on the freezer 
room; eaches. 

The people receiving these eggs in Iowa 
and Missouri were lucky they were shipped in interstate commerce, and that 
the FDA inspectors caught them. How 
many were shipped to other States in other States and within the State be­ 
fore these conditions were caught we will 
ever know. For the Lonsdale plant was 
not under any kind of continuous in­ 
spection system. 

These kinds of problems are not lim­ 
ited to Minnesota alone, of course. They 
exist across the United States. 

In the recent FDA report on the Lonsdale 
Egg Co., the problem is traced to the 
egg company in that town. The egg 
products, frozen eggs, was not 
shipped interstate. The majority of the 
egg company in that town. The egg 
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The Public Health Service sums up the situation well:

The practical fact is . . . that conditions in most egg processing plants are not as bad as in the few that have been inspected. While it takes much from the administration measures, it remedies the defects in the fish and poultry bills, and adds other provisions. It moves us toward that "unified, uniform system of inspection" the Public Health Service and all of us believe is necessary to protect the well-being of the Nation.

The measure I introduce today represents an electric approach to resolving the problems not only in poultry and fish, but in eggs as well. While it takes much from the administration measures, it remedies the defects in the fish and poultry bills, and adds other provisions. It moves us toward that "unified, uniform system of inspection" the Public Health Service and all of us believe is necessary to protect the well-being of the Nation.

The bill creates the broad unified framework we need to administer all three programs. It rests administrative authority for inspection not only of poultry, but of eggs and fish in the Secretary of Agriculture, thereby ending the potential for overlapping and duplication inherent in presently pending bills.

As did my original version of the Meat Inspection Act, the bill gives the Governors of States the chance to choose whether to have a State inspection program or to take advantage of all the poultry, fish, and egg program without forcing it on them. Under this measure, Governors whose State laws equal Federal measures would be able to avoid inspection and get an exemption from Federal inspection. If the Secretary found evidence that the State would be able to carry out a program equal in consumer protection to the Federal inspection system, he could then work with the States. He could provide technical assistance to strengthen State programs, and supply up to 50 percent of the total cost of the inspection program. But the consumer would be protected at all times. If the Secretary found that State programs were inadequate, he would be empowered to move quickly to reassert Federal authority and, as a result, the Secretary could, of course, reexempt the State if and when the standards became sufficient again.

I think this flexible provision is essential in view of the fact that only five States now have active, mandatory poultry inspection laws, and that no State egg or fish programs are as extensive as those that would be required by this program. Adequate protection of the consumer cannot be achieved without uniform standards applying both to products shipped within States and across State lines, because increasing number of poultry, fish, and egg processors prepare products for both types of shipment at the same plant, if not at the same time. Some States may wish to develop their own programs; but many may not. Those who do not wish to go to the added expense of developing their own administrative structures should not be required to do so.

This measure would permit the Secretary to work not only with States, but with other Federal agencies as well. With the ability to use the personnel and skills of States and other agencies, the Department will be able to work out the most effective and efficient arrangements for administration of the program on a State-by-State basis.

This bill authorizes the Secretary to make fullest use of the industries and the consumers. It provides for broadly representative advisory committees. We would expect these committees to consider not only issues specific to poultry, but also problems that cut across the protein products industry. The committees could help develop effective, uniform standards to protect the consumer, and the responsible members involved who often in the past have had to suffer losses in profit because their higher quality products have cost more than contaminated ones. We would expect these committees to work toward a more effective, uniform system of warning consumers and industries of products potentially hazardous to health. The Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. has developed a stamp for food packages, for example, which would indicate when frozen food packages had been thawed above safe temperature levels. This, and numerous other avenues to consumer protection could be explored.

We would expect an overall saving to taxpayers from this centralized protein inspection arrangement. The Secretary could unify recruitment, selection, training, and administration, eliminating much of the duplication and inconsistency that now exists. He could deploy manpower with great efficiency, using inspection and laboratory personnel, poultry inspectors, and egg inspectors, and egg inspectors could also inspect poultry, fish, and egg products. The Secretary also could make cooperative arrangements with other Federal agencies, or State and local government to have their personnel conduct the multiple segments of the program.

The Department of Agriculture is the obvious choice to carry this responsibility. While other agencies have been involved in parts of the overall effort, none has the combination of previous experience, and present administrative capacity necessary to assure the success of the measure I propose. The Department of Agriculture has administered successfully meat, poultry, and egg programs. It also has had responsibilities in fish inspection and, at the same time, the Department could call upon the expertise of other agencies. The Department itself could be made accountable on behalf of the consumers.

All three titles of this bill would require annual reports to the Congress and Nation like those required under the Meat Inspection Act.

The bill requires that mandatory programs be adopted for inspection of all poultry, fish, and eggs and their products. Exemptions are provided, but only in cases where evidence proves these to be absolutely essential. The Secretary is required to make the reasons for any additional exemptions available to the public.

The provisions of the administration poultry bill making possible the shipment and sale interstate or across our national border, are as follows:

The bill makes it possible for millions of pounds of inadequately inspected poultry products to be sold to the consumer unaware that State requirements did not equal the Federal. The Federal-State inspection legend provision also is deleted. It was not in the past, but either, and raises serious problems.

My poultry title adds a provision not in the administration measures, providing for inspection of poultry feed, to protect the consumer. My title also adds a provision for technical and financial assistance to the fish industry to help it upgrade and modernize its operation to meet the requirements of the act, and for a period of extension.

The fish title also amends the administration import provisions, making it conform to the standards of the Meat Act.

My bill gives 1 year for study and development of standards for fish inspection. I do not see why we must wait for three.

Finally, my bill remedies numerous small gaps in the administration poultry and fish measures. Adequate inspection of vessels would be required as part of the fish program instead, rather than left to the discretion of the Secretary, as it is now. For a period of time, certificates of urgent need, and export certificates would be reviewed under my title. Those responsible for illegal acts, such as importing diseased products, or merchandising them would be required to pay for administrative costs.

Mr. President, the American consumer can wait no longer for adequate protection of protein products. This year in which spectacular progress is being made to prolong life through medical science seems the appropriate time to act to assure that the quality of life, the health of people, be protected as well. But President, I ask unanimous consent that a section-by-section analysis of the legislation be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the section-by-section analysis of the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE WHOLESAFE POULTRY, EGGS, AND FISH PRODUCTS ACT OF 1968

TITLES I—AMENDMENTS TO THE POULTRY PRODUCTION, EGG, AND MEAT INSPECTION ACT

Section 101. Amendments.—

(1) Section 2 amends the legislative finding now in Section 3 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPFA) to support the provisions of the bill which affect interstate commerce.

(2) Section 3 of the PPFA is amended to delete reference to designated major con-
Section 4 of the PPJA is amended to revise definitions of "commerce," "Secretary," "product," "adulterated," "inspector," and "label," to delete the definitions of "official inspection mark," "wholesome," and "unfit," and add numerous new definitions including "processed" and "misbranded." Definitions conform closely to those of the FMIA except for changes needed to make it relevant to poultry products. The definition of "human" and "domesticated birds" are added to conform generally to the FMIA except for changes needed to make it applicable to poultry products.

(a) The term "commerce" is amended to mean commerce within or between any State, territory, District of Columbia or within any territory not organized with a legislative body.

(b) A definition of "State" (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) is added.

(c) A definition of "Territory" is added, including territories and possessions of the United States other than the Canal Zone.

(d) A definition of "United States" is added, covering all the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. The definition of "poultry" is extended to include domesticated birds that died otherwise than by slaughter.

(e) A definition of "poultry products" is clarified and extended to include New York dressed poultry under the coverage of the Act. The definition is adapted from the present FMIA plus others adapted from the present FMIA for poultry.

(f) The definition of "wholesome" is amended to conform to the FMIA except for changes needed to make it applicable to poultry products.

(g) The definition of "misbranded" is amended to conform generally to the FMIA except for non-substantive changes and other changes to make it applicable to poultry products.

(h) The definition of "Secretary" is redefined to include department, agency, or other subordinate government units engaged in carrying out programs under the Act, and education programs for those in industry, and other related educational activities.

(i) The Secretary is authorized to provide exempted States with advisory assistance, technical and laboratory assistance, training, financial, and other aid for administration of the provisions of the Act. The Federal contribution is not to exceed 50% of the total cost of the cooperative program, with the States providing the remaining portion of the costs of establishing and operating the program.

(j) The Secretary is authorized to develop and order training programs for personnel engaged in carrying out programs under the Act, and education programs for those in industry, and other related educational activities.

(k) The Secretary is authorized to provide exempted States with advisory assistance, technical and laboratory assistance, training, financial, and other aid for administration of the provisions of the Act. The Federal contribution is not to exceed 50% of the total cost of the cooperative program, with the States providing the remaining portion of the costs of establishing and operating the program.

(l) The Secretary is authorized to develop and order training programs for personnel engaged in carrying out programs under the Act, and education programs for those in industry, and other related educational activities.

(m) The term "official inspection" is defined to include reference to employees or officials of a Territory, the District of Columbia, as well as of a State, or the United States.

(n) A definition for the term "official inspection" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(o) The definition of "inspector" is changed to include reference to employees or officials of a Territory, the District of Columbia, as well as of a State, or the United States.

(p) No change is made in the definitions of "official establishment" or "inspections service."

(q) No change is made in the definition of "shipping container" or "immediate container."

(r) A definition for "packages" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(s) A definition for "package" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(t) A definition for "package" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(u) A definition for "packages" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(v) A definition for "packages" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(w) A definition for "processor" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(x) A definition for "packages" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(y) A definition for "packages" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(z) A definition for "packages" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(aa) A definition for "packages" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(bb) A definition for "processor" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(cc) A definition for "processor" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(dd) A definition for "processors" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(ee) A definition for "processors" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

(ff) A definition for "processors" is added, that is broader than the "official inspection legend." The term "official inspection legend" is substituted for "official inspection mark." In comparable prohibitions in paragraphs 9(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) there is a change in the definition of a "container." The term "container" is defined to include "package," "adapter," "package," and "label" as well as matter upon the immediate container. The definition of "labeling" is added in conformity with the FMIA.

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alter, counterfeit, possess, alter, detach, or face or destroy official marks, devices, or certificates except as authorized by the Secretary.

(10) Knowingly possess any of the above, without notifying the Secretary or his representatives, when it has not.

(Paragraphs 6–12 clarify and expand upon prohibitions contained in paragraphs (e) and (f) of the Act which contain similar provisions, except as to false statements in certificates.)

(11) Knowingly represent that an article has been inspected and passed or exempted when it has not.

(12) Knowingly represent that the Act has not been enforced or that the Secretary's authority is limited in any respect.

Certificate requirements, and substitute inspection for forcible assaults, etc. against persons engaged in buying or selling poultry products.

(a) A new provision would authorize the Secretary to require registration of persons engaged in business as poultry products manufacturers, wholesalers or public ware­houses, and other articles and accessories used for the purpose of food and for processing poultry normally conducted at retail stores and restaurants for sale at normal retail quantity.

(b) A new provision would provide exemption from inspection slaughter of poultry and dying, diseased, disabled) or parts of carcasses, in cases where he finds it impractical to provide such inspection. (This is the same as paragraph 20 of the FMIA except for editorial changes.)

(c) The Secretary may exclude from the provisions of this Act those slaughter­houses that do not engage in buying or selling poultry products or if their own raising, for use by them, and retail stores and restaurants for sale at normal retail quantity.

(d) The adulteration and misbranding provisions apply to articles exempted or excluded from the inspection requirements.

(e) A subsection states that under such regulations the Secretary may prescribe additional sanitary requirements and other articles and other regulations.

(f) A new provision would provide that when the Secretary shall keep written records showing the number and weights and to make these records available for inspection.

(g) The provisions of paragraph 17 (c) of the FMIA relating to exemptions are covered by the provisions of this Act. This would not apply to persons for their own consumption but for sale at normal retail quantity.

(h) The Secretary is authorized to provide for destruction of articles imported when the Secretary believes that such products are adulterated, misbranded, and other articles and accessories are found to be adulterated, misbranded, or other articles and other articles and their nonpaying guests and employees.

(i) The Secretary is authorized to provide for destruction of articles imported when the Secretary believes that such products are adulterated, misbranded, and other articles and other articles and their nonpaying guests and employees.

(j) The provisions of the Act are amended to provide for destruction of articles imported when the Secretary finds it is impractical to provide such inspection. (This is the same as paragraph 20 of the FMIA except for editorial changes.)

(k) The provisions of the Act are amended to provide for destruction of articles imported when the Secretary finds it is impractical to provide such inspection. (This is the same as paragraph 20 of the FMIA except for editorial changes.)

(l) The provisions of the Act are amended to provide for destruction of articles imported when the Secretary finds it is impractical to provide such inspection. (This is the same as paragraph 20 of the FMIA except for editorial changes.)

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(x) The provisions of the Act are amended to provide for destruction of articles imported when the Secretary finds it is impractical to provide such inspection. (This is the same as paragraph 20 of the FMIA except for editorial changes.)

(y) The provisions of the Act are amended to provide for destruction of articles imported when the Secretary finds it is impractical to provide such inspection. (This is the same as paragraph 20 of the FMIA except for editorial changes.)

(z) The provisions of the Act are amended to provide for destruction of articles imported when the Secretary finds it is impractical to provide such inspection. (This is the same as paragraph 20 of the FMIA except for editorial changes.)
Section 103. This section provides that the bill shall become effective immediately upon enactment except for the provisions relating to enforcement, import provisions, amendments of exemptions provision, and provisions relating to 4-D poultry, all of which shall become effective 60 days after enactment.

Title II.—Mandatory Federal Inspection and Grading Program for Eggs and Egg Products

Section 202.—Definitions.—The definitions of this Title shall be like that of Title I, modified to include egg and egg products.

(a) The term "egg product" is defined to include the yolks and albumen from the egg or any portion thereof or mixture, with or without added ingredients, and whether or not such products are included in products which contain egg products only in a relatively small proportion.

(b) The term "egg white" is defined to mean the shell eggs of domesticated chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, or guinea fowl. In addition, the following classifications of eggs are defined:

1. "check" to mean eggs with broken or cracked shells;
2. "clean and sound shell eggs" to mean whole shell eggs, lacking adhering dirt or foreign material, and not cracked or broken;
3. "dirty eggs" to mean eggs with unbroken shells, but with adhering dirt or foreign material;
4. "incubator rejects" to mean eggs subject to incubation, but rejected as infertile or otherwise unsatisfactory;
5. "inhibited" to include black spots, yellow spots, white spots, mixed spots (added eggs), sour eggs, eggs with green whites, eggs with stuck yolks, runny eggs, messy eggs, eggs showing blood rings, eggs containing embryo chicks (at or beyond the blood stage), and any adulterated eggs;
6. "leaker or leaking" to mean eggs with cracks or breaks in shells and shell membranes, except that 2 percent of such eggs are exposed or exuding or free to exude through the shell;
7. "loss" to mean eggs inedible, smashed, cooked, frozen, contaminated, or lacking or impaired in any way that cannot be considered white, black, or other large quantities of blood, large meat spots, or other foreign material;
8. The term "grading" is defined to mean the determination of quality, quantity, or condition of any product; and the act of identifying such product by means of an official identification symbol.

(d) The term "processed" and "processing" is meant to add mean breaking, filtering, mixing, blending, pasteurizing, stabilizing, cooling, freezing, drying, or packing or otherwise manufacturing, preparing or processing eggs.

(e) Deleted are terms inapplicable to the egg industry, including "broker," "renderer," and "animal food manufacturer.

(f) The terms "pasteurization" and "pasteurization" are added to mean the process prescribed in regulation of the Secretary for destroying harmful, viable microorganisms in eggs.

(g) The term "egg handler" is added to mean persons producing, buying, selling, processing, preserving, grading, or handling egg products, or otherwise handling them for commercial purposes.

Section 203. Inspection and Grading Program for Egg Products; Re-inspection and Quarantine; Sanitation and Condemnation; Administrative Detention.—The provisions of this Section are like provisions in Title I, amended Sections 19 and 20.

(a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to formulate and carry out an inspection program for all egg products and egg intended for human consumption, whether they are in interstate, or foreign commerce, or travel through intrastate commerce.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to quarantine, segregate, seize, and re-inspect such products when it is necessary to provide for a mandatory inspection and grading program for egg and egg products, whether or not they enter into the current of foreign or interstate commerce.

Section 204.—Penalties.—This Title is like Section 9 of Title I, with the exception of changes made in the requirements applicable to egg and egg products.

Section 210. Reporting of Violations.—This Title is like Section 19 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act, but in lieu of an additional notice to persons suspected to be in violation of this Act before proceedings are instituted. Furthermore, the Secretary is not authorized to give notice of warning of suspected violation when he thinks this would adversely affect the public interest.

Section 211. Exemptions.—

(a) As in Section 18(b) as amended, of Title I, the Secretary may provide an exemption for poultry products entered or organized into legislative bodies solely for distribution within such territory if it is impracticable to provide such inspection.

(b) Exemption is provided for persons raising eggs on their own farms or processing egg products for their own families, members of their families, non-paying guests, and employees, or for sale directly to household consumers.

(c) As in Section 19(d) as amended, of Title I, the adulteration and misbranding provisions apply to exempted products. The Secretary may suspend or terminate exemptions.

(d) When exemptions are granted, the Secretary shall publish the reason why the exemption is granted, and make these records available for inspection by the Secretary.

Section 212. Cooperation and Utilization of State and Other Federal Agencies; Exemption for Intrastate Activities.—This section is like Section 8, Title I, as amended, of Title II, the exception of editorial changes needed to make it conform to egg and egg product inspection.

Section 213. Sanitation, Facilities, and Practices.—(a) Each official establishment is to be operated in accordance with standards as are required by the Secretary to prevent marketing or having for sale of adulterated or misbranded egg products.

(b) No establishment processing egg products for human consumption shall do so except in compliance with the requirements of this Title.

(c) The Secretary shall refuse to give inspection or grading to establishments whose facilities and buildings, and equipment, and operations fail to meet the requirements of this Section.

Section 205. Labeling.—This Section is the same as Title I, amended, of Title II, with the exception of the editorial changes needed to make it conform to egg and egg products.

Section 206. Imports.—(b) This Section is the same as Section 17, Title I, as amended, with the exception of the editorial changes needed to make it conform to egg and egg products.

Section 207. Prohibited Acts.—This Section is the same as Section 9, Title I, as amended, with the exception of editorial changes needed to make it conform to egg and egg products.

Section 208. Penalties.—This Section is written to correspond to Section 13, Title I, of Title II, the exception of editorial changes.

Section 209. Record and Related Requirements.—This provision is like Section 11(b), Title I, with the exception of changes made in the requirements applicable to egg and egg products.
other standards, consumer grades, or weight classes different from those under this Title. Section 191A, the Act, Other Laws.—In con-
sequence reads as does Section 23 of Title I as amended, with the exception of editorial changes needed to make it correspond to egg and egg products.

Section 220. Rules and Regulations: Applica-
tions, etc.—(a) The Secretary may promulgate regulat-
ions that imported fish products meet the standards and require-
ments applicable to domestic fish;

(b) After the regulations in the Federal Register not more than six months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall be

authorized to refuse to issue certificates of registration or to revoke or suspend such certificates, upon determination that the applicant or holder is

having committed and been convicted of a

felony or more than one misdemeanor re-
lated to fish or fish products; or

(c) The Secretary may refuse to process an application for registration, or to issue a certificate or registration, or to renew or restore a certificate or registration because of

a) Having issued a certificate or registration for less than six months, or

b) A certificate of registration has been revoked or suspended for

reasons stated in paragraphs (1) or (2) of this subsection.

Section 222. Separability of Provisions.—As

does Section 102 of Title I, this provision contains the usual savings clause concerning the

validity of remaining portions of the Act should any part of it become invalid.

Section 223. Effective Date.—The Title takes effect immediately upon enactment, except that it does not become effective for 180 days after enactment for those people whose applications for inspection are approved. In the meantime, the voluntary inspection and grading in effect under the Agricultural Marketing Act is to continue in effect.

TITLE III.—MANDATORY INSPECTION OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS

Section 301. Determination of Findings and Purpose.—In order to protect the consuming public, to avoid adverse effects on marketing of fish, and to avoid losses to fishermen and proces-
sors, it is necessary to provide for mandatory inspection programs for fish and fish products, whether or not they enter into the channels of interstate commerce.

Section 302. Definitions.—The definition section is written to conform to the amended section of Title I, with editorial changes and definitional changes needed to make the section apply to fish and fish products.

(a) "Fish" is defined to mean any aquatic animal including amphibians or part thereof capable of use as human food.

(b) "Fish product" is defined to mean any product capable of use as human food which is made wholly or in part from fish or parts thereof, except those products exempted from the definition of fish products.

(c) The terms "processed" and "processing" mean the handling, preparing, packaging, manufacturing, preservation, packing, storing, or holding of any fish or fish product.

(d) "The term "fishing vessel" means water-
craft involved in landing and processing fish for human consumption.

Section 303. Authorization for fish and fish

product inspection: Establishment of Task

Force.—(a) The Secretary is authorized to develop a comprehensive inspection program for fish and fish products.

(b) The Secretary is authorized within thirty days after the enactment of this title to ven a task force consisting of the repre-

sentatives of relevant Federal agencies, the fish-
ing industry, and the fishing community.

(c) The Task Force will, within six months, formulate a program providing for the inspection of all domestic fish and fish products. The program shall include:

(1) Minimum standards or requirements for sanitation, equipment, and practices for fish handling, processing, and fish products. A description of procedures by which it appears that products are not adulterated, mis-

branded, and are suitable for human con-

sumption.

(2) Minimum standards of quality and good manufacturing processes for processing of fish and fish products. The provisions of this Title do not exceed

twenty days pending action or notification from appropriate authorities.

(3) Minimum standards for rapid, transported, or otherwise distributed; capable for use as human food and adulterated or misbranded; or

its provisions are exempt from the provi-
dios of this Title do not derogate from authority given by the Federal Food, Drug and Cos-

metic Act; the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, and the Public Health Service Act; or

other acts.

Section 304. Effective Date for Inspection Pro-

gram.—The program shall become effective six months after the regulations are promulgated.

Section 305. Powers for Administration and

Enforcement of the Inspection Program.—

The Secretary of Agriculture is given the following powers:

(a) Inspection. The Secretary is authorized to inspect fishing vessels and establishments, and to quarantine, segregate, seize, or rein-
spect such products as he deems necessary. Inspectors shall have access to establish-
ments and vessels.

(b) Sanitation, Facilities, and Practices. This section is patterned after Section 204, Title II.

(1) Official establishments and fishing ves-
sels to be inspected are required to operate under such practices and regulations as are established and maintained. After the regulations are promulgated, the Secretary is authorized to refuse to issue certificates of registration, or to revoke or suspend such certificates, upon determination that the applicant or holder is having

committed and been convicted of a

felony or more than one misdemeanor re-
lated to fish or fish products; or

(2) Processing, except in compliance with the requirements of the Title, is prohibited.

(3) Condemnation and seizure authority shall be maintained for failure to permit

inspectors to comply with an order

or other laws is not derogated by this sub-

section.

(4) Means for assuring that imported fish

are being met. Review

(5) Exemptions. This section corresponds to Section 208 of Title II and the amended Sec-

tion 9 of Title I, with the exception of editorial changes needed to make it apply to fish and fish products. Importation is limited to specified ports of entry.

(i) Food.acts. This section is like Section 207 of Title II and the amended Sec-

tion 9 of Title I, with the exception of editorial changes needed to make it apply to fish and fish products.

(1) Record and related requirements. This section corresponds to Section 206 of Title II, and the amended Section 11 of Title I, with the exception of editorial changes needed to make it refer to fish and fish products.

(m) Reporting of Violations. This section corresponds to Section 210, Title II and Sec-

tion 9 of Title I.

(n) Exemptions. (1) Retail dealers selling fish and fish products directly to consumers and whose fish products, sold on their stores, are exempted from the provisions of this Title, under such regulations and standards as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) Those processing fish in territories not organized with a legislative body, solely for distribution within that territory may also be exempted.

(3) Products processed exclusively for use by him and the members of his household and nonpaying guests and employees are exempted.

(4) The adulteration and misbranding provi-
sions are applied to exempted fish and fish products, except as otherwise provided.

(5) The Secretary may suspend or termi-

nate exemptions.

(6) This paragraph and the approach procedures are granted, the Secretary shall keep written records show-

ing why the exemption is granted, and make these records available for inspection.

(7) Provisions of this title do not derogate from authority given by the Federal Food, Drug and Cos-

metic Act; the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, and the Public Health Service Act; or

other acts.

Section 306. Cooperation and Utilization of State and Other Federal Agencies. This paragraph,
like Section 213 of Title II, and the amended Section 5 of Title I, provides for relationships with the State and local governments. Editorial changes are made as needed.

(c) Cost of Inspection. This Section corresponds to Section 214, Title II, and to the amended Section 5 of Title I, with necessary editorial changes.

(2) Cost of Inspection. This Section corresponds to Section 214, Title II, and to the amended Section 5 of Title I, with necessary editorial changes.

(a) Annual Reports to Congressional Committees. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish fishery extension service within the Department of Agriculture to attain and disseminate practical information about commercial fishing operations.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to make technical assistance grants to fishery cooperatives, marketing associations, and other private agencies and organizations to implement technological improvements for demonstration purposes.

(c) The Extension work shall consist of giving instruction and practical demonstrations in commercial fishing, processing, marketing, and coordination of activities with State programs and those of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The present cold war GI veterans are not given educational opportunities in flight training or on-the-farm training to enable them to carry on the farm, needed by farm families, including young farmers, and to provide the borrower family with adequate standards of living and the consumer with reasonable prices for dairy and other agricultural products, as well as to maintain and improve national health; and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the names of the Senate from Wisconsin [Mr. Nelson] be added as a co-sponsor of the bill, S. 3350, the cold war GI amendments bills to give cold war GI veterans educational opportunities equal to those enjoyed by the Korean war veterans under the Korean conflict GI bill.

The present cold war GI veterans are not given educational opportunities in flight training or on-the-farm training to enable them to carry on the farm, needed by farm families, including young farmers, and to provide the borrower family with adequate standards of living and the consumer with reasonable prices for dairy and other agricultural products, as well as to maintain and improve national health; and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the names of the Senate from Wisconsin [Mr. Nelson] be added as a co-sponsor of the bill, S. 3349 and S. 3350, the cold war GI amendments bills to give cold war GI veterans educational opportunities equal to those enjoyed by the Korean war veterans under the Korean conflict GI bill.

The present cold war GI veterans are not given educational opportunities in flight training or on-the-farm training to enable them to carry on the farm, needed by farm families, including young farmers, and to provide the borrower family with adequate standards of living and the consumer with reasonable prices for dairy and other agricultural products, as well as to maintain and improve national health; and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the names of the Senate from Wisconsin [Mr. Kennedy] be added as a co-sponsor of the bill, S. 3264, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1969, which would assure safe and healthful working conditions for the working men and women of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE I OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 707

Mr. MORSE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1401), the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(See reference to the above amendment when submitted by Mr. Moss, which appears under a separate heading.)

NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF NOMINATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I hereby announce that today the Senate received the following nomination:

G. Mennen Williams, of Michigan, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Philippines.

In accordance with the committee rule, this pending nomination may not be considered prior to the expiration of 6 days of its receipt in the Senate.
to be defrauded by ruthless shysters and unscrupulous salesmen should be court-marshaled. Creditors and collectors seeking to defraud our servicemen or to compel them to surrender part of their pay to pay for purchases or debts they incurred should be barred from military bases. Soldiers serving overseas very definitely must be protected.

CIVIL DEFENSE $10 MILLION EXTRAVAGANCE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, last Thursday I denounced the fact that officials in the civil defense division in the Department of Defense had wasted millions of dollars of taxpayers' money in the mailing to millions of citizens of a silly and ridiculous "Home Survey Questionnaire." Supposedly this will enable these high-salaried bureaucrats to inform a homeowner as to how well protected he is in the event of a nuclear attack. They know, or should know, as any thinking person does know, that there is no real defense against atomic missiles except for our tremendous power of intimidation. The fact is that official of civil defense powerful nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at targets within the aggressor nation.

The fact is, that not only do they detract from our national defense effort by utterly wasting taxpayers' money, but also foster the illusion that there is such a thing as a defense against the hydrogen bomb, or other deadly atomic weapons. To continue doing this is to render a disservice to all Americans except for those few civil defense characters in the Department of Defense who enjoy fancy salaries while sitting around sending messages to each other and devising costly schemes and fancy propaganda pamphlets while waiting for the bomb to drop.

It would be far better to spend this money in attempts to avert a nuclear holocaust than in absurd little schemes concocted by civil defense bureaucrats who are as useless as are other deadly atomic weapons. To continue doing this is to render a disservice to all Americans except for those few civil defense characters in the Department of Defense who enjoy fancy salaries while sitting around sending messages to each other and devising costly schemes and fancy propaganda pamphlets while waiting for the bomb to drop.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the roll will be closed.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be called by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 913) to amend part III of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to water carriers (49 U.S.C. 901 et seq.), is amended by (1) redesignating section 322 (49 U.S.C. 922) as section 324; (2) inserting therein, immediately after section 322 (49 U.S.C. 922), the following new section:

RECORDING OF EVIDENCE BEFORE CIVIL DEFENSE COMMISSION

"Sec. 332. Any mortgage (except mortgages under the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, as amended), lease, equipment trust agreement, conditional sale agreement, or other instrument evidencing the mortgage, lease, conditional sale, or bailment of one or more vessels, used or intended for use in interstate commerce by a carrier, whether or not subject to this part, or any assignment of rights or interest under any such instrument, or any implementation evidencing such instrument or assignment (including any release, discharge, or satisfaction thereof, or any assignment or recordation of such instruments or documents, when so filed with the Commission, provided such instrument, assignment, supplement, or amendment is recorded or evidenced by exhibit, and acknowledged or verified in accordance with such requirements as the Commission shall prescribe; and any such instrument or other document, when so filed with the Commission, shall constitute notice to and shall be valid and enforceable against all persons including, without limitation, any purchaser from, or mortgagee, creditor, receiver, or trustee in bankruptcy of, the mortgagee, beneficiary or assignee of such vessel or vessels covered thereby, from and after the time such instrument or other document is so filed with the Commission; and such instrument or other document need not be otherwise filed, deposited, registered, or recorded under the provisions of any other law of the United States or of any State (or political subdivision thereof), territory, district, or possession thereof, respecting the taking of evidence before the Commission, or the recording or acknowledgment of such documents or records:

Provided, however, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to alter or amend the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, as amended. The Commission shall establish and maintain a system for the recording, filing, and acknowledgment of such instrument or other document, or recordation of such instruments or documents:

Provided, however, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to alter or amend the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, as amended. The Commission shall establish and maintain a system for the recording, filing, and acknowledgment of such instrument or other document, or recordation of such instruments or documents.
The purposes of S. 913 is to assist the water carrier industry in the modernization of its floating equipment to better serve the public by enabling such carriers to utilize equipment trust certificate financing in a manner now available to the railroad and airline industries.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF S. 913

Section 1 of S. 913 proposes to amend part III of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for the recording of security instruments with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the manner as equipment trust certificates of the railroads are presently recorded with that Commission and security agreements of the airlines are recorded with the Federal Aviation Administration of the Department of Transportation.

Testimony was received that because towboats and barges move in commerce between many States, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the project to acquire the security interests unless he records in virtually every county in which the debtor is located. Water carriers, particularly small water carriers by reducing the cost of financing and purchasing new floating equipment. He further testified that the Commission, in its continuing mission to finance the water carrier industry, needs to consider legislation, in the form of S. 913, to enable the Commission to record security instruments in a manner presently available to the railroads, and that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the same functions for the water carriers. With the adoption of S. 913, it is anticipated that the Commission's existing regulations applicable to railroad recordings could be made applicable to water carriers covered under this proposed legislation.

The Commission presently imposes fees for the filing of railroad recordings, in the amount of $50 for an initial mortgage, and $100 for any amendment thereof.

Testimony also was presented in support of the provision in S. 913 providing for the recording of security instruments with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The testimony was that, without the provisions appearing on behalf of the Common Carrier Conference of Domestic Water Carriers, and by a witness for a securities firm. The Congress was advised that the testimony of the board of directors has approved a policy in support of S. 913.

The Committee on the whole in opposition to S. 913 was presented.

RECESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair, with the understanding that the recess not extend beyond 1 p.m. today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reconvened at 12:59 p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. Byrd of Virginia in the chair).

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.
The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for theprevious question be re-established.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, It is so ordered.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DECISION NOT TO RUN FOR REELECTION

Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. President, like most other Americans, I believe that President Johnson has demonstrated his great love of country in his decision not to seek or accept reelection for another term as President.

In his action, the President showed to all in this great country that he is a man who is willing to subordinate or discard all personal ambition for the sake of peace and brotherhood.

He has the prayers and best wishes of his fellow countrymen, particularly as he goes about the difficult task of making the peace in Southeast Asia.

In the April 14, 1968, edition of the Shreveport (La.) Times, the distinguished journalist, Raymond Moley, a man who knows the motives of all politicians.

"None of the quieting and philosophical fortitude of a Dwight Eisenhower, a Calvin Coolidge, Robert Hoover could protect a man in such a situation as Lyndon Johnson's against the vicissitudes of a lengthened public life. When he is attacked, he must counterattack. His impulse is to regard criticism as personal. And in his resistance to opposition and criticism and abuse he would try to spend far more of the vitality than is accorded to the normal individual. His health and his life itself might well be what he would pay for another term.

All this must have been urged upon him by his family and his true personal friends.

FAMILY REASONS

They must have pointed out to him, and he must have known, that circumstances should dictate retirement. For he was approaching the fork in the road of his career. At the close of another re-election was cluttered with hazards to his physical constitution and his pride. The other alternative of remaining in the lengthened public life with his family, his friends and his assurance of an honored place in history.

But his pride remained. And fortunately for him there appeared, before his final decision was made, a glimmer of hope for peace—in part because of signs from Hanoi and in part because of the assurance that a turn in the military situation might be at hand. These offered salvation for his pride. And he was determined not to pursue the odyssey of seeking another term.

President Johnson's personal reward is already appearing. For nothing he has done in the past two years has so revived his fading popularity. This was visible and audible when he attended the installation of the new archbishop in New York. When he entered the cathedral and when he arose to leave he was applauded—a most unusual demonstration in that holy place. Indeed, it has been said that such applause had only happened there before when Pope Paul visited New York.

It will be well to suspend cynicism and grant this man an honored departure from public life.

THE OWNERSHIP OF WILDLIFE—A JURISDICTIONAL CONTROVERSY WHICH NEEDS TO BE CLEARED UP

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I am a co-sponsor of S. 2951 and S. 3212, both of which would clarify questions of jurisdiction over resident species of fish and wildlife. This question is rapidly becoming of head and it is my opinion that Congress should act as soon as possible to resolve it. Walter Shannon, of California, the president of the International Association of Game, Fish & Conservation Commissioners has for some time been greatly concerned over the continuing trend toward Federal intrusion into the historic and traditional areas of responsibility and jurisdiction of the states in the management of fish and resident wildlife. This gradual usurpation of state authority over fish and resident wildlife would be destroyed. It is the firm and inescapable conviction of the Association that the ownership of land does not include the ownership of fish and wildlife as claimed by the Federal Government. This doctrine would have an extremely adverse and chaotic effect on the management of fish and wildlife resources in all justifiable areas.

Since the Solicitor's opinion was issued, all efforts to resolve this controversy through the Department of the Interior have, thus far, been unsuccessful. Therefore, legislation has been introduced in the Congress of the United States to reaffirm the traditional rights of the states to the ownership, management and regulation of fish and resident wildlife.

In attempting to resolve this dispute, it should be emphasized and made abundantly clear that the International Association does not desire to change the present status of certain laws and concepts which have to do with the following:

1. Any international treaty involving the regulation of migratory birds.
2. The Rare and Endangered Species Act.
3. The Bald Eagle Act.
4. Rights of Indians and natives of Alaska to hunt and fish as established by treaties or Acts of Congress.
5. The management of lands or control over resident species of fish and wildlife on Federal lands.
6. The Federal responsibility for conserving and developing fish and wildlife habitat on Federal lands.

The International Association fully subscribes to the traditional right of the landowner to manage his lands. We agree that the Federal Government has the same rights that any other landowner has under the laws of the respective states.

In summary, the International Association believes that it is imperative that the Congress take prompt action to resolve this jurisdictional controversy of the Association the states' rights to manage, regulate and control fish and resident wildlife, on all lands, including those owned by the Federal Government, with certain exceptions. Such a declaration of national policy by the Congress will enable state and federal conservationists to once again unite and present the common front so vitally needed in the management of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources.

Mr. HANSEN. In addition, Mr. President, the National Wildlife Federation has announced that it will intervene in support of the position taken by the New Mexico State Game Commission in a jurisdictional controversy over the ownership of Interstate Stewart L. Udall and National Park Service officials.
April 25, 1968

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

10063

I ask unanimous consent that a news release from the Conservation News of April 1, 1968, entitled "Federation To Intervene in Court Test of Wildlife Ownership," be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the news release was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FEDERATION TO INTERVENE IN COURT TEST OF WILDLIFE OWNERSHIP

Convinced that a recent court action in New Mexico is the most serious threat ever made against the national concept of wildlife ownership, the National Wildlife Federation has announced it will intervene in support of the position taken by the New Mexico State Conservation Board. As "friend of the court," the Federation will seek to uphold the concept that resident wild birds, fish and animals belong to the people, rather than to the landowner on whose land they happen to reside.

A New Mexico District Court was initiated by the New Mexico state wildlife agency last December against Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and National Park Service. It resulted from federal employees at Carlsbad Caverns National Park who had killed at least 10 deer in direct violation of the law. The deer were shot, paunches removed, and the carcasses "left to rot" as part of a research project being conducted by the service biologists.

New Mexico game officials had offered their assistance in the study, including the issuance of necessary collecting permits and removal of the carcasses for use in state education programs; but the state and federal agencies were unable to agree on the study, and the courts were called in. The suit in the District Court was filed March 12 in favor of the state's law giving the game officials the authority to destroy wildlife that is detrimental to the use of the parks.

Federal District Court Judge H. Vesse Payne ruled March 12 in favor of the state's position. In his decision, Judge Payne said, "No showing has been made that the deer involved are detrimental to the use of the park." and "...the defendants should be restrained and enjoined from the further killing of wildlife within the boundaries of Carlsbad Caverns National Park for the purpose of conducting a research study, unless they first secure authority for their acts by complying with state laws.

State officials expect the District Court's decision will be appealed to a higher court. If and when this occurs, the Board of Directors of the National Wildlife Federation, consisting of officials of the International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, has authorized an amicus curiae brief in support of the Federation's position. This brief, entitled "Vietnam and the Dollar," and written by Alfred L. Malabre, Jr., executive director of the Federation, has been introduced in Congress by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass).

VIETNAM AND THE DOLLAR

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, the Wall Street Journal is consistently outstanding in reporting the current condition of the American economy. Its coverage of our chronic balance-of-payments problem has been particularly excellent. The edition of Monday, April 23, 1968, contains a very good analysis of the present dollar deficit problem, an article entitled "Vietnam and the Dollar," and written by Alfred L. Malabre, Jr., explored some of the myths and realities concerning our deficit problem. Because of the importance of this subject to tax and financing problems facing the Congress, I commend the article to the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 22, 1968]

VIETNAM AND THE DOLLAR: A TRUCE WOULD NOT END U.S. CURRENCY'S WOES. MANY ECONOMISTS SAY--THE PERSUASIVE POWER WOULD EASE, BUT OTHER SPENDING LIKELY TO PRODUCE NEW STRAINS--IS THE UNITED STATES DOOMED TO DEFICITS?

(Alfred L. Malabre, Jr.)

Peace in Vietnam would ease pressure on the embattled dollar--but by no means end it.

That's the view of a wide variety of economists in and out of Government. The dollar will be put on a firm footing only after Uncle Sam keeps running huge balance-of-payments deficits.

The Vietnam war, to be sure, has aggravated a long-standing problem. A $1 billion deficit last year, a $3.5 billion deficit can be traced directly to the war effort. And the war also has indirectly aggravated the payments situation by adding inflationary pressure to an already booming economy--for example, by weakening the dollar's exchange power in many defense-related industries.

But an end to the war would bring, at best, only a moderate improvement in the trade situation. Economists agree the country is vulnerable to a renewal of war or even a minor change in the status of the embattled dollar--and that the dollar may be forced in any case to adjust to an equilibrium value.

Moreover, it is frequently observed that this record of deficits has occurred even though there has been less price inflation in the U.S. over the year-to-year period than in any other major country. In a recent 10-year period, consumer prices in the U.S. rose 17%, while the corresponding increase was 30% in the United Kingdom, 39% in France, 24% in West Germany, 39% in Italy and 87% in Japan. Even in the U.S., however, the political pressure for price stability has been keenly intensified. U.S. prices rose more than 5% and the Nixon administration's Clear and Away Program is a good example of this pressure. The result is that while despite this country's relatively good price record certainly suggests that the dollar's exchange value may have been out of line for a very long time, this is not necessarily the case for a large New York City bank. The multi-
There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

LOW COST HOUSING

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, on January 19, 1968, Michigan Republicans were hosts at a seminar in Detroit to discuss metropolitan area problems.

One of the speakers at this seminar was Frank B. Riepe, who is associated with the Harvard Institute of Politics, and who formerly served as a member of the staff of the junior Senator from Illinois Mr. Fulbright.

I ask unanimous consent that the Mr. McClusky's remarks be printed in the Record.

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ment Corporation. The corporation bought up the old shell houses in this run-down slum district, sold them to the owner of a nearby block, and then, by using Federal and local home labor, and sold them to families from the project and the neighborhood who had, during the depression, learned to accept the responsibilities of home ownership.

One most interesting family was one where the mother and children lived with various friends and relatives around the neighborhood, and the father slept in the washrooms of his hotel employment. The mother, worked in the basement cafeteria of a local church, from which she would scavenge leftovers for the kids. This family had no cash income at all—zero. It was literally hand to mouth to survive.

The third type of family that, in Labor Department terminology, is in desperate hard-core poverty—no job, no cohesion, no place to live—just existence, was the bicentennial Corporation, within a year that family was living together in a rehabilitated home of its own, the father had a decent job, and they had gained a new sense of dignity, self-respect, and purpose.

This is probably the extreme case, since many families survive at the subsistence level on income from welfare. But the story was repeated in Indianapolis, in Rochester, in Philadelphia.

The chance to become a home owner exerted a powerful influence on the lives of the family. It made them invest in themselves, and build their own assets. They believe in themselves. Aside from the traditional Fourth of July eulogies, home ownership now serves as a powerful factor in stimulating lower income families to break up and out of the cycle of dependence and poverty.

Now that was the first principle set forth in the Republican Senators' statement on home ownership. The second called for a new sense of responsibility on the part of business leadership of the private sector in meeting urban problems. No city in the country can be provider of its private sector than the city of Detroit, where your New Detroit Committee has brought together leaders in business, labor, education, the professions, and civic organizations into a powerful coalition to meet the problems of their city.

Action Housing in Pittsburgh is a particularly fine example of what can be done when private and public work together for the betterment of their cities.

Private sector leadership in meeting urban problems takes a number of different forms. Let's take business involvement. Why do businesses, which after all are organized to make a profit for the stockholders and owners, become involved in activity in the slums when profits can more easily be made in other places?

Politically, there are three reasons. One is, of course, the philanthropic motivation of many business leaders. Contrary to what many believe, the most successful, most American businessmen today are developing an acute social conscience. They recognize that merely operating a business for profit in an Adam Smith sort of way, with no regard for the community of which they are a part, is an anaesthetic way of looking at the opportunity and responsibility of the business world.

Thus you have the four Cleveland banks that backed the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority with $15 million for area projects for which mortgage money had rarely gone before. Four banks in Philadelphia also pointed the way. Last week announcement by the life insurance industry that it will devote a billion dollars to mortgage rehabilitation is another great step forward.

In all these instances there is, I think, a dedication to serving the public interest at the same time that one serves one's own profit aspirations. Dedication to rehabilitation of the public housing project and the neighborhood who had, during the depression, learned to accept the responsibilities of home ownership.

The second type of motivation for business is the opportunity to make a profit—not to milk profits from the poor, but to develop and distribute good housing and better living for those who today are living in miserable slum conditions.

In a moment you will hear from Warren Obey of Obey, a part of one of the Nation's leading producers of building materials, which has invested an enormous amount of its own money and considerable profit in projects that are suitable for efficient rehabilitation of slums. In addition, Gypsum has a number of other committees to prove to skeptics what can be done as well as to field test their new programs.

There is no company in America that has done more than United States Gypsum to dramatize how the building materials industry, and businesses in general, can invest and produce better housing for people who don't have it today. Other building materials companies, such as United States Plywood, are also moving on the same course.

The third type of motivation is improving the neighborhood of a company's plant. Many manufacturing plants are located in the heart or on the fringes of slum areas, and to the people of the neighborhood that community responsibility of the company to take the lead in neighborhood improvement. Their management may recognize the local community responsibility of the company to take the lead in neighborhood improvement.

The fourth type of motivation has been one of the pioneers in working in an urban context, self-help means taking charge of your life and make it work, I know, how they will listen to me, they will do what I want them to”. all these are so alien to poor people who have been pushed around all their lives that injecting them into the organization can make all the difference in the world.

Third is the principle that republican statement—home ownership and private sector involvement. This was the principle self-help. Self-help in American life was characteristic of the first settlers, the pioneers, the farmers, the first small businessmen. Today, in an urban context, self-help means taking it upon oneself to shape one's environment.

Whenever I see a welfare program for the poor, I ask myself, "How does the poor man grow in taking part in this program? Is he the object of charity, or is he the subject of self-reliance, and make it work, I know, how they will listen to me, they will do what I want them to”. all these are so alien to poor people who have been pushed around all their lives that injecting them into the organization can make all the difference in the world.

Now helping blind people is certainly a legitimate object of charity. But because of their disability, there is a limit to what can be expected of them in terms of economic achievement.

When the program amounts to providing services to the poor, it often becomes what I call "the substitute for". Self-reliance must make life decent for those who have no chance of escaping from dependence on others. But we must strive to help those who do have the potential to rise to achieve that potential by teaching them to learn and to grow.

Another set of pure charity programs, any project devised to provide services by people who know how to people who don't is real help, there are many things we can do to help pull the levers and push the buttons to make lives in the slums better.

That, basically, is the self-help principle. The fourth point of that Republican statement is not so radically new, but it is, none theless, worthy of recognition. That is the
necessity for tackling housing problems and people problems together.

In this country the housing people have been home builders, bankers, architects—people whose jobs have been the production and financing of dwelling units. On the other hand are the educators, the social workers, the job trainers, the people whose job it is to help these men meet "people problems." Historically these two groups have a very poor record of communication and cooperation. Their attitudes are different, and when they come together there is often friction.

One good example is the relation between the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Farmers Home Administration.

Farmers Home has been a home and farm mortgage agency ever since its creation. Its job is to make mortgage loans on economically sound properties to economically responsible individuals where credit is otherwise unavailable. The OEO approach, of course, is to help people who are in dire straits economically. When these two agencies come together on a housing project for the poor, there is an obvious clash of interests.

Another example in the same field is the high rise public housing buildings that line the South State Street in Chicago. Here are buildings which are structurally sound. Yet they were designed and built with very little real concern, on the part of the emotions and psychological needs of the low-income tenants.

The result, as at Pruitt-Igoe in St. Louis (which won several architectural awards), is despair, and the furious attitude of the tenants toward what is called the concentration camp philosophy. In Chicago, the State Street project is called the "Congo Hilton," and it is not exactly a term of endearment.

Here is a twenty-story building. It is full of kids. There are no toilets on the ground floor and there aren't enough elevators and fire escapes. The buildings are designed like for the tenants. The water in Chicago. Here is a twenty-story building. It is full of kids. There are no toilets on the ground floor and there aren't enough elevators and fire escapes.

In this country the housing people have been home and farm mortgage agencies ever since their creation. Their original mission was to provide mortgage credit to citizens who for years have been home builders, bankers, mortgage agency ever since its creation. Its people problems together. They are the people whose jobs have been the production and financing of dwelling units. The job trainers, the people whose job it is to make mortgage loans on economically sound properties to economically responsible individuals where credit is otherwise unavailable. The OEO approach, of course, is to help people who are in dire straits economically. When these two agencies come together on a housing project for the poor, there is an obvious clash of interests.

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THE STUDY OF CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, at a time when our Nation is torn by controversy and emotions are running high, we have a most solemn and calm approach in outlining touching on the teaching of controversial subjects in our schools.

Dr. Howard C. Seymour, superintendent of schools in Phoenix, Ariz., set the stage for a full and open discussion upon which a free society rests. The school education.

for their study. A thorough discussion and evaluation of all aspects of controversial subjects and tends ultimately to offset the impact of subversive influences. An enlightened citizenry is the foundation upon which a free society rests. The school education.

DEFINITION OF CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

Simply stated, a controversial issue is one about which there exists conflicting opinions. Relating this to schools involves us in at least five areas.

1. The content of the curriculum

There are those who have decided opinions with respect to what should be taught. Some parents, teachers, and parents who consider some of the content of the curriculum should be taught in the schools. There are others who are unqualifiedly opposed to it. There are still others who have presented the teaching of Social Studies, misinterpreting the term to be something related to socialism. More recently, the modern Math advocates have been roundly scolded by those who would teach mathematics in the traditional manner. Some people want the schools to teach young people how to drive; others contend that the schools' primary responsibility is basic education: reading, writing, arithmetic, etc.

Cer tainly, the demands of society—if there is substantial agreement—should be reflected in the content of the curriculum.

2. Teaching methods

The second area of conflict is how pupils should be taught. There are those who strongly advocate the phonetic approach to reading; there are those who maintain that an instantaneous recognition of whole words should not be retarded by a slower phonics approach.

Many people are aghast at what they term the "play approach" to learning. These people believe that such matters have little relation to the way by which individuals learn. Adherents of this approach believe that cold, hard application and some comfort are necessary ingredients of learning.

And so it goes.

3. Materials of instruction

The public is frequently divided with respect to instructional materials which are used in the schools. Library and text books are good examples. In fact, this is the area in which such terms as "book burning", censur ing", and "controlled reading" are used.

4. Atmosphere within schools

Many claim that there is too much freedom in schools; that young people are not controlled enough. The application of some rules is proper preparation for adult life. Others, on the other hand, advocate hard and fast school dress rules, changing the length of boys' hair or of girls' skirts.

Many believe that such matters have little relationship to learning. They claim it is not the job of the schools to exercise vigilance and control over such matters.

5. Involvement in political and social issues of the day

A great deal of feeling has arisen with regard to how far the school should become involved in the economic, political, and social issues of the day. On one hand, there are those who believe that the object of the school is to provide education; that some of the problems occurring in a democratic society should be discussed only as far as they relate to the education of the citizens are largely from professional and management occupations sometimes resent the time allotted to discussion of the growth of our young citizens. On the other hand, in a community which is largely made up of the laboring class or where unemployment is the rule, there is a desire to know that the labor movement was caused by the exploitation of the laboring class by management.

Private versus public control of natural resources; federal control of education; the rights of the states versus the federal government, questions related to the rural control of legislatures; and more recently, in the area of war and peace, the conflict in Vietnam; all of these are topics of support of highly emotionalized people on one side or the other. The mere mention of "the other side" is like waving a red flag. These are frequently the topics on which the school is often caught in the middle.

The setting for controversy lies in these five areas. The practicalities are these. In a mythical school system of 25,000 high school pupils, each pupil will attend school 8 hours per day, which will be spread over for five 50 minute periods to approximately 149 other pupils plus the teachers. This endures for three to four years.

Each one of the 25,000 is subjected to the whims, desires, opinions, beliefs, experiences of 25,000 sets of parents, aunts, uncles, and grandparents. Each pupil, every day, will probably view all kinds of propaganda on television, listen to it on the radio, or read it in the newspapers.

Is it any wonder that controversies arise in schools and classes?

THE SETTING

Schools are no longer isolated; in a sense they are flashbobs. What happens in our schools today is now more important to a nation than ever before. Advocates of one point of view are extremely aware of the fact that if someone can "get" to pupils in schools, he has a capital advantage.

There is a tendency for more people to "speak out" than ever before. Our freedom of speech has been so emphasized that even the most humble and most ignorant individual has an opinion on everything regardless of whether or not there is any factual support.

Perhaps there is something to the question which a high school youth gave to a question and answer period. "What are the four freedoms?" He replied, "Freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom from religion and freedom from speech." I agree, too often there is too much "speech" and not enough critical thinking.

A second condition which seems to exist is the carelessness of people with their value systems; those who accuse without foundation have a tendency to depart from the facts, are too willing to vilify other individuals without supporting evidence, and have a careless regard for the truth.

A third condition has to do with the scientific process as applied to problem solving. We still make more decisions on an emotional basis than on a scientific basis. We generalize on the basis of one example. Our gossipy tendency balloons one example until it becomes a fact. We also tend to intensify in our point of view that we refuse to listen to the facts presented by the opposition. (Example: the St. Lawrence Seaway)

Our position is often characterized by the following rhyme:

"On controversial issues My position is sublime. I always see both sides of a problem. The one that's wrong—and mine!"

There are a lot of squirrely and squirmy people in this world, the "hit and run" species, who want to hide individuals. They are the anonymous "kooks"—punitive and arrogant—who want their ends accomplished without really being involved.

Then there is the organized opposition: groups with platforms, the liberals, the conservatives, the ultra-conservatives, the high-minded and poor people. We can offer no quarter in their zeal and desire to brainwash the minds of young people.

The other side consists of individuals who have a "bone to pick" with a school, a teacher, a textbook or an incident. It is with these introductory remarks that attention is now directed to the role of the teacher, the administrator, the student, and

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the school board in making is possible for the
students to come to grips with controversies
without decontextualizing education and the
community while doing so.

THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE
STUDENT

First and foremost—to use an old cliche—
every teacher needs to know something
about the caliber, interest and background
of where the pupils are. It is incumbent
upon him to know something of the atmo-
sphere, the temper of the community. It
is essential he learn what the children
know, shrewdly, how to crusade and when.

His responsibility is to make pupils think
clearly for themselves, to teach them how
to analyze, how to judge, how to interpret
the issues without decimating education
community while doing so.

The student should have the responsibility
report to the teacher in his classroom, to others in the
school, to representatives in the community.
The saying: “The child will take his listener
as far as the listener is willing to be
taken,” is quite accurate. All too frequently, the child
tells the parent what he believes the parent
wants to hear. (Examples: (1) The teacher
teaching about communism, (2) The counsel-
or—scholarship—what father earned.)

THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

Whether it be a principal or a superin-
tendent, it is the duty of every administra-
tor to keep in close touch with what is going
on in the school or activities under his juris-
diction. He should make sure that teachers
know and understand system policy and see
that they are given adequate help to work
in conformity with it.

Particularly important for him to assess,
accurately and quickly, the temper of a
community whether one uses the football
pitched among the older or younger, the
boy and Indian phrase “head them off at the
pass”; or the military expression, “stop them
at the first roadblock.”

The interpretation is clear. It means a
needed pre-examination of textbooks; a pro-
cedure for acquiring instructional material;
and a careful awareness of the procedures to handle complaints. And,
surely not last nor least, preparing communi-
ties to make the community aware that just as in
any way. These are the “hit and run” ex-
erts previously referred to.

The procedure for registering a complaint
that the Superintendent is required to make a prompt in-
vestigation, including interviewing with the complainant and the teacher involved, and
presentation of the facts. In the case of complaints of
to resolve the issue. He makes his report to the entire Board. The entire Board should
be made aware of any significance of the
complaint as a whole. No Board member has the right to
act unilaterally. The procedure should require that the
Superintendent state to the complainant that if even after his investigation the
complainant is still dissatisfied, he has the right to
this body has been more a reaction to the
Board member should refuse to do so. The
right to make his complaint known to the entire Board for a
complaint, presents a “right to the wrong.” He acts as a judge,
trying to determine what has hap-

THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF
THE SCHOOL BOARD

The major tasks of the school board are to
interpret the schools to the community, to
define the atmosphere of the community
which the student should anticipate and prepare for the handling of
controversy.

It is particularly important to have written
in the Board Policies or into the Ad-
dministrative Regulations (which the Board
should approve) such items as (1) the teach-
ging of controversial issues in the school,
(2) the procedure for handling controversial teaching ma-
terial, (3) the procedure for challenging
material, (4) the process for handling complaints. These
then become the guidelines for working with
controversy.

These policies and procedures are
adapted to the particular community since
controversies differ in size, maturity, and
complexity.

Much of what has been said concerning
the teachers, the students, the administra-
tors and the school board should be
included in these policies and regulations.

Let us take, for example, the process of
registering a complaint. (Example: What
ought to be done in the event that a citizen
concerning a controversial matter.

As a preventive measure, the Superin-
tendent, together with the Board, should
present to every parent the value of the
community; should have explained to the
public the curriculum and the possibility of controversial issues be facili-
ted in discussion purposes even to the extent of listing some of the controversial items. An
unknown

The procedure for registering a complaint
should be made known to the public and
persons who wish to be informed of these
about the events, including the Board and
the school board members. The procedure
registered complaint.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, then, the solution to the
teaching of controversial issues is to make
the school system do it in order to avoid
conflict in the community is:

(1) Establishment of a written policy on
the teaching of controversial issues. This
should be made known to the public and
persons who wish to be informed of these
issues. The procedure for handling complaints should be known to
the public.

(2) A cooperatively acceptable statement
of the process and procedure for handling
counters the interests of the community
and the school board. The Board should
accept and prepare for the handling of
controversy.

It is particularly important to have written
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dministrative Regulations (which the Board
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Much of what has been said concerning
the teachers, the students, the administra-
tors and the school board should be
included in these policies and regulations.

Let us take, for example, the process of

for truth. Everything possible should be done to counter arguments or hypothesis and to prevent offending any group which supports unequivocally any one point of view.

The school must not avoid controversial problems; it must not be a sterile "piller-upper" of knowledge for its own sake. It must be a place for discovering and for problem solving. It must teach young people how to think, how to detect propaganda, how to analyze arguments and how to judge. This cannot be accomplished with problems about which there is no controversy.

By the same token, the school must experiment wisely, carefully, and with due regard for the welfare of our young people. Education cannot remain status quo. Schools, instead, must attempt to accelerate their efforts to help young people learn how to learn and how to assess carefully what they learn. They must consistently try new curricula and new ways of teaching.

I pray that the day will never come when all controversial material is removed from our educational program, when we are prevented by pressure groups from helping young people become self-reliant, self-sufficient, responsible citizens. I am not critical of those who have been so equipped with the tools to question and to decide for themselves.

This is a part of our heritage of freedom.

INCENTIVES TO SPUR OIL EXPLORATION ARE STRESSED BY BUREAU OF MINEs

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, several weeks ago, I invited the attention of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to the fact that the Bureau of Mines and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs had been presented by Bureau of Mines Director Walter Hibbard on March 22 to the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels, and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

As a part of that testimony, Director Hibbard left with the subcommittee a commodity statement on petroleum. The newspaper Oil Daily for April 5 has summarized the contents of that statement.

For the benefit of the readers of the Record who are interested in our long-range minerals and fuels policies, I ask unanimous consent that the Oil Daily's article, entitled "Incentives To Spur Oil Exploration Are Stressed by the Bureau of Mines," be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

INCENTIVES TO SPUR OIL EXPLORATION ARE STRESSED BY BUREAU OF MINES

WASHINGTON.—The Bureau of Mines in the Interior Department is convinced that the government must consider "improving the incentives" to spur increased exploratory efforts and additional petroleum reserves in the United States.

This position is spelled out in a "commodity statement" on petroleum—one of many presented by the BOM on minerals and fuels, as of Jan. 1, 1968.

These statements were made part of a hearing held by the Senate Interior Subcommittee, headed by Senator Gruening (D., Alaska).

Here is the Bureau's view, the Bureau put it this way:

"Certainly domestic resources remain large and ample for projected demands for many years."

"The significance of this resource potential, however, is contingent on the presence or absence of incentives to explore for and develop new reserves and for the investment required to economically develop and produce domestic resources while abundant foreign supplies are present on the world market."

"Presently, domestic exploration (drilling) has declined and established reserves are lower than those recommended to support future domestic production."

"Improving the incentives for exploration, including consideration of advances in technology, encourages development of long-range strategies and potential advancements, demands serious concern."

The bureau said that government policies aimed at reducing "dumping" of the domestic supply-demand relationship—such as those dealing with import controls, tax provisions, regulatory provisions, leasing policies, and tax incentives—must be considered.

While the announced national objectives include the maintenance of adequate supplies of low-cost energy, diverse in form and geographic source but drawn mainly from domestic areas, "the factual base for the declaration is undersupplied. This is why we have not achieved adequate capacity to mobilize domestic resources."

It said specifically, "Higher prices may induce public demand for the continued production of oil and gas, but this will obviously happen only if government policies are designed to give domestic explorers and producers the economic incentives to perform this task.

To achieve this objective, the oil industry must be induced to begin exploration and development of unproved reserves and to encourage better production from proved reserves. This implies that the government policies must work to reduce costs to domestic explorers and producers."

(1) Abating pollution from fuel use is a growing challenge, in view of the need to keep down crude oil prices.

(2) There are potential substitutes for oil from coal, gas, shale, etc., but these must be viewed as "supplements" rather than as "competitors" of petroleum.

(3) Major oil companies are becoming "oil men" through buying interests in oil and coal with coal companies and others with uranium interests.

"The extent to which this trend aids or inhibits the public interest deserves constant attention."

(4) The United States in 1968 continued to decline in its reserve position among world oil producing countries. U.S. reserves in 1968 accounted for about 10% of the world total.

(5) The United States at the end of 1968 had 39.78 billion barrels in proved reserves, with Africa having 32.36 billion, Latin America, 25.15 billion, the Middle East, 244.84 billion, and and low-cost energy, diverse in form and geographic source but drawn mainly from domestic areas, "the factual base for the declaration is undersupplied. This is why we have not achieved adequate capacity to mobilize domestic resources."

(6) Since 1965, the 29 major oil companies have increased their exploration and their operations, combined, also constitute a major part of worldwide oil activities. Their production increased 45% and 45% of their refinery runs in 1966 were accounted for by foreign oil.

(7) However, some 30 large independents are operating throughout the world and are "giving increased competition to the majors."

(8) Demand is catching up with capacity and in 1966 unused capacity existed "only in a few areas, primarily Louisiana and Texas, and in these areas allowable for prorated wells have been essentially exhausted."

(9) The relative position of independent producers has declined steadily during the past ten years. The drop in economic opportunities for independents has not been relatively greater than indicated by composite national figures.

(10) The trend toward increased imports during the past decade has been almost 50% of the gain in domestic production of liquids.

(11) Federal offshore leasing has affected exploration of certain offshore areas, but their future exploration potential has not been as large as anticipated.

(12) On the other hand, the trend toward wider spacing and pooling of small acreages has resulted in production. For instance, production during 1968 in Texas more in line with those of Louisiana and should result in greater exploration and development both offshore and onshore.

(13) While the federal depletion allowance program reduces tax liability for producers, state governments have extended severance and production taxes which have "largely offset the special federal treatment."

(14) Petroleum operations are taxed by federal and state authorities to the equivalent of about 4.4% of gross receipts. This compares with 4.5% for all business corporations (in 1960–61).

The bureau estimated U.S. oil demand (oil and gas liquids) will increase 51% by 1980 growing at an annual rate of 3.1% in the 1960–60 period, but will become a smaller factor in total energy demand with nuclear power and gas increasing their shares.

Concluding, the bureau predicted productivity and potential profitability for oil producers has declined steadily since 1965, but at steadily slower growth rates, with the reserve production rate gradually dropping off by 1986.

Crude oil prices "may increase slightly, but probably will remain relatively stable. Natural gas liquid prices are expected to continue. In view of the need to keep down crude oil prices.

Federal policies will have a direct effect on supply, demand and price of domestic oils and natural gas. They also affect the development of new energy sources.

These alternate supplies will enter the market in the 1970's, but their output will not have a significant impact on oil sources.

OBSERVANCE OF "SECRETARIES WEEK," APRIL 21 TO 27, 1968

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, this final week of April has been, for a number of years, designated "Secretaries Week," with Wednesday being highlighted as "Secretaries Day."

This tradition was started about 17 years ago by the National Secretaries Association in cooperation with the Department of Commerce. The objective is, of course, to draw public recognition to the service of all secretaries and to the contributions they make to the educational, professional, and civic growth of their communities. These observances also give secretaries a heightened awareness of their responsibilities and stature as members of a profession.

During the 17-year history of Secrctaries Week, 3,901 secretaries have attained the certified professional secretarial rating of the Institute for Certification of Secretaries. One qualifies as a CPS by passing an examination administered by the institute, which is part of the National Secretaries Association. The CPS is a nationally recognized standard of secretarial proficiency.

Another department of NSA, the Future Secretaries Association, has now published 274 chapters in 325 high schools and colleges throughout this program, experienced secretaries help business educators train students to fulfill the secretarial needs of an increasingly specialized job market.

TREMENDOUS NEEDS AHEAD FOR OIL AND GAS, MOORE DECLARES

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, in a little publicized speech to the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association on March 27, Assistant Secretary of the Interior J. Cordell Moore spelled out the tremendous demand for future oil and
The oil will be found the same way it always has been, by chance in the rocks, in old provinces and in new ones, onshore and offshore, deep and not-so-deep. The key, he indicated, to finding and developing this petroleum will be technology. He pointed out that the National Petroleum Council is now making a study of the petroleum resources of the United States and the results—expected in about two years—should help all oil explorers.

In addition, Moore said he expects secondary recovery techniques to continue to improve, resulting in an average annual increase in recovery efficiency amounting to "something between one-third and one-half of 1% of original oil in place."

"I have come to a conclusion," Moore said, "that the petroleum industry will meet its challenge. It has (repeatedly) demonstrated its great vitality and capacity . . ."

THE WORLD'S MOST EXCLUSIVE CLUB MEETS AGAIN

Mr. METCALF: Mr. President, contrary to conventional wisdom, the nation's most exclusive club is not the Senate of the United States. It is the hierarchy of the Nation's largest industry, electric power.

The investor-owned utilities do not like to have representatives of customer-owned power systems, city-owned power systems, or Government sit in on meetings of the IOU Club when the select consider matters of tremendous importance. A few representatives of large public power systems will be invited, mainly for window dressing. They are like the Negro architect who says he integrated seven architectural firms into one arrangement. They will make contracts, moving around from firm to firm to present the proper integrated front when a Federal visitor came around to see that the recipient of Federal contracts did not discriminate in employment.

The IOU's started to set up the Mid-Continent Area Power Planners—APPs—two years ago. The State of Reclamation and municipal public power systems from all initial planning. The IOU's excluded other types of power systems from the electric heating exposition. This was a significant decision. The Federal, city-owned, and electric cooperatives involved in bulk power supply must be included. For this reason I am asking you to forward to NRECA copies of the minutes of this above-mentioned meeting. In this manner, NRECA can be kept abreast of the accomplishments of this "National" committee.

ROBERT D. PARTRIDGE,
General Manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Mr. J. LEE RICE, Jr.,
Allegeny Power System, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.: NRECA has been informed of a meeting of representatives of the National Electric Reliability Council on April 25.

We are disturbed, however, over the reported failure to invite the Missouri basin systems group, and other consumer-owned power systems to a meeting to meaningfully attack the problem of reliability, it must do so on the basis of bulk power supply, not the nature of ownership of the system.

If the purview of this proposed council is to be truly national in its extent, rural electric cooperatives involved in bulk power supply must be included. For this reason I am asking you to forward to NRECA copies of the minutes of this above-mentioned meeting. In this manner, NRECA can be kept abreast of the accomplishments of this "National" committee.

Mr. J. LEE RICE, Jr.,
Allegeny Power System, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.: As executive director of the Missouri basin systems group, I must strongly object to the exclusion of MBSG from your April 25 New York meeting concerning formation of a national electric reliability council.

MBSG is a region group and pool of 125 consumer-owned systems in the upper mid-west, including the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Present facilities of the group's members include the backbone 230 kv transmission grid in the region. Planned generating units of substantial size and hundreds of miles of EHV transmission line. By any standard, these bulk power facilities constitute a significant segment of the area's facilities and have a substantial effect upon the reliability of the regional system, not to say the national interconnection. As you may know, the west-east ties linking 94% of the country's generation are accomplished by MBSG's area, and by MBSG member system facilities.
If there is any question as to whether MBSG is a group in good standing, I would say that it is both. MBSG's planning and operation committees conduct studies to ensure that member's plans are coordinated. Excluding any other reliable supplier of electric energy in the area. Pooling in the group presently involves the hydro-electric generating plants of respective companies and the thermal generating facilities of Basin Electric Power Cooperative.

In this respect, I am disturbed by the complete failure of your interest in participating in such an effort. I am disturbed by the complete failure of your interest in participating in such an effort. I am disturbed by the complete failure of your interest in participating in such an effort. I am disturbed by the complete failure of your interest in participating in such an effort. I am disturbed by the complete failure of your interest in participating in such an effort.

If the power company-dominated proposed council is more than a shadow group, as MBSG suggests it is, it will be distinctly second class.

AFL-CIO REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, few organizations have been as unrespectful and vigorous in their support of the human rights conventions as the AFL-CIO. This fine organization was instrumental in developing the Forced Labor Convention and has continually urged the ratification of this and other human rights treaties. Mr. President, few organizations have been as unrespectful and vigorous in their support of the human rights conventions as the AFL-CIO. This fine organization was instrumental in developing the Forced Labor Convention and has continually urged the ratification of this and other human rights treaties.

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SBA'S CONTRIBUTION TO RECORD PROSPERITY OF NATION'S SMALL BUSINESSES

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, for a great many years I have had a keen interest in the problems of small business. I have many friends among small business men, not only in the state of Alabama, but throughout the country. I believe I understand the problems they face.

My interest in small business stems from the belief that these enterprises are perhaps the most positive force for growth that we have in our economy. That has been so in the past and it is so today.

As long as small business is prosperous, the economy will be healthy and growing. But if we allow our small businessmen to get into trouble, we are all in trouble.

I am happy to report that small business is very prosperous today. It is riding the wave of our unprecedented 7 years of steady economic growth, and I would like to express my appreciation to the assistance given by the Small Business Administration.

President Johnson is a good friend of small business and his concern for the well-being of small business is nowhere better demonstrated, I believe, than in the record of accomplishments of the Small Business Administration last year.

In 1968 the Small Business Administration increased its volume of loans by 55 percent over 1966, reaching a new high of $676.7 million. Of that total, the agency approved $492.7 million in regular business loans.
to help 9,518 small firms. Sixty-seven percent of the loans were made with bank participation; SBA's share of these loans was $36.9 million.

SBA approved $36.9 million in economic opportunity loans to help 3,432 small businesses as part of the war on poverty.

Loans totaling $34.8 million were made to help 404 small firms forced to move because of federally aided projects in their area.

SBA has been active in helping community development projects. During the year the agency approved $53.9 million in 362 loans to aid in the economic development of communities; banks and other private investors provided $23 million. The loans financed projects of locally organized development companies.

Many disaster victims received help last year: SBA approved $89.3 million in long-term, 3-percent loans to help victims of storms, floods and other disasters repair or rebuild their homes, businesses, or replace damaged property.

Through these and other programs SBA strives to help small businessmen, making it possible for them to grow and to provide a wider range of services.

There are programs to help communities and businesses create jobs by building up existing industries. Planned community economic development and assistance to our small businesses generate new jobs, one of the prime objectives set for the SBA. Businessman Sanford Henry Administrator Robert C. Moot, Mr. Moot reports that last year SBA created 10,200 new jobs through its local development company program alone.

A great many of these jobs were created in small communities and will serve to stem the rising tide of outmigration of jobseekers from these rural areas into the ghettos, adding to the already serious overcrowding in these troubled areas. I feel confident that the development company program can become, under the able stewardship of Administrator Moot, a major tool in our national effort to achieve our goal of job creation. I believe the Administrator will not fail to achieve this important objective.

I commend Administrator Moot for this fine record of achievement, and I know that my colleagues will join me in supporting this agency and its many programs that do so much to stimulate economic growth.

AN "ACTIVIST" CLERGY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the Wall Street Journal of Tuesday, April 23, contained a fine editorial on the subject of the activist clergy that has today infected what I believe to be a minority among the clergy.

It makes the point that I have alluded to many times in public statements in recent months—that the preoccupation of this highly vocal minority of religious leaders with secular and political matters has gravely hurt the church and the influence of religion in general.

I contend this editorial to the attention of Senators and Members of the other body, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"ANTIDOTE FOR ANOMIE?"

An "activist" clergy may be desirable for any number of individuals, but so far as I am concerned, I do not think the church has much to do with religion. This heresy comes from Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, himself one of the country's acknowledged apostles of liberalism, and, in my comments we have seen on the current fashion in liberal religion.

The fashion is to make religion more "relevant" by joining various social and political causes, like civil rights, uplifting the poor and ending the war in Vietnam. Mr. Hertzberg, a professor of Jewish philosophy at Brandeis University as well as rabbi at Temple Emanuel in Englewood, N.J., agreed with their position about something more than Dow Chemical advocates unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam. But he denies that this "nervous scurrying for relevance" is going to revitalize contemporary religion.

"A large part of what passes for liberal religion in America is a rewriting of the Nat­ional Socialist creed," he says. "That is not the job of religion. What people come to religion for is an ultimate metaphysical hunger, and when this hunger is not satisfied, religion decays."

The rabbi notes that some branches of Judaism have practiced activism far longer than the United Synagogue. He says that, in his view, "the moment that clergies become more worldly, the world goes to hell all the faster."

Beyond that, he continues, both institutional and activist Jews have been over­ruling the social questions to questions of ultimate concern, he says. "They are worried about something more than Dow Chemical and napalm. They are worried about what's it all for. They are worried about— dare I say it—immortality, what their lives are linked into."

Rabbi Hertzberg is certainly right. The trend toward activist religion creates a para­dox hardly to be welcomed. Too often, he says, this is in the guise of an effort on the part of religion's traditional concerns just at a moment when those concerns seem especially troublesome to the individual man.

The residue of history left us a widely recognized today almost certainly bespeaks a human craving for something transcend­ent, something beyond the things this world has to offer, and when this is not forthcoming, the individual turns to religion for personal immortality, but they see something to lend meaning and order to the jumble of their lives and time. They seek a sense of meaning and the confidence and self-worth that come with it.

Religion has traditionally been called upon to answer such questions, but has stumbled in this century when its traditional answers have appeared wrong or irrelevant in the face of an ever-increasing rate of change. This is why religion is going to revitalize itself in the future.

It is tragic and unjust that the low-income consumer should have to pay more for the things he needs than his affluent neighbors. With little ready cash available and no way to obtain normal credit, the poor often are forced to deal with loan sharks and unscrupulous merchants. They see no alternative.

As the Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, Paul Rand Dixon, testified before my subcommittee last week, ghetto residents patronize the unscrupulous merchants because they offer easy credit. And credit, more than price, is the basis of competition among such stores for ghetto business.

The result is the poor are charged exorbitant prices and they pay them for grossly inferior merchandise. This is how the cruel and vicious circle of poverty is maintained.

The problem is this: Making the low-income consumer aware of the fact that he is, very often, being charged 60 percent and more above the standard price for just about everything he buys.

What is needed is a workable alternative to the peddler system, to the loan shark and to the poor money management which plague low-income consumers.

The testimony before our subcommittee last week by two officials of the Board of Federal Credit Unions—BFCU—William O'Brien and Richard Chink-scales, that an imaginative pilot program under BFCU supervision known as Project Moneywise may provide one approach.

Project Moneywise, which began in 1966 and just expired last month, encouraged the development of credit unions in limited income areas of selected cities as part of community action programs and the development of consumer counseling programs in these areas.

My bill would permit Project Money­wise to continue on an expanded basis. It would authorize grants or contracts with public or private nonprofit organiza­tions, with the guiding principle of maximum participation and the more effective operation of Federal credit unions and consumer counseling programs among the poor.

These things would be accomplished by establishing experimental, develop-
ment, demonstration, and pilot projects designed to improve the techniques of operating low-income credit unions and credit unions existing in conjunction with Federal, federally assisted, or State and local governments, private nonprofit organizations, and other organizations authorized by law to engage in such activities. The bill would also authorize training programs for people who operate the credit unions and the consumer counseling programs.

I believe better consumer counseling is one of the best investments we can make in the war on poverty.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A bill to further promote the organization and operation of low-income credit unions and consumer counseling programs among the poor, by providing for improved means of furnishing technical assistance through experimental, demonstration, development, and pilot projects and through training programs carried out in conjunction with the Departments of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare; with appropriate State and local governments, private nonprofit organizations, and other organizations authorized by law to engage in such activities. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 213 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1760 (e)) is amended by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(f)", and by adding at the end of the following new paragraph:

"(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for each succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this paragraph, as a supplementary, federally assisted, State or local program which the Director determines are desirable for carrying out the purposes of this paragraph, as a supplementary, federally assisted, State or local program which the Director determines are desirable for carrying out the purposes of this paragraph."

Williams amendment to title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1052, S. 1401.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK A bill, S. 1401, to amend title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I have some morning business, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to the transaction of morning business in order that I might proceed as in the morning, without a time limitation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I have some morning business, and I ask unanimous consent that I have printed at this point in the Record:

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 23, 1968.

Sen. Russell Long,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

As an important part of opening the poor people's campaign in Washington I request a meeting with you, Senator Mansfield, and Representative McCormack and Albert, Monday morning April 29 at 9:30. Our Washington office will confirm arrangements with you.

Respectfully,
Ralph Abernathy,
President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. This telegram requests a meeting with the leaders of Congress, and I presume a similar request will be made to the President and other members of the executive branch. It, of course, involves a unique experience in the history of Congress.

Mr. Abemthary has plans to come to town to make his demands for various and sundry proposals, of which I am not aware, although I have some idea of what those proposals will be.

One proposal, as I understand, is to be the organization for the floating of a $250 million fund, which would provide funds for various and sundry purposes for a month, whether he works or not—the so-called guaranteed minimum wage. There will be other proposals along that line.

As I understand those proposals, they generally will mean that those who are working will work harder so that those who are not working can rest harder, and we would then proceed to make poverty a thing of the past in this country by an enjoyable way of life for some people. That, of course, is somewhat new to some of us who thought we had been laboring in the poverty vineyard for many years.

I am sure that the distinguished occupant of the chair, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd], recalls from his boyhood the days when the Senator from Louisiana, the Honorable Huey Long, advocated that the Federal Government be a share-the-wealth program. Senator Long wanted to tax the rich to the gill to give to the poor, and that proposal has always had a lot of merit. If he were here to make a vote yes or no, I would vote yes for my father's program, which proposed that everything one had over $2 million would be taken and spread among the folks who had nothing, so that they might live better.

His program was criticized on occasion by some unsympathetic people. Some said that if the share-the-wealth program went into effect, it would not be long before the rich would have all the money back, anyway; that they would find ways to skin the poor out of it.

My father's response was:

"Maybe so, but just think how much fun the poor folks will have while all that is happening.

We have labored long for programs in Louisiana to improve the conditions of the underprivileged. The Junior Senator from Louisiana is a second-generation Huey Long. I know that when I began my service in the Senate I was regarded as a flaming liberal. I was a strong advocate of the school lunch, and I was one of the great leaders. It had been my privilege to work to help put into effect the most liberal welfare program in the United States, to negotiate with Washington to obtain a maximum amount of Federal matching funds. It was my privilege to work diligently to do whatever was in my power to increase Federal matching funds to provide more adequately for the aged, the disabled, and the needy.

I must admit that some of my ideas at that time greatly shocked the senior Senator from Virginia—who was the father of the present occupant of the chair—the Honorable Harry F. Byrd, Sr. But over a period of time he became adjusted to it, so that he could vote with equanimity for the so-called radical suggestions of the junior Senator from Louisiana, to provide a large amount of additional money to the needy, the underprivileged—the least of them all, as the junior Senator from Louisiana put it—time it even came to pass that the junior Senator from Louisiana would fight for
some amendment to provide more money for the needy, the aged, the orphaned children. The junior Senator from Louisiana, the chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Virginia, Mr. Harry Flood Byrd, Sr., would go to conference and fight to get the House to agree to some part of the provisions of the amendment to provide more money for these fine people that we had been able to increase their welfare checks.

Unfortunately, some of the ideas of the junior Senator from Louisiana were frustrated by the State legislature, which passed a law providing that no welfare check could be increased without an act of the legislature. Why did that, I never quite understood. I assume it was because they wanted to take credit for that increase in Federal matching instead of our taking credit for it. It had been the thought of the junior Senator from Louisiana that we were providing $5 more for grandma's pension, he could go back and say, "Look what I did for you."

But the State legislature passed a law, so that when the people were getting the increase automatically, they would wait until the next session of the legislature. Then the legislature would pass a law providing for the increase, and would thereby take credit for it.

So the struggle to see who got the credit for the increase has been waged. But the answer has always been the same so far as the State of Louisiana is concerned. We wanted to provide as liberally and as well for the aged, the needy, the underprivileged and the unfortunate as it was within our power to do.

But, Mr. President, there is one principle that we in Louisiana have never been able to get through our minds, and I suppose that possibly has caused us to be regarded as reactionaries and racists today. That principle has always been that a little child should be fed and well provided for, that a mother who has children to care for should be provided for if she cannot find adequate employment, and we always felt that we should provide for the disabled.

The junior Senator from Louisiana is old-fashioned, somewhat like the able statesman who occupies the majority leader's chair at this moment, the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Byrd). I have always felt that people who can work, should work. I have always felt that the best job is something noble, worthwhile, and constructive about working for a living.

While, of course, we approve of leisure and recreation, we believe it has no meaning if it has not contributed something to society for its purpose.

Mr. President, if the junior Senator from Louisiana had his way, as the chairman of the Committee on Finance, he would like to see the belt tightened and have people who inherit money, if they have never done a day's work. So, before they receive a large amount of money to fritter away on meaningless and useless things, they would have to do something constructive.

I regret very much that there has been some misunderstanding between the junior Senator from Louisiana and the group that calls itself the Welfare Mothers. Senators will remember that some time ago, when conducting a hearing with regard to the social security bill, we had a sit-in strike by an organization which is spreading across this land.

They are a little bit slow in collecting dues but they are getting plenty of members. This is a united organization of welfare clients, patterned somewhat after labor organizations. The purpose of the organization is to bind together people who are not working and who are doing nothing for society, to organize themselves to demand greater and greater welfare payments from government; more and more for less and less.

Those people came in and protested the suggestion of some of us that these people should be asked to do some work and merits which she was well justified in claiming. I am not one to suggest that a mother should be required to abandon her children in order to seek employment; not at all. But if there is some other woman who is not working, and she did not work for the child, or if we could provide a day care center to provide for that child while the mother pursues constructive employment, that would be a better answer than the woman just sitting around drawing money at Government expense, when that person could be doing some constructive labor.

I shall not mention the people, but I would like to give an illustration of two or three people who have worked for me. One person was a fine colored woman. This fine Negro woman had a child who was the outstanding child of her class. Many of us in the community banded together to provide money for that little girl so that she could advance herself through education. She received awards and qualifications of credit to receive because she was so talented and able. One of the reasons she was such a fine child and a credit to the community was that her mother was a fine and able mother. Having no one else to help her, her mother went to work, provided opportunity, helped in every way she could, and she inspired other people to follow her pattern.

I am well aware of another very fine woman who, upon the death of her husband, simply worked a little harder and worked a little longer, and she tried harder to provide opportunity for her children. Very fine children they are, indeed, in some measure due to the fine inspiration set by that mother.

One of the problems we have had with this welfare program is where a mother has no interest in justifying her pay from society. Some of these mothers have not spent the money they received for the children, but instead, have spent it on frivolities. One problem has been when we would provide a welfare check for the child and a welfare check for the mother, so that the mother could stay there and look after the child, there have been instances where mothers would take the money and buy clothes for themselves, bread, but instead would buy wine, whisky, cigarettes and other frivolous things.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. And members of the State of Louisiana. The Senator from West Virginia has made the point that some of that money has been spent by some of those mothers on men, who are equally unworthy of their keep, with the result that we have on occasion had to seek some responsible person to spend the money in such a way that it would benefit the child.

Mr. President, there is no doubt that we will fight that battle again this year, of whether we are going to provide money to pay people to be worthless, to be useless, to be of no account; or whether we are going to insist that, in consideration of society supporting them, they do something to help themselves. I look forward to that matter. I believe the Senate reflected on itself poorly when it voted erroneously, in my opinion, on that issue. I think when the matter is fully understood the Senate will change its mind.

I wish to tell Reverend Abernathy that while I shall be glad to come back to that, let me meet with him and his group, if he thinks he is going to intimidate the junior Senator from Louisiana he is making a mistake. As far as I am concerned, be it known to everyone who is going to make this a study of anybody else, if they want to hold demonstrations, march around, parade, and carry signs expressing their views, that is all right. I would be glad to go to see the parade. However, if they think they can intimidate the junior Senator from Louisiana into voting to bankrupt this Government by paying people to be more worthless than they are, or by paying people to do less work, they are making a mistake.

Mr. President, I own property in Washington, and I have invested money in it. As far as I am concerned, when that day comes, when the Attorney General of the United States has said that human life was more important than property rights, and for that opinion, this Government of the United States was not going to shoot any criminal seeking to escape from a crime he had committed.

Oh, Mr. President. It is strange how people can be persecuted in name of being unprejudiced and how discriminating people can be in the name of non-discrimination.

I have made the statement that if someone were guilty of arson, if someone were guilty of burglary, I do not think we should put into jail. Nothing could disgust this Senator more than to hear on television that the Attorney General of the United States has said that human life was more important than property rights, and for that opinion, this Government of the United States was not going to shoot any criminal seeking to escape from a crime he had committed.
erty of people, at a time when the Gover-
ment was defenseless to shoot those
people, they should be shot before you let
them escape, and bring that riot to an
end.
I have received a telegram, and I have
read in the press that an official of the
National Association for the Advance-
mont of Colored People has described the
senior Senator from Louisiana as sound-
ing more and more like a racist.
Mr. President, I did not say you should
shoot a Negro, I did not say you should
shoot a Chicanos, I did not say you should
shoot a Caucasian, or a Baptist, or a Catho-
lic, or a Protestant. All I said was that a
criminal should not be permitted to get
away with the kind of criminal conduct. He
should be caught and stopped before he gets
away, even if it is necessary to fire a rifle bullet or
a pistol shot at him. That is how it has
always been. It is only in these new days,
in this new program, that we are told
criminals must not be punished, apprehended,
or accept the risk that here-to-
fore attended criminality.
I am sure, at the great suc-
cess we had in Washington at a very
small loss of life; there has been more
loss of life somewhere else where other
riots have occurred. Of course, that can be
explained.
Mr. President, recently we had a par-
allel experience in Louisiana, with no
loss of life whatever.
Can Senators guess why?
 Because we have an old-fashioned
Governor in the State of Louisiana who
went on radio and television and said:
I want to tell you people that I will pro-
tect your rights. You can march on your
State capital and no one will lay
hand on you, no one will hurt you, and no one
will touch you at all. But, the moment you
start shooting, the moment you start break-
ing someones store window, the moment you
start rioting, the moment you start injuring
someone that has been shot, I have instructed the State police to
shoot quick. Whoever they must shoot will
be left to lie where they fall
until he gets away, even
if a pistol shot at him. That is how it has
occurred. Of course, that can be
explained.
I do not believe that there is any State
in the Union where a majority of the
people would vote to support the philoso-
phy of the Kerner Commission report, that
we should give the rioters and the
lawbreakers what they demand and may-
be they will quit breaking the law.
Mr. President, the people of this
country are getting enough of that kind of
thinking that lets our Government be run
by rioters.
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Washington—and it was effectively instituted—the criminal element should be warned that if they persist in rioting and committing acts of violence, they will do so at risk of life and limb. And then, if they persist, let the criminal element suffer the consequences.

The American people understand one language, and understands it well—and that is the language of force. No criminal is afraid of a gun that is not loaded or of a policeman or soldier who is under orders not to fire.

Mr. President, I do not want to see loss of life any more than any other high official of this Government wants to see loss of life. There are reasons only—only tyranny.

As far as the march on Washington is concerned, that is receiving a great deal of attention, I might mention. As far as Mr. Abernathy is concerned, I have not received any telegram from him asking that he meet with me. I may yet receive one.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, if the Senate will yield at that point, I may say that perhaps Reverend Abernathy thought the junior Senator from Louisiana might be a better prospect for his demands than the Senator from West Virginia, who, if I do say so, has made fairly clear how he feels about these kinds of matters.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I have only this to say to my colleagues: if any citizen of this country has a constitutional right to a redress of his grievances, and as long as he proceeds through the proper channels, I have no quarrel with him. But there is one Senator who—if I may paraphrase a statement by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, when he was serving as Minister to the French Republic—will vote millions for necessary, feasible programs when they can be justified through the orderly legislative process, but not 1 cent for blackmail.

The Federal Government is spending $25 billion annually now on the poor, and I have voted for many programs to benefit the poor. But the time has come for men in this country who believe in law and order to take a stand; and if there are no others who will do that, here is one who will. Let Mr. Abernathy take note of that.


There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, April 24, 1968]

**RIOTS: THE CIVIC TRIUMPH SCHOOL.**

(By Frank Getlein)

More quickly than might have been expected, the makers of history in Washington are being transformed into a civic triumph roughly comparable, if not to the winning of the pennant by the lowly Senators, at least to their finishing in the first division.

This considerable feat of intellectual legerdemain involves a subtle shift in our riotous standards. Formerly, riots were measured by the number of people killed and injured, the number of buildings burned down, the value of merchandise looted, the replacement cost of store windows and the like, the cost of extra policemen, firemen, National Guardsmen and federal troops, the cost of normal business made impossible during and after the events, and, of course, the loss of tourist business at the height of the tourist season.

The time-hallowed measurements of riot cost accounting have been junked this year in favor of the single standard. A riot, it is now believed, is measured solely by how many lives of alleged rioters are lost.

That's a little tricky, since the cause follows the effect, but it can be manipulated in such a way that the cost of police brutality, even though it actually takes place during the riot, may be anticipated by lawyers and therefore serve as the inciting cause.

On the other hand, if the riot produces more looters than shooters, if presumed arsonists and apparent burglars are not shot down in great numbers, the riot is presumed to be a success.

Such was the case in Washington. Troops were not called in until quite late in the game and did not arrive until 24 hours had passed. The first contingents went straight to the riot area. Further contingenies, the confident in the knowledge of who runs the Army and who passes military appropriation through Congress, and sends down to the disturbed areas, they did not shoot. Nor did they employ any of the more sophisticated and effective methods of riot control. They relied on their martial training and physical boorish things, and eventually their presence did.

The riot was a success. A mere handful of people were hurt. Few of the police officers involved in one of the deaths was had up for homicide. There was little bitterness on the part of looters and arsonists, such as has been noted in cities where lumping and arson have been more vigorously opposed. The riot was an educational experience for police and public. It taught that you don't have to shoot arsonist and looters, as had been previously believed. You can let them go about their business and eventually they get tired.

The educationists who were cheered up by the success of the riot have also pushed on to make sure that the teaching is effective, and it was learned that some thousands of people were in custody on a variety of charges, and that the lingering bitterness from the hearts of arsonists and looters. There had been announced a $300 fine for curfew violations. This was reassessed years ago at $300 as being approximately as perfectly adequate to teach every violator what he ought to know, presumably that it's easier to make off with $25 worth of goods than it is to grab $300 worth.

The second educational proposal was to waive jail sentences, with all their attendant bitterness on the part of those serving them, and to give those out on parole in clearing up the damage and rebuilding the lost property. They would be paid, of course, normal construction rates. The scheme has the virtue of being extremely attractive to the Federal Government, which has so long being lacking in the field: First you break the windows, steal the merchandise, get arrested, and then you get a job building it back up again.

The obvious next step is to make the whole process permanent. 'Instead of, after the next riot, the new destruction, the hiring of the arsonists and so on. It certainly could be the answer to the problem of jobs in the ghetto.

There is one minor flaw, but it is easily remedied. The teaching materials for the educational experience were the private property of some dozens of small businessmen, many of them uninsured, underinsured, or, now, uninsurable. They probably favor education as much as the next man, but, on the other hand, they have responsibilities of their own and may well decide—if the decision is theirs at all—to reopen in some other neighborhood.

Therefore, in addition to rewarding the rioters, their lack of Herculean strength and shirkskin when they wanted Harris tweed, the government should buy the ruined business pre-riot prices and keep them up as permanent schools in self-improvement.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, April 28, 1968]

**CRACKDOWN URGED ON INCITERS OF VIOLENCE.**

(By Crosby S. Noyes)

The time has come to crack down on the carpetbakers and hard.$ is time to put out of circulation for as long as possible all of the individuals and organizations in this country, black and white, who deliberately and openly inciting to violence and race warfare.

In democratic societies in the world would tolerate the murderous activities of such outfits as the Revolutionary Action Movement, the Black Panthers or the grotesquely misnamed Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Most would have long since outlawed the hate merchants passing as Minutemen, Klansmen and American Nazis.

Tolerance of such groups is a luxury which few major urban guerrilla warfare where the danger which they represent to the fabric of American society is clear and imminent. The prompt removal of their leaders from circulation would do more to cool the fever of our cities than all the appeals for law and order put together.

For example, the case for tolerating the likes of Stokely Carmichael. Within hours of the murder of Martin Luther King in Memphis, Stokely was telling his friends in Havana that the American revolution was now in full swing.

More people," Carmichael assured his listeners, "are now beginning to plan seriously a major urban guerrilla warfare where the danger which they represent to the fabric of American society is clear and imminent. The prompt removal of their leaders from circulation would do more to cool the fever of our cities than all the appeals for law and order put together.

Bluff and bluster? Perhaps. But it would be a very serious mistake to underestimate the potential of even a small group of dedicated conspirators.

The most competent officials of the government believe that under present conditions the rioters and their ardent supporters in major cities could quite easily start riots which would overwhelm the police and military forces presently available for riot control. The rioters presently available for riot control. The rioters presently available for riot control.

If the outbreaks of violence were planned and carried out simultaneously, it would be physically impossible to move troops into all the trouble areas simultaneously. And if this should happen, a number of major cities could quite literally be burned to the ground.
In fact, there is some reason to believe that perhaps Rev. Stokely Carmichael and his fellow conspirators unprepared. The unexpected pretexts for violence were not only available to him; there is more implicit in a number of votes. It was not so much a matter of electing the underprivileged and needy—yet when the junior Senator from West Virginia, and I want to correct the record, I admire both Senators from West Virginia very highly.

May I say that in recent months my admiration for the junior Senator from West Virginia has steadily increased because of his statesmanship and political courage. The junior Senator from West Virginia can recall those days when not a single member of the West Virginia delegation would dare say anything in a respect that might be considered, misunderstood or misconstrued by some minor element that might not understand his worthy purposes.

The junior Senator from West Virginia has given us a real education, as much as his sympathy and heart go out to the less privileged, as one who would stand up and vote for them—and may I say that I have never seen a time when the junior Senator from West Virginia failed to vote for money to provide for the underprivileged and needy—yet when it comes to the robber or burglar or looter or any criminal element who would undermine this country, he would enforce the constitution the way it was construed so long ago that it has been decided by those whom we used to call Justices of the United States, yet the way the founding fathers intended and the way it was construed for the first 100 years of this great Republic.

Mr. President, I have made reference to the fact that a high-ranking member of the KKK condemned the junior Senator from Louisiana for saying law violators ought to be shot before they are permitted to escape. I am not talking about a trivial violation. I am talking about a felony. If I had made such a statement in the course of the coming summer, during which this city will be subjected to planned demonstrations, perhaps if involving many thousands of people, amply opportunity will present itself for a more carefully prepared explosion.

If this is reason enough for preventing the planned demonstrations, it is surely all the more reason for lowering the boom now on the minority of those who get away with it.

The safety of the black community, which will be the chief victim if Carmichael succumbs.

Last year in New York, 12 members of RAM were arrested for plotting the assassination of Governor Rockefeller. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today, the assassination of whole cities is being plotted, and virtually nothing is being done about it.

The laws to put Stokely and his friends out of business are on the books. The New District of Columbia Violent Crime and Anti-Riot Act, which has an anti-riot section which provides penalties up to $10,000 and 10 years in jail for anyone who incites a riot resulting in serious bodily harm or property damage exceeding $5,000.

So far as most people are concerned, a man who urges a crowd at the onset of a riot to go home and get their guns qualifies considerable.

Mr. President, I hope we are willing to do everything that can be justified to help the less privileged. But the best thing that we can do is to let each person who wants to help them to help themselves—help them to learn a skill, help them to learn to work, help them to qualify for jobs and to earn good pay.

That is the old-fashioned kind of welfare that the junior Senator from Louisiana learned about a long time ago. It is the kind of welfare he was taught by his father and his grandfather—that they worked. And it is the kind of welfare we need, if you have to give him the shirt off your own back. The kind of welfare this Senator learned about preceded the day FBI penetrated the KKK and put the business. It goes back to the days when, in my home, no one ever went away hungry, no matter who he was, no matter what race. If he came and rapped on that door, and said, "I am hungry," my mother, my father, my grandfather, or someone would feed him.

As a matter of fact, it got to be kind of standing joke, when my father was a struggling young lawyer, with a flair for politics. Most of the hobo's around town figured he ought to be a soft touch, and they would catch him when he came out of his office building, and say, "Can you spare a quarter for a hungry man?"

This is self-defense, this is not a deal with a fellow who had a little restaurant, and he would say, "Go over there and get you some turnip greens and cornbread and some fatback." And if the kid was hungry and he would come around and ask Huey Long for a handout, he would send him over there to be fed. And, may I say, that arrangement just about we can do for any of them in bankruptcy: but any time anyone came around and wanted some help, he would be fed and cared for.

We were always taught to do what we could to help those who were less privileged. We always meant considerable sacrifice to oneself. And when it came to asking the Government to do something about it, asking the Government to appropriate money for a venemous thought, as far as the junior Senator from Louisiana was concerned, I have fought to amend the social security bill, not just to increase benefits and provide more money. If you have to give him the shirt off your own back, but any time anyone came around and wanted some help, he would be fed and cared for.
be a worthwhile person—not a mere giveaway to someone who is earning no money, but to help that person to be a worthwhile person—not to help that person to win the favor of the mob. To me, the answer would seem to be something everyone can be proud of.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I note in today's Washington Post there is an editorial entitled "Arming for Anarchy," which condemns the National Rifle Association and others who do not agree with the administration's views of the Washington Post about gun control.

Mr. President, would that the Washington Post had taken a parallel attitude when I was trying to do something about those who throw molotov cocktails, those who manufacture incendiary devices, and those who produce and use Claymore mines to kill people in the course of a civil insurrection.

For the record, notwithstanding the efforts of the Washington Post, I was able to get that amendment agreed to, so that at least we have a law that will do something about those who bring these incendiary and explosive devices to Washington, to burn this city down or destroy it. At least we now have something in the law permitting something to be done about it. Not that it will do any good, if the Attorney General is going to take the attitude that was evidenced on nationwide television, when he said that personal rights are so much more important than property rights that a felon is not to be apprehended.

Mr. President, I for one have pondered the gun control problem for a long time. To me, the answer is fairly simple. Rather than provide all sorts of complicated regulations to say who can and who cannot own a gun, I believe we should simplify provide that anyone who has ever been convicted of a felony shall not be permitted to buy or use a firearm or any sort of weapon that could be used to take the life of another citizen.

That would be a good beginning, and would seem to be something everyone could agree upon. Such a law would not keep people from having weapons for recreation purposes, or hunting, or for defense of their own homes; but at the same time, it would hinder people who have done much mischief and much harm to society from going forward with that kind of conduct.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the editorial entitled "Arming for Anarchy," published in today's Washington Post.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ARming FOR ANARCHY

The Senate is going to have a chance—despite all the stubborn resistance and evasion of the National Rifle Association—to consider a reasonable curtailment of firearms. Even so, the NRA has succeeded in watering down the moderate and sensible gun control proposals recommended to Congress by President Johnson. And there can be little doubt that it will fight against even the paltry effort by a margin of 71 to 23 per cent. It's time to give that majority some attention.

RIOTS AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, the conduct of the vital functions of the United States Government in the Nation's Capital is being seriously threatened by the actions of a handful of self-appointed "leaders of the poor." These disciples of lawlessness and civil disorder are in the process of bringing the members of the poor and downtrodden in our society that the way to get what they want is to stage a mass "camp in" or "sit in" in our Nation's Capital—the object being to disrupt the work of Congress and thus blackmail Congress and the President into acceding to any and all of their demands no matter how outrageous or unfair; some of them may be.

Mr. President, what these people are not being told is that Congress is made up of intelligent and honorable men who are not about to be bludgeoned into submission to the demands of anyone. This Senator, for one, has voted and will vote consistently for programs designed to alleviate the blight of the underprivileged. But, Mr. President, I will never bow to threats, intimidation, or blackmail.

I commend to Senators an article on this subject in today's Washington Evening Star. A column by Columnist Crosby Noyes.

I agree with Mr. Noyes that "tolerance of such groups is a luxury which the United States can no longer afford."

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CRACKDOWN URGED ON INCITERS OF VIOLENCE

(By Crosby S. Noyes)

The time has come to crack down on the crackpots and hard. It is time to put out of circulation for as long as possible all of the individuals and organizations in this country, black and white, who are deliberately and openly inciting to violence and race war.

Few democratic societies in the world would tolerate the murderous activities of such outcasts as the Revolutionary Action Movement, the Black Panthers, the Young Lords or the recently promised Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Most would have long since either outlawed them or smashed them with the ease with which every hoodlum, punk, felon and amiable but inhuman "black power" advocate can be smashed in this country.

There is, however, one exception to this rule—a luxury which the United States can no longer afford. The danger which they represent to the fabric of American society is clear and imminent. The call for removal of these groups from the genealogical tree that has now come into full swing. "More people," Carmichael assured his listeners, "are now beginning to plan seriously a major urban guerrilla warfare where we can begin to retaliate not only for the death of King but where we can move seriously against all the forces presently available for riot control.

If the outbreaks of violence were planned and are carried out for our purposes, it would be physically impossible to move troops into all the trouble areas simultaneously. And if this should happen, a number of major cities could quite literally be burned to the ground.

In fact, there is some reason to believe that the shocking of Dr. King caught Carmichael and his fellow conspirators unprepared. The unexpected pressure for violence on the day of some of the major cities could quite literally be burned to the ground.

But Carmichael and Company were unable to exploit the situation. The civil disturbance which now dominates the headlines had long since broken out more or less spontaneously in a number of cities.

Yet very surely there will be a next time.
The recent riot demonstrated once again how little relationship there is between the scale of an outbreak and the motivation of those who take part in it. In the course of the coming summer, during which this city will be subjected to planned demonstrations, perhaps involving many thousands of people, ample opportunity will present itself for a more carefully prepared explosion.

If this is reason enough for preventing the greatest of all possible evils, it is surely all the more reason for lowering the boom now on Stokely and his friends. The safety of the city demands it, including most especially the safety of the black community, which will be the chief victim if Carmichael succeeds.

Last year in New York, 12 members of RAM were sentenced to 10 years in prison for their part in the assassination of Boy Wilkins, the head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Today, the assassination of whole cities is being plotted, and virtually nothing is being done about it.

The laws to put Stokely and his friends out of business are on the books. The New Districts Crime Reduction Act includes an amendment that provides for sentences of $10,000 and 10 years in jail for anyone who incites a riot in serious bodily harm or property damage exceeding $5,000.

Mr. Long of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full record of the amendments be printed in the Congressional Record.

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Whatever excuses can be made for the looters and the arsonists, they certainly do not apply to those who cold-bloodedly exploit Negro misery and Negro frustration for what can only be described as acute subversion.

In the case of the major riots, there is one further item I wish to discuss under morning hour business. This is a very worthwhile article entitled "Settling of Johnson-Mills Fiscal Feud Makes Tax Rise Nearly Inevitable," written by Messrs. Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, and published in today's Washington Post.

Mr. President, some people have misunderstood what was delaying the conclusion of the conference report on the revenue measure which passed the Senate some time ago. The logjam, may I say, is not caused by the 10 years on the tax bill unless there were some effective control over spending.

That makes reasonable sense. The Senator from Iowa is a member of the Committee on Finance, certainly knows that members of the tax-writing committees do not like to continue to go to the floor, or if that means that the Government will increase spending.

So the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has doggedly and determinedly taken the attitude that he will not accept a big revenue increase unless there were some better control over spending than there is at the present time. Precisely what that control should be is something that the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, of course, is not in a position to dictate for himself. He must consult with others who have responsibility in that area. In particular, he must consult with the chairmen and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives.

The press has widely publicized the fact that the President and the leaders of the House leadership want to cut or delay the revenue measure and that the Senate leadership is considering the possibility of a Senate override.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

COLLAR RACIAL AGITATORS: SAYS RIOT INCITERS PLAN TO ERODE REAL ISSUES

(By Ralph de Toledano)

It is an article of faith among some liberals that the recent riots were purely spontaneous—the result of long-standing Negro grievances. This is an incredible hodgepodge among the younger people. This, of course, is what the Kerner commission reported.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SETTLEMENT OF JOHNSON-MILLS FISCAL FEUD MAKES TAX RISE NEARLY INEVITABLE

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

The long, bitter, and wholly unnecessary fiscal feud between President Johnson and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas has been quietly resolved in recent days, beginning pas-
This means prior action by the House Appropriations Committees, whose members feel Mills is intruding in their jurisdiction.

Once the Appropriations Committees act, we will have to move the House bill and move it directly to the Senate-House conference now considering the 10 per cent surtax bill. This is the bill that was sent by the Senate. It could be law by June 1.

But nobody is counting on that. Mr. Johnson's handling of the tax crisis has been merciful and illiberal, a singularly inept performance in his fabulous legislative career. Because nobody can be sure there won't be still another aberration, some fingers are still crossed on Capitol Hill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there are no further statements to be made at this time, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAND AND water conservation Fund ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The BILL CLERK. A bill (S. 1491) to amend title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I wish to propose a unanimous-consent agreement governing the pending amendment to the bill by title.

I ask unanimous consent that, on Monday next, debate on amendment No. 704, proposed by the senior Senator from Louisiana, be limited to 2 hours, 1 hour to be controlled by the junior Senator from Louisiana and 1 hour by the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the junior Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I believe the Recorn should indicate that at least three Senators who wish to support the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Ellender) are not present to speak about the amendment today, and have indicated their desire to be present when the matter is considered.

Also, there have been requests from other Senators who wish to support the bill and vote against the amendment that they may be granted the opportunity to postpone that vote, so that they can keep speaking commitments and other engagements, and still be here to be on record.

The only way in which the junior Senator from Louisiana believes we can accommodate Senators and give them the opportunity to express themselves before the time arrives to arrange the matter in the fashion suggested by the Senator from Utah. So I will not object to the unanimous-consent request.

I regret that it is always more difficult to persuade Senators to remain in the Chamber as long as we wish, so that they may hear the speeches. The junior Senator from Louisiana told one of his colleagues yesterday that he gained approximately seven votes for the Ellender amendment yesterday, to which his colleague retorted:

How could you have done that? You never had more than two people on the floor all afternoon.

I replied:

Well, we suggested the absence of a quorum, and if someone came through we would grab him by the lapel and discuss it with him before he could get out of the Chamber. We buttonholed enough Senators in that way to get about seven votes.

I agree that, whether or not we are able to keep a quorum in the Chamber, eventually we have to vote on the matter; so you and I will follow the request of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—Mr. President, the Senator from Utah inquired that the time on the amendment, for which he has asked the unanimous-consent request, begin running at the conclusion of transaction of routine matters following the request of Mr. MOSS. That is to be a part of my request, Mr. President.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I should like some information from the Senator from Utah, and possibly the Senator from Louisiana, the Senator from West Virginia, and possibly the Senator from Illinois.

If the unanimous-consent request is agreed to, as and when in the Ellender amendment is postponed until Monday, as I understand the agreement, what will be done on this bill between now and Monday?

Mr. MOSS. It is my understanding that discussion on the bill or on the amendment may continue until Monday. The reason for suggesting the Monday time is that, in talking with the Senator from Louisiana and other Senators, it was decided that Monday was the time it could be brought to a vote, and that the Senators who desired to vote on it could be present.

Mr. MORSE. Will other amendments be taken up in the meantime?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I do not know. But I was about to say that, so far as the Senator from West Virginia knows, there is no other business on the calendar which is pressing; and it was thought that, if it were agreeable with the majority leader—we are attempting to establish contact with him—and if it were agreeable with the majority leader—apparently, it is—and with other Senators, the Senate would adjourn, after completion of business today, until Monday.

Mr. MORSE. I believe that would be delightful. The reason I raise my point is that some amendments that are to
follow bear some relationship to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

I have an amendment that is of vital importance to my State, and I am in the process of trying to negotiate an understanding with the committee. But do not forget that the Federal Government owns more than 50 percent of my State of Oregon, and I am not inclined to go along with giving to the Secretary of the Interior blanket authority to exchange Federal property in my State at his discretion without Congress passing judgment on each exchange, because the subject of exchange has been a matter of political scandal in my State.

I came to the Senate on the basis of a Department of Interior scandal in my State involving a land exchange. I shall disprove him some day, he claims it. However, I do not wish to ask for a vote on my amendment until we have disposed of the Ellender amendment. Before we adjourn today, I would like to offer my amendment and to make a brief statement so that Senators will know the problem in my State, as I see it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement proposed by the Senator from Utah, concerning the vote on the Ellender amendment on Monday, on the time limitation stated?

The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement, subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

That, effective on Monday, April 29, 1968, at the conclusion of the routine morning business, further debate on the amendment by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to S. 1401, to amend Title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes, be referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate or the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate at its discretion without Congress passing judgment on each exchange, because the subject of exchange has been a matter of political scandal in the State of Oregon.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I wish to state briefly and very succinctly the logic of the Ellender amendment which I think is a very fine amendment and an amendment to which the Senate should agree.

With the Ellender amendment the bill before the Senate would be a very fine bill. It authorizes more than $1 billion for recreational and park purposes. I think that is a fine idea.

There is no doubt that the senior Senator from Louisiana, who is a ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations—and I am sure one day will likely be the chairman of that committee—would if he had a say in how the funds are necessary and desirable based on priorities for a recreational and park program.

Consequently, without the Ellender amendment, the argument of those who favor S. 1401 is that Congress has been too niggardly in appropriating money for parks and recreation and, therefore, we should take a great national asset, the entire Outer Continental Shelf, and dedicate it to national parks and recreational purposes far above the value of all other purposes. The burden of that argument would be that if these rioters were to burn down Washington the money could not be used for law enforcement before the needs of national parks are satisfied.

The burden of the argument is that when there is a desireable program where Congress has been so shortsighted and has not provided enough money, some great national asset should be dedicated to assure that in the future Congress, if it were shortsighted, would have to leave the money there and not appropriate it.

The senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] makes the argument that if this is a desirable program, and we think it is, it should be subject to the appropriations of Congress and that you should not dedicate all of the resources to it.

If the Outer Continental Shelf were to be dedicated to some purpose, his argument and mine would be that there are other matters which would take priority over recreation.

For example, when we debated the tidelands bill, some Senators suggested that there should be a dedication of all oil resources and other resources of the Outer Continental Shelf to education. It could be said that they should be dedicated to accelerate research, development, and all sorts of things. However, as a practical matter, Congress has resisted earmarking funds except where it felt the public would be better satisfied supporting a program if the revenues to be extracted from the public were dedicated to that purpose.

For instance, when I refer to the Interstate Highway System, which could be analogous to this bill, to the able senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GOSIA], who authored the program had two phases: one phase being an authorization for the Federal Government to expend 90 percent of the revenue from the sale of a magnificent highway system, which is still being built; and the other phase being the revenue measure. The tax was paid into the highway trust fund. A tax was placed on gasoline so that people could pay money and see the highway built and realize why they were paying the tax.

Mr. President, there is no connection between the Outer Continental Shelf and recreation. That being the case, to place recreation above all other functions of the National Government, and to put money for that purpose over priorities for everything else is not logical and does not make good sense.

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

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. GORE. At best, earmarking is clumsy, inflexible, and an unwieldy procedure. Earmarking assigns arbitrarily a priority which may in many instances not be justified. But if it be unwise, whether it is justified in the case of the highway trust fund. However, this was an undertaking so vast that the Congress, in its wisdom, concluded that it should be on a pay-as-you-go basis and it was largely in response to this appeal that the Senate finally accepted the additional highway user tax.

As I understand the pending proposal, no new revenue is proposed. It would be merely an earmarking of an existing asset; or revenue for a purpose which, insofar as these funds are concerned, would have priority over all things else.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That is the objection that the senior Senator from Louisiana has made about this bill.

All we are saying is: let the revenue go into the Treasury and let Congress, in its wisdom, assign whatever priority it wishes.

To take the attitude that Congress has been too niggardly and that, therefore, there must be a dedication of great natural resources, is to suggest that a program with a low priority should be forced to the highest priority of all.

I have said, and my colleague has said, that we are happy to give the authorization that is being requested. If there is justification with the General Revenue for recreation does not make common sense.

Mr. GORE. It would give recreation a priority over national defense.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That it would do.

Mr. GORE. It would give recreation a priority over education.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That it would do.

Mr. GORE. Over hospitalization.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That it would do.

Mr. GORE. Over social security.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That it would do.

Mr. GORE. Over welfare.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. That it would do. And over law enforcement; over everything.

In order to pursue the same procedure, we could pursue it to earmark moneys to less essential programs. For instance, there could be a situation where, if rioters were to come here to burn down Washington, the law enforcement could not be paid for because the money had been earmarked for programs that carried a higher priority, although Congress, in the past, had not assigned such priority to them. In my judgment, the precedent would be horrible if, every time a committee said, "Look here"—suppose it is not the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs whose pet project is recreation, but suppose it is the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and that committee says, "Look here, the old cotton farmer is not doing well so let us earmark all the money from the income tax for the cotton farmer."
$3,000 a year whether they work or not. Of course, if they make some money, then that will be deducted from the $3,000.

Suppose someone says, "My goodness, we have to get the march on Washington over here. We have to provide the place with something that will let us give them what they demand." That is what some will suggest, I suppose. Then someone will contend that we should dedicate all our income taxes to the poverty program or to the negative income proposal, so that we will be taxing the people who work hard for a living to take care of those who do not, and the first thing we know we will be dedicating all our revenue and will have nothing else in terms of priority so that we might as well abolish the appropriations committees. What the committees would be doing would be difficult to understand. Unless we voted more taxes, they might not have anything to dispose of at all.

So that once we start this thing of taking programs which, in the judgment of a particular committee, should have more revenue, that will have nothing fit to appropriate, and earmark great national resources, or sources of national income to those programs, eventually we would be in a situation where we would be unable to decide for the many important things we might need.

I was impressed with the fine statement placed in the Record by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Randolph]. It is apparent that he should have spoken for the Ellender amendment as he did, because the Senator has the responsibility to authorize new and desirable public works programs and land development. He had said that if we are going to provide for additional public works, we cannot do it if we are going to take other matters which in some cases might be more applicable and important. They might not, and assign a priority to them.

Many desirable public works programs increase the potential for people to earn a livelihood which, in justice and in fact, is every bit as important as the case with regard to recreation. In other words, as fine a purpose as recreation is, it should take place only after a livelihood which, in justice and in fact, is, the case with regard to recreation. In other words, as fine a purpose as recreation is, it should take place only after a proper pace without diverting funds derived from the resources of our Nation's shores.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, as a Senator from the State of Hawaii, I tend to view this bill with mixed emotions. On the one hand, we could possibly be more aware of the value and importance of recreation than the State of Hawaii. Our magnificent beaches, our majestic mountains, our brilliant history demonstrate the importance and value of recreational resources.

By the same token, however, Hawaii is a coastal State—indeed, a State of islands—and we know and recognize the need for additional development of our ocean resources, particularly in the fields of pollution abatement, fisheries research, oceanography, and marine fields.

Other Senators, particularly the junior Senator from Louisiana, have ably and effectively presented the facts in support of such programs.

I also recognize the validity of the arguments advanced by the senior Senator from Louisiana, urging the Senate to retain control over Federal expenditures, by avoiding the dedication, in advance, of Federal revenues. Hawaii, situated as it is, is under the ravages of the Second World War at first hand, understands well the need for flexibility in the allocation of our Federal resources.

I believe in the need for an expanded recreation program, and I support the proposition which calls for the acquisition of additional park lands, but, Mr. President, I cannot find it in my heart to tie the hands of the Senate in dealing with Federal expenditures by dedicating the amount the pending bill would dedicate, over the next 5 years.

I must admit that my position is perhaps selfish, in some regards, but I believe as the junior Senator from Louisiana believes: if there is to be any dedication of Federal revenues to the support of any program, there should be a clear and definite relationship between the resources dedicated, and the programs those resources would finance. I think the proposition is not entirely motivated by the fact that Hawaii is a coastal State; I prefer to believe, instead, that the opinion I hold is the product of a sound concept of conservation—the concept that the resources yielded by the ocean should, if at all possible, be invested in the further development of the ocean.

Frankly, Mr. President, Hawaii could not tolerate an incident such as that which Puerto Rico endured, when the beaches of that lovely Commonwealth were covered with oil, vast numbers of her marine life were killed, and her entire tourist economy, for a brief period, stood in jeopardy. Thus, I believe as the junior Senator from Louisiana believes, that as between a dedication of ocean revenues to parkland acquisition, and the dedication of ocean revenues to such purposes as the control of pollution, the word, the world today is being derived, and logically, to the latter.

Indeed, I find it difficult for any Senator to believe otherwise; all we need do is walk out upon the West Plaza of this Capitol and view the crowds of Hawaii, and all of us should appreciate the need to make this Nation's rivers clean, to purify them of pollution, and, ultimately, prevent our oceans, in which all of our rivers drain, from becoming more extensions of domestic cesspools.

For generations, Mr. President, the sea has nourished the people of Hawaii, and, indeed, all of Polynesia. We who live there believe the sea is capable of feeding the world. We know, for example, that responsible experts have estimated that the oceans of the world are capable of providing man with 40 billion tons of animal protein per year, and that at the present time, mankind draws something like 9 to 10 million tons of animal protein from the sea; in other words, the world today is deriving roughly one-fortieth of the potential food which is available in our oceans.

Thus, Mr. President, as a prudent man, I cannot support the committee bill, which, as I have said, provides for the dedication of ocean resources to nonocean purposes.

I intend to support the Ellender amendment, because I am convinced it will not injure the national recreation program and, at the same time, moves the probability of great potential injury to our coastal States, and ultimately, to the people of all our United States.

I have become convinced, firmly and fully, that if there is to be any dedication of ocean resources, the dedication should be in favor of programs looking toward the development of our oceans. We have waited too long, as it were, to wait much longer.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, what we decide with respect to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act amendments before us today will determine for many years our course in providing badly needed local, State, and national parks and recreation areas. The Senate has at hand a proposal which, if adopted, will inject into the land and water conservation fund money accruing to the U.S. Treasury from a natural resource which are depleting in order to 400 serve other equally valuable natural resources.

I support the use of a limited amount of revenue from oil and gas leasing on the problems of the sea. Additionally, I can see in the near future the development of mineral deposits offshore from South Carolina. The development of these minerals would mean additional revenue and income for our State. However, this development requires that money be spent on the study of the ocean floor off South Carolina and of the potential that our outer coast has.

Where is the money to come from if not from revenues gained from the Outer Continental Shelf?

Mr. President, we are all concerned about the acquisition of additional park lands and about water pollution; but we must be mindful that the source of much water pollution is the ocean, and that this problem requires attention, too. I am confident that our program of land and water conservation can move along at the proper pace without diverting funds derived from the resources of our Nation's shores. For these reasons, I shall support the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].
the Outer Continental Shelf by the land and water conservation fund. In this way we will help erase the backlog of acquisition and development needs being faced by our cities and towns, our counties, our municipalities and our Federal and State governments. We will also, by providing a minimum level of financing for the fund, begin to catch up with park and recreation acquisition projects authorized by the 1968 Federal lands and water conservation funds. The Board has been particularly helpful in Pennsylvania.

In 1966, the board approved an interim development plan for the increasingly urgent needs of the Commonwealth's citizens for parks and recreational land. The land and water conservation fund has been particularly helpful in Pennsylvania. The fund has provided $4,380,785 for the State Planning Board's development projects alone. We have many other outstanding State and local projects which are awaiting financing so that we can continue our momentum in this field.

Mr. President, as a cosponsor, I support S. 1401 as reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It is a sound approach to a pressing domestic problem. Mr. President, as a member of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, I am fully conscious of the value of the land and water conservation fund in helping my Commonwealth acquire the land needed for the recreational needs of its citizens for parks and recreational land. In 1966, the board approved an interim statewide outdoor recreation plan, which is the prerequisite for more funding from the land and water conservation fund. The board is now engaged in a 3-year effort to prepare a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan to enable the Governor to consolidate the Federal and State programs concerning recreation. This plan will be an integral part of the overall State development plan for Pennsylvania which the board expects to have ready for the 1969-1975 Capital Work Plan.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a recent statement of the activities of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, together with three attachments thereto, be printed in the Record. I also ask unanimous consent that a statement in support of S. 1401 by Pennsylvania's able and distinguished secretary of forestry and waters, Dr. Maurice K. Godshall, be published in the Record and be transmitted to the Committee. There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**Excerpts from Statement by Irving Hand, Executive Director, The Budget Hearing, House Appropriations Committee, Pennsylvania General Assembly, April 1, 1968**

My name is Irving Hand. I appear before you as Executive Director of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board.

**Pennsylvania State Planning Board**

The State Planning Board consists of 20 members. Fifteen members of the Board are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. Five members serve in an ex officio capacity by virtue of their respective official position: the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Education, Community Affairs, the Secretary of Forests and Waters and the Secretary of Highways. A list of those. members of the Board accompanies this statement.

When I joined the staff as Executive Director, in November 1964, it was with the urging of the Board that state planning become a highly qualified professional resource for the Commonwealth, functioning as a Government in an advisory capacity, offering knowledgeable judgment to those who make the decisions concerning the future of Pennsylvania.

This we have been attempting to do and the staff has been organized accordingly.

The State Planning Division, formerly identified as the Research Division, is concerned with population and economic research, and the preparation of a comprehensive State Development Plan. Within that framework, its current responsibilities include the submission of population projections with particular reference to Appalachia Pennsylvania and planning for State needs, including recreation needs. Working closely with the Secretary of Commerce, through whom the Commonwealth is represented on the thirteen-state Appalachian Commission, the State Planning Board's staff serves in research, policy advice, project review and coordination, and advice to the Appalachian Pennsylvania Plan for Development, which will deal with 52 of the 67 counties in the State, beginning with the geographic area, and over 50 percent of its people, will be a significant step in the preparation of the State Plan.

The Advance Planning Division emphasizes multi-county regional planning as important to the formulation and fulfillment of State policies, and seeks with the completion of the reconnaissance of each of the thirteen State Planning Regions in 1965 and 1966, there followed the establishment of regional planning agencies in several of these areas, the recognition of groupings of these Regions into Local Development Districts in meeting the Federal requirements for Appalachian Economic Development Assistance Program and project funding, and most recently, the movement of the Commonwealth to seek federal recognition of the Commonwealth as a demonstration project area for the Commonwealth. The recognition of the Commonwealth as a demonstration project area for the Commonwealth has been particularly helpful in Pennsylvania.

The staff has been organized accordingly. It reflects this emphasis as involving an overview of the Commonwealth by the State Planning Board, the functional planning activities of each State agency as it seeks to fulfill its responsibilities, and the organization and operation of regional planning throughout the State.

The State Planning Board presents this Program consistent with its role as a State agency in the State government, advisory in nature, working in the field, and providing the necessary information, evaluation and briefing capacity with respect to:

1. Where is the Commonwealth going—Goals?
2. What efforts do we use to get there—Means?
3. How do we apply our resources in that regard—Priorities?

In this respect, the State Planning Program, as it now relates to the Planning-Program-Budgeting System now being projected for the Commonwealth and the State planning agencies, appears particularly important. In gaining that objective, the Board and staff are ready to examine any aspect of this Program in the interest of the fullest possible support of the PPBS effort.

**Budget Request**

There are no new programs in this Budget Request.

We are continuing with those activities which have been determined to be useful and about which I have commented in describing our staff's work to gain a fuller measure of Federal augmentation and to begin leveling off as to State appropriations.

In order to consolidate the staff we have put together over the past three years as a well organized working team, there being no further need of the 1969-1975 Capital Work Plan; major attention will be given to:

1. The preparation of the 1969-1976 Capital Program
2. Continued work on the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan and the continued eligibility of the Commonwealth for funding of projects from several Federal sources.
3. Continued activities in the utilization of the Appalachian Program in Pennsylvania, the implementation of the Capital Work Plan, and the development of the Plan for Development with the participation of each of the seven multi-county Local Development Districts and the respective State agency concerned with particular programs.
4. Carrying forward with comprehensive and coordinated water resources planning for the Commonwealth. The effort which was substantially accelerated with the completion of the State Supplement to the Water Plan for Appalachia, 90 percent in preparation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;
5. Further encouragement and support to regional planning through the State Mapping Program, "purchase of service" agreements, assistance in the application of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 and the review and comment responsibility being exercised by
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Irving Hand.

Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Proposed Work Program, 1968-69

The proposed Work Program for 1968-69 will see continued attention in the second of a proposed four-year effort to go forward in a Comprehensive State Development Plan.

That work is expected to proceed with a minimum of authorization but with the full development of the 1968-69 fiscal year, the employment of consulting services, as necessary; and the continued strengthening of regional planning as part of the State Planning Program through the arrangement of "purchases of service" between the State Planning Board and specific regional planning bodies.

During the remainder of this 1967-68 fiscal year and with the resources to be gained by the full staffing of the office, as authorized, attention will be directed to detailing the program and scheduling of work involved in the preparation of the State Development Program for each of the State Planning Regions.

Subject to the said "detailing," the State Development Program may be preliminarily outlined, as follows:

I. Goals and Policies—concerning the major functions and responsibilities of State government to which State planning is relevant.

II. Substantive content with respect to:

a. Population Planning:
   - Resources: Air, Water, Land;
   - Open Space and Recreation;
   - Transport: Highway, Transit, Rail, Air, Water, Pipeline.
   - Education;
   - Health;
   - Welfare;
   - Patterns of Development: Urban, Rural;
   - Employment and Manpower;
   - Fiscal Resources.

III. Implementation, with respect to:

   a. Executive Action (Governor), Legislative Action (General Assembly), Administrative Coordination (Departments), Area Coordination (Regions), Capital Program, Planning-Programming-coordination (Office of Administration).

The preparation of the State Development Planning Region Program is a review of the Regional Planning of Commonwealth as gained through studies and analyses by the State Planning Board, the coordinated consideration of the plans, policies and programs of the State and federal agencies, and the inputs gained from the examination of each of the State Planning Regions. Detailed examination of the substantive content of the Commonwealth State Plan, a sketch plan for each of the State Planning Regions, generally paralleling in content the State Development Plan, will be evaluated.

Emphasis will be placed on the particular application of the State Plan to the Capital Program, requirements of the State Planning Board and the planning, programming and budgeting system under consideration for the fiscal 1968-69 year.

In addition to the high priority of attention and the allocation of resources to be devoted to the foregoing activities, the Work Program of the State Planning Board will continue to include:


Mapping: Completion of the Regional Base Mapping Program; formulation and implementation of a Comprehensive State Mapping Program.

Regional Planning: Activities in the State Planning Regions; including Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission, Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission, and Regional Planning in the Youghiogheny River Basin.

Soil Conservation Service "small watershed study" and planning coordination.

Goodwin Island Regional Planning and Development; Appalachian Mountain County Planning Commission; Standing and Water Conservation Fund being prepared by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and 1968 Plan for Development; Pennsylvania State Planning Board and specific regional planning bodies.

These activities, in concert with the work of the Local Development Districts established under the Appalachia Program.

With Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in re Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan, including revision of Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan; Planning and development of regional planning activities with the work of the Local Development Districts established under the Appalachia Program.

Project review and recommendations: Project 70 (and Project 500); Land and Water Conservation Fund; Greenspan; App. 23.

Capitol Program.

Information Center and Briefing Room, Executive Office on specific State planning matters.

Interdepartmental activities and coordination, relative to State Planning Office.

Information resource for General Assembly relative to particular inquiries to which State planning is pertinent.

Pennsylvania State Planning Board: Budget Request 1968-69

Notes for Budget hearing January 23, 1968, 3:30 p.m.

I. Highlighted comment on State Planning Program:

   a. Emphasis on:
      (1) State Development Plan, (2) Regional Planning, (3) Project and Program Coordination and Priorities.

   b. Reviewing:
      (1) Comprehensive overview: State Planning Board, (2) Functional planning: State agencies, (3) Regional planning: State Planning Board.

   c. Consistent with State Planning Board role as:
      (1) Staff agency, (2) Advisory, (3) Information center and briefing facility, (4) Coordinating role with respect to planning and development requirements.

   d. State Planning Program is proceeding, taking into full account planning and its application to State Government; planning and program parts of State Planning Program will be most relevant; now preparing three year "701" planning assistance application to HUD, in estimated amount of $200,000 for 1967-1968, $250,000 for 1968-69, reflecting forming.

   e. Urgent to enact proposed State and Regional Planning Law; up-to-date legislation; increasingly more programs now require comprehensive planning and more to be added; proposed law would fill the statutory requirement on the basis of which State and regional planning would meet the functional requirements.

IV. Important to proceed with 1968-75 Capitol Program activity.

V. Detailed comment with respect to activities concerning State Development Plan:

   a. Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

   b. Prepared Interim Plan:

   c. Eligibility for Federal funds to be expended in Commonwealth approved by Bu-
April 25, 1968

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

10625


Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, I am Secretary of Pennsylvania's Department of Forests and Waters, and am here today to express on behalf of the Governor the administration of the Pennsylvania State Park System. I welcome the opportunity to express my views on Senate 1401, pursuant to which a bill was introduced to provide Federal land and water conservation acts of 1965, thereby authorizing the transfer of the Land and Water Conservation Fund's Federal oil, rental, and mineral shell oil receipts, for recreational uses.

The history of Pennsylvania's outdoor recreation funds extend to the 1950's and 1960's when the General Assembly established an outdoor recreation funds, and increased their appropriation to the 1965-67 Biennium.

In response to obvious public demand, our General Assembly has provided General Fund appropriations for State parks on an expanding basis since the early 1950's, even though the dollar amounts are small in comparison with the other programs remain acute.

To augment the General Fund appropriations, the General Assembly also provided a special fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, some twelve years ago, which set aside revenues (received from oil and gas lease rentals) for the acquisition and development of State park lands. Some $15.5 million dollars have been expended to date from that special fund.

Through our General State Authority (a bond sale program), financial capacity for State agencies, was increased to a point where $19 million dollars was authorized for the 1968-69 Biennium. The increasing need for the interchange and extensive land acquisition program was recognized, and in 1964, enabling legislation was authorized, which provided $70 million dollars for State and local governments to acquire land for recreation, conservation and historical purposes.

I am happy to inform you that on January 19, 1968, a significant enabling legislation was signed by Governor Raymond P. Shafer to provide funding capacity for the acquisition and development of State and local outdoor recreation areas, in the amount of 200 million dollars. The Act also provides the Governor with $100 million dollars for financial assistance to local governments, which will be used to acquire land for the acquisition and development of new State park lands. The Act also provides the Governor with $100 million dollars for financial assistance to local governments, which will be used to acquire land for recreation, conservation and historical purposes.

It is my belief that these major programs dramatically illustrate the Commonwealth's accelerated responses to the amplified need for major capital improvements

But, even in light of our aggressive programs, we look to similar responsiveness and continuity from the Federal Government, State and local governments of State and local outdoor recreation areas, in the amount of 200 million dollars. The Act also provides the Governor with $100 million dollars for financial assistance to local governments, which will be used to acquire land for recreation, conservation and historical purposes.

The intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund is to supplement the State and local public and private capital improvements, which have been funded by the Federal Government, the capital improvements need the assurance of the Federal Government in the form of Federal-State assistance.

I believe that these major programs dramatically illustrate the Commonwealth's accelerated responses to the amplified need for major capital improvements.

But, even in light of our aggressive programs, we look to similar responsiveness and continuity from the Federal Government, State and local governments of State and local outdoor recreation areas, in the amount of 200 million dollars. The Act also provides the Governor with $100 million dollars for financial assistance to local governments, which will be used to acquire land for recreation, conservation and historical purposes.
not the kind of astronomical amount that we are generally conditioned to reading, but it is an important amount when the three "partners" that made it possible to surmount the tremendous task before us, the task of providing satisfactory, public outdoor recreational opportunities at all levels of political subdivisions.

I respectively refer to the Commonwealth's Oil and Gas Leases Fund, cited above, without which our State Park development program could not have received timely and effective acceleration. I liken that program and referred to the provisions of S. 1401, now before you. Passage of S. 1401 will generate immediate opportunity to acquire and develop the redwoods park, and I am not in a position to state all those bills will be, but it will be stated later on today, before the Senate adjourns.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate complete its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SESSION OF THE SENATE TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT ON FRIDAY UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate complete its business tomorrow, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(THIS order was later modified to provide for the Senate to convene at 10 a.m. on Monday.)

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORSE, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1401), to amend title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE, Mr. President, on occasions when we have discussed legislation to create an Oregon Dunes Seashore, the wild rivers bill, and the Redwoods Park, I have expressed my concern over exchange provisions.

Last year when the redwoods bill was before the Senate, I gained the impression that some members of the committee agreed that the exchange policy should receive careful review.

I am concerned to find that S. 1401 contains a blanket exchange provision which will permit the Secretary of the Interior to exchange any land under the jurisdiction for land in a park provided it is within the same state; the language is so broad that it would, in effect, permit a Secretary of the Interior to trade off even part of one park in a State to create another.

Mr. President, I am raising any objection to the bill in its present form in relation to any individual Secretary of the Interior. I am talking about vesting jurisdiction for land in a park provided it is within the same state; the language is so broad that it would, in effect, permit a Secretary of the Interior to trade off even part of one park in a State to create another.

Vesting the power for a blanket exchange is a mistake. It waives the checking prerogative that Congress must maintain as the body of Government that makes laws, in the first instance, in regard to an exchange.

As the Presiding Officer knows, I have taken the same position in regard to blanket condemnation powers being vested in Federal officials. In the condemnation matter, the Federal officer involved should be required to show that criteria of public necessity exist in connection with the particular parcel of land he may seek to condemn.

That is why last year the senior Senator from Oregon raised this point in connection with the Oregon seashore, or so-called dunes, bill. I am all for a seashore park in the Oregon dunes area. There can be a very extensive one there, without taking a single square foot of private land. If some private land is to be necessary, the Secretary of the Interior should be required to show that the State is willing to pay a very heavy price for the public necessity is evident.

This afternoon, as I did last year, I want to point out the mistake that was made in the Oregon dunes area and add that the Democratic Party took, in that instance, in regard to an exchange.

The President pro tempore, in the final decision, without any reservation that left the check in the Congress over those decisions.

Then in 1956, as I said earlier this afternoon, one of the great issues in the campaign for my reelection was the Al Sarena case, which involved a dispute over the exercise of discrimination vested in the Department of the Interior. The voters of my State obviously manifested support of the position that I took, and that the Democratic Party took, in that issue in 1956.

Mr. President, I want to avoid those fights. We should work out a program of delegation of executive powers to the executive branch of the Government, and calling it a ministerial or administrative function, when what was really involved was great political question that have raised grave political concern in my State for the past many years.

I came to the Senate in 1945. In that campaign there was great concern over certain conservation policies. There was great concern over the whole matter of delegating congressional power to the executive branch of the Government, and calling it a ministerial or administrative function, when what was really involved was great political question that have raised grave political concern in my State for the past many years.

In 1956, as I said earlier this afternoon, one of the great issues in the campaign for my reelection was the Al Sarena case, which involved a dispute over the exercise of discrimination vested in the Department of the Interior. The voters of my State obviously manifested support of the position that I took, and that the Democratic Party took, in that issue in 1956.

Mr. President, I want to avoid those fights. We should work out a program of delegation of executive powers to the executive branch of the Government, and calling it a ministerial or administrative function, when what was really involved was great political question that have raised grave political concern in my State for the past many years.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PREIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate complete its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate complete its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT ON FRIDAY UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

This order was later modified to provide for the Senate to convene at 10 a.m. on Monday.)
rivers bill—and I refer to the same staff members—that I am going to try to do everything I can to work out language for this bill that will give us a satisfactory result.

I am going to offer an amendment similar to one that prohibits any exchange power in the Secretary of the Interior, which I would stand for if we could not get modifying language in the bill that will protect us along lines I hope can be worked out.

The language is so broad that it would, in effect, permit a Secretary of the Interior, as I said, to trade off even part of one park in a State to create another. In the case of Oregon, it would permit the exchange of the Oregon and California revested railroad or Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, already dedicated by law to multiple-use forest management to secure that last few years the Oregon Caves, or Fort Clatsop inholdings, as well as those in any park or seashore subsequently created.

That language also erodes the protection adopted in the wild rivers bill when it passed the Senate because it sets aside the restrictions written into that bill.

Those restrictions were written into the bill because of the objections raised by the senior Senator from Oregon at the time.

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Mr. Byrd of West Virginia. Mr. President, I am impressed by the understanding with the committee.

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Mr. Byrd of West Virginia. Mr. President, I am impressed by the understanding with the committee.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order of business be recessed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM NEGATES RULE OF LAW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, it is my firm conviction that many of the troubles which the Nation faces today have arisen because of the judicial activism of the U.S. Supreme Court.

An important article developing this point of view appeared in the Wall Street Journal April 22, entitled "Judicial Jumble: Activism is threat to Government of Laws and Not of Men.

It makes a point that all Americans should be made aware of; namely, that court decisions based on the personal philosophies and concepts of judges and justices undermine the rule of law upon which our social structure is built.

Judicial activism, as this article defines it, means simply that court decisions turn upon the philosophies and socio-economic values of judges instead of upon firmly established principles of law, upon which all such decisions most assuredly should be based.

"Judicial activism is negation of the handmaiden of the Constitution," the author, Edward F. Cummerford, a practicing attorney in New York City, observes. That, Mr. President, is a devastating indictment of our courts.

It leads to a situation in which the certainty—or what ought to be the certainty—of the law is eroded, a situation in which the lawyer finds it increasingly difficult to advise his client of what law "it is"; by the time a case reaches court, the interpretation may have changed.

The only conclusion that can be reached is that the rule of law is being violated, is being violated by judicial activism which is most certainly inconsistent with the rule of law, it is the total negation of the rule of law, the author asserts, and I must say that I fully agree.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

JUDICIAL JUMBLE: ACTIVISM IS THREAT TO GOVERNMENT OF LAWS AND NOT OF MEN

(By Edward F. Cummerford)

The formal boundary between responsible self-government on the one side and tyranny or anarchy on the other is often termed "the rule of law." Never has that tenuous line been in such danger of obliteration in this country. The rule of law is trod on, neglected and attacked, not only by the criminal multitude, but by supposedly responsible elements, Edward F. Cummerford observes. Judges and lawyers do not like, and eager mobs implement their ideas with destructive violence: labor unions violate law with impunity; public officials blandly refuse to enforce the law if their political futures might suffer.

But ironically, it is within the congress

themselves that the most serious threat to the rule of law has developed. This comes from a radically new concept of the judicial function called "activism." Judicial activism is a doctrine that has been developing for about 25 years, when some of the Justices began to abandon the age-old principle of stare decisis. Prior to that, English law had been based for centuries. Stare decisis means simply that the principles derived from previous decisions become the controlling body of law for future decisions. The primary duty of the judge, after the facts of a case were determined, was to find the law applicable to the particular case. Now, however, decisions are being rendered, regardless of his personal feelings. On this system rested what Americans proudly called "a government of laws and not of men."

Judicial activism means that judges strive for what they deem a "just" result in a case in the light of their own philosophies and socio-economic values, with settled legal principles being accorded little or no weight. Thus decisions turn upon what seems more upon "who" is the judge than upon what is the law. As a result, law is rapidly losing its certainty, stability and continuity. Jurisprudence is becoming the handmaiden of sociology.

This concept of the judicial function represents a philosophical position from which it is what it may be called, that even the meaning of the Constitution itself may be changed by the Supreme Court if necessary to achieve "justice." In 1936, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, usually ranked second only to Marshall among Chief Justices, is often cited as an authority for the notion that the Supreme Court can change the meaning of the Constitution. This is based on a fragment from an extemporaneous speech in 1907: "the Constitution is what the judges say it is." Mr. Hughes angrily denied having said this, but the out-of-context words plagued him for the rest of his life and to this day are quoted in textbooks and by professors to justify a concept he abhorred.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, a most influential legal scholar and for 30 years a Supreme Court Justice, maintained that judges should keep their own social and economic theories to themselves that the most serious threat to the rule of law has developed. This comes from a radically new concept of the judicial function called "activism." Judicial activism is a doctrine that has been developing for about 25 years, when some of the Justices began to abandon the age-old principle of stare decisis. Prior to that, English law had been based for centuries. Stare decisis means simply that the principles derived from previous decisions become the controlling body of law for future decisions. The primary duty of the judge, after the facts of a case were determined, was to find the law applicable to the particular case. Now, however, decisions are being rendered, regardless of his personal feelings. On this system rested what Americans proudly called "a government of laws and not of men."

Judicial activism is negation of the rule of law, which the Nation faces today have arisen because of the judicial activism of the U.S. Supreme Court.

It makes a point that all Americans should be made aware of; namely, that court decisions based on the personal philosophies and concepts of judges and justices undermine the rule of law upon which our social structure is built.

Judicial activism, as this article defines it, means simply that court decisions turn upon the philosophies and socio-economic values of judges instead of upon firmly established principles of law, upon which all such decisions most assuredly should be based.

"Judicial activism is negation of the handmaiden of the Constitution," the author, Edward F. Cummerford, a practicing attorney in New York City, observes. That, Mr. President, is a devastating indictment of our courts.

It leads to a situation in which the certainty—or what ought to be the certainty—of the law is eroded, a situation in which the lawyer finds it increasingly difficult to advise his client of what law "it is"; by the time a case reaches court, the interpretation may have changed.

The only conclusion that can be reached is that the rule of law is being violated, is being violated by judicial activism which is most certainly inconsistent with the rule of law, it is the total negation of the rule of law, the author asserts, and I must say that I fully agree.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

JUDICIAL JUMBLE: ACTIVISM IS THREAT TO GOVERNMENT OF LAWS AND NOT OF MEN

(By Edward F. Cummerford)

The formal boundary between responsible self-government on the one side and tyranny or anarchy on the other is often termed "the rule of law." Never has that tenuous line been in such danger of obliteration in this country. The rule of law is trod on, neglected and attacked, not only by the criminal multitude, but by supposedly responsible elements, Edward F. Cummerford observes. Judges and lawyers do not like, and eager mobs implement their ideas with destructive violence: labor unions violate law with impunity; public officials blandly refuse to enforce the law if their political futures might suffer.

But ironically, it is within the courts
April 25, 1968

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

10629

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT ORDERS MODIFIED—ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR BROCKE ON MONDAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for convening Monday at noon be vacated, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate convene at 10 a.m. on Monday; and that aforesaid portion of the Journal on Monday, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Brocke] be recognized for a period not to exceed 2 hours, to be followed by a period for the transaction of routine morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. It is my understanding that the previous unanimous-consent request submitted by the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. Moss] will then take effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s understanding is correct.

ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o’clock and 2 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 26, 1968, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 25, 1968:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

G. Mennen Williams, of Michigan, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Philippines.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Pardo Frederick Delliquadri, of Hawaii, to be Chief of the Children’s Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE

Myron H. Bright, of North Dakota, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Eighth Circuit, vice Charles J. Vogel, retired February 20, 1966.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES

Halbert O. Woodward, of Texas, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Texas, vice John Wood, retired.

William Justice Wayne, of Texas, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Texas vice Joe W. Shebyce, deceased.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

Eldon B. Mahon, of Texas, to be U.S. Attorney for the northern district of Texas for the term of 4 years vice Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., deceased.

Richard B. Hardee, of Texas, to be U.S. Attorney for the eastern district of Texas for the term of 4 years vice William Wayne Justice, resigning.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES

Orin G. Judd, of New York, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of New York, vice Thomas Bayard, deceased.

Anthony J. Travis, of New York, to be U.S. district judge for the eastern district of New York, vice John M. McManus, deceased.


IN THE MARINE CORPS

In the Marine Corps Lt. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, U.S. Marine Corps, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list in accordance with the provisions of title 10, U.S. Code, section 6233 effective from the date of his retirement.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the U.S. Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the line and staff corps, as indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Elmo F. Joynes, Jr., Illinois State University, Illinois.

*Aaby, David C.

• Abel, Bruce A.

* Achuff, Walter D., III

* Adams, Kenneth R.

•* Achen, Anthony B.

•* Addison, Michael R.

* Aiken, William P.

• Albers, Steven C.

• Alexander, Marion R., Jr.

* Alexander, Harold Jr.

• Alexander, Hugh M.

• Allin, John A.

• Allen, Noel M.

• Allen, Walter L.

• Allison, Robert L.

• Anderson, Franklin G.

* Anderson, James E.

• Anderson, Richard V.

• Anderson, Cecil C.

* Anderson, David C.

* Anderson, Dixon Jr.

* Anderson, John H.

• Anderson, Jerold F.

• Anderson, Russell F.

* Anderson, Thomas P.

* Andrews, John F., III

• Andrews, John H.

• Angell, John P.

* Anzino, Bert C.

• Apple, Harry L.

• Apple, Lester A.

• Applegate, Stephen S.

* Archibald, John L.

• Armstrong, William L.

• Armstrong, Eldon L.

• Arnott, Brian A.

* Arnswald, Richard J.

* Arm, Loyd E., III

• Arm, Larry L.

* Arlongton, Loren D.

• Arriagon, James M., III

* Arterburn, James D.

* Atchison, Thomas L.

• Atkinson, Brian P.

• Atwater, David C.

• Atwell, Felton G.

* Ayers, James B.

* Beckwith, Bruce B.

• Beckwith, Ted Jr.

* Becnel, Philip A., III

• Bell, Lyndon R.

• Bell, Robert S.

• Bell, Walter A.

• Bell, William F.

* Benefon, Malcolm Brown

• Bennett, Scott C.

• Bennett, Robert L.

• Benfield, Brent M.

• Benson, James N.

• Benson, Lawrence P.

* Benson, William T.

• Bentz, Wilbur L.

• Berdine, Robert A.

• Berg, Peter W.

• Berger, Henry G.

• Bergstrand, Robert E.

• Berman, Carl R., Jr.

• Bertolotti, Ernest J.

• Biddle, James L.

• Bienia, Daniel E.

• Sider, Gregory D.

• Sider, William C.

• Bittinger, David L.

• Bishop, Robert W.

• Blaustein, Charles T.

• Black, Francis M., Jr.

• Black, George D., Jr.

• Blackwell, James M.

• Blackwell, Bert E.

• Blanchard, Lincoln M.

• Blair, Jack R.

• Blake, David A.

• Blake, Ernest L., Jr.

• Blakey, Donald R.

• Bleye, George A., Jr.

• Bolen, Martin J.

• Boatman, Wayne A.

• Bono, William G., Jr.

• Boeck, Luther E.

• Boeck, James C.

• Boggs, Donald L.

• Boghughreensk, Knute

• Boilnott, Charles R.

• Binger, Roger K.

• Bond, Robert L.

• Bondi, Robert C.

• Bonarick, Rodney A.

• Borden, Albert E.

• Boardman, Richard L.

• Boardman, Thomas P.

• Boren, William G., Jr.

• Bosworth, William E.

• Borron, Joseph C.

• Bouchard, John F.

• Bouchard, William J.

• Boudreau, Charles J.

• Bowden, John W.

• Boyd, Kenneth L.

• Boyer, John H.

• Boyce, Robert W.

• Boyle, William F.

• Boyer, Joseph T.

• Brancato, Frank Jr.

• Brand, Morgan F.

• Brazil, Harley D.

• Brickner, Jeffrey

• Bright, Larry Leavenworth

• Bright, Larry L.

• Brine, Richard M.

• Brittain, Ronald M.

• Brown, J. W.

• Brookbank, Earl B., III

• Bross, Donald

• Brown, Richard S.

• Brown, John L.

• Brown, Paul C.

• Breckinridge, Clay D.

• Browning, Joseph H.

• Browning, James M., III

• Browning, James B.

• Bryan, Herbert P.

• Bryan, Leonard C.

• Buchanan, John G.

• Buchanan, Roger C.

• Buckley, Russell H., Jr.

• Bueckley, William F.

• Burge, Marshall W.

• Brink, Clarence W.

• Burgess, Clifford T., Jr.

• Burgess, Larry L.

• Burke, James L.

• Burke, Richard L.

• Burman, George A.

• Burns, Dale M.

• Burns, Jerome P., Jr.

• Burns, J. H., Jr.

• Burns, Roy D.

• Burr, David S.

• Burton, Gerald G.

• Burton, Richard M. C.

• Bush, Harold S.

• Buttrich, John H.

• Butler, Eugene L.

• Butler, Frank A.

• Butler, Richard M.

• Butts, Charles E.

• Butz, John H.

• Byers, Clarence R.

• Byers, Robert H.

• Cable, William M.

• Cable, David W.

• Cable, Gordon G., Jr.

• Caldwell, Michael F.

• Caldwell, Max D.

• Caldwell, Royal E.

• Callahan, Marcus B., Jr.

• Callahan, Joseph W.

• Callahan, Lyman L.

• Callahan, Ralph L.

• Callahan, William A.

• Callahan, Leonard F.

• Callahan, Michael W.

• Callway, Charles L.

• Cameron, John L.

• Cameron, Virgil K.

• Cameron, William E., Jr.
The following named line officers of the Navy in the permanent grade of lieutenant (junior grade) and temporary grade of lieutenant:

- Larry R. Atkinson
- Dennis B. Conley
- Sterling E. Nairn, Jr.
- Mark A. Brenner
- Lloyd A. Dixon
- John M. Fleming, Jr.
- John "J" Windigeter

The following named line officers of the Navy for transfer to and appointment in the Supply Corps of the Navy in the permanent grade of lieutenant (junior grade):

- Robert C. Clarr
- Robert B. Pefeller

The following named line officers of the Navy for transfer to and appointment in the Supply Corps of the Navy in the permanent grade of ensign:

- William H. Spadafors
- Raymond L. McCabe
- Richard T. Tracy

Steve M. Zientek

William M. Bass, Jr., U.S. Navy, for transfer to and appointment in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy in the permanent grade of lieutenant (junior grade) and temporary grade of lieutenant.

The following named line officers of the Navy for transfer to and appointment in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy in the permanent grade of ensign:

- James O. Jackson
- Donald L. Urban

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps candidates) to be permanent ensigns in the line of the Navy, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

- Alan H. Armstrong
- Fort D. Azell
- Robert D. Axten
- George L. Bass
- Norman S. Baker
- James J. Battell, Jr.
- Robert E. Baxia
- Donald C. Beckwith
- Pat A. Bernard
- Richard E. Bevers
- Grover C. Bishop
- David H. Booth
- Phillip H. Branam
- Stephen J. Brasher
- Charles A. Brown
- Paul M. Brown
- William H. Brown
- Charles A. Brunner
- Jonathan A. Hammar
- John H. Henderson
- Harold T. Hobes
- Hollis W. Holden
- Bruce E. Holt

William E. Davies
- Brian L. Donn
- Don R. England
- Freddie E. Fare
- Andrew J. Fabel
- Milton L. Fraser
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- Bruce E. Holt
April 25, 1968

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

Robert A. McCurry, D.D., offered the following prayer:

If ye continue in My word, ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free—John 8: 31, 32.

O God, our Father, and our fathers' God, the land of liberty we sing and pray and live. Make us ever mindful of the cost of freedom to preceding generations and may we be ready to pay the price to keep freedom alive in our own day. Help us to live in its spirit that all men everywhere may see it, and seeing it seek it, and seeking it secure it, for their own good and for the good of all.

Keep Thou the love of liberty glowing in our hearts and the faith in freedom growing in our homes—so shall we continue to be free and so shall the flag of freedom fly forever over the fortress of faith our forefathers founded on these shores.

In the name of Him whose truth keeps men free we pray. 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 a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 15844. An act to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 3 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 10. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the vessel Ocean Delight, owned by Saul Zwecker, of Port Clyde, Maine, to be documented as a vessel of the United States with coastwise privileges; and

S. 1069. An act to authorize the use of the vessel Annie B. in the coastwise trade.

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

S. 1864. An act to define and regulate the practice of psychology in the District of Columbia; and

S. 2017. An act to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in District-owned buildings for periods not to exceed 3 years.

HISTORY’S WARNING

Mr. PASSMAN. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, the record shows that in all ages where republican forms of government have been lost, it has been through the pretense of a share-the-wealth program, a blind faith in public officials, and apathy on the part of those who could act but did not. To mention only one of many, many examples from past history, may I quote from a statement made by Cicero over 2,000 years ago:

The budget should be balanced, the treasury should be refiled, public debt should be reduced, the arrogance of officialdom should be tempered and controlled, assistance to foreign lands should be curtailed lest Rome become bankrupt, the mob should be forced to work and not depend on government for subsistence.

History reveals that public officials need not the warning—therefore, the government collapsed.

SO-CALLED POOR PEOPLE’S MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Mr. HENDERSON, 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.