

Spivey, Jr., National Council of Churches; Father John McCarthy, United States Catholic Conference, and Rabbi Henry Siegman, Synagogue Council of America was established by the three agencies. The committee is developing an interreligious handbook containing educational materials and program suggestions, entitled "Crisis in America: Hope Through Action," to be distributed to churches and synagogues across the nation by no later than early May.

An interreligious legislative task force in Washington, D.C., comprised of Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch of the UAH's Religious Action Center for the Synagogue Council of America, The Rev. James Hamilton for the National Council of Churches and Msgr. Lawrence Corcoran for the United States Catholic Conference, will focus attention on the legislative issues now before Congress, and establish a system of priorities by which a response to pending legislative action in Congress can be secured from churches and synagogues.

The Commission on Urban Affairs also plans to convene a conference of the social action commissions of the Council's constitu-

ent agencies to devise ways by which the resources of local synagogues can be involved most effectively. National policy statements and program materials can have a constructive impact only if they are implemented on the local level. The conference will seek to develop models for effective local synagogue involvement.

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished mayor of the city of New York, the Honorable John V. Lindsay, who served as Vice Chairman of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, recently met with members of the New York State congressional delegation. At that bipartisan meeting the mayor cited the following bills pending in Congress as particularly important to meeting the challenge of our riot potential cities.

First. Repeal of the 1967 amendment to the Social Security Act which imposed a freeze on ADFC payments and cut back medicaid funding.

Second. Public and private sector employment bills.

Third. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

Fourth. The \$75 million supplemental appropriation.

Fifth. The Senate version of the safe streets-crime control bill.

Sixth. Extension of the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Seventh. Vocational education extension and expansion.

Eighth. The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act.

Ninth. The Child Health Care Act.

Tenth. Insurance for riot-affected areas.

Mr. Speaker, civic, religious, and lay leaders throughout the Nation are addressing themselves to the urgency of the urban crisis in America. Now is the time for Congress to establish the priorities necessary to meet that challenge.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, May 6, 1968

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

*On the lips of him who has understanding wisdom is found.—Proverbs 10: 13.*

O Thou whose strength sustains us in our labor and whose spirit supports us in our leisure, grant unto us the consciousness of Thy presence as we face this day that our work may not be a burden but a delight, our rest not be troubled by fear but filled with faith, and our lives not be haunted by the bitter acts of others but hallowed by the brighter attitudes of our own.

Give us the faith that never falters, the hope that never fails, and the love which never falls by the way as we live through these troubled times. May our concern for our country help us to lift the fallen, strengthen the weak, and sustain the weary that we may hasten the dawn of a new day for our people and for all mankind.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 2, 1968, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Bradley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 13058. An act to repeal certain acts relating to containers for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution to designate May 20, 1968, as "Charlotte, N.C., Day."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2060. An act to amend section 503(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to extend for a period of 5 years the authorization to make appropriations for allocations and grants for the collection and publication of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States.

The message also announced that the Presiding Officer of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 115, 78th Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the U.S. Government," appointed Mr. MONROE and Mr. CARLSON members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate for the Disposition of Executive Papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 62-12.

### PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works be permitted to sit during general debate today.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will ask the gentleman making the request if this request has been cleared with the minority members of the committee?

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] has cleared it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

### CONGRESS SHOULD FACE UP TO ITS RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I strongly endorse the call by the President of the United States for action by this Congress to enact a tax increase promptly. The issue has been before us for many months; I believe that the press conference held by the President last week was a vivid reminder of the need for immediate action.

The current Senate-House conference provides the vehicle for House action, and I believe that we need to employ this vehicle without further delay.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the failure of the Congress to act on a tax increase is costing the citizens of the United States millions and millions of dollars in higher interest rates and in inflation, and this process is going to continue until we face up to our responsibilities here on the Hill.

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS INDICTING HIS OWN DEMOCRAT-CONTROLLED CONGRESS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's intemperate castigation of the Congress at his press conference last

Friday cannot be other than an indictment of his own Democrat-controlled Congress for lack of political courage.

While he would emulate President Truman's "give 'em hell" technique in trying to fix responsibility on the Congress for our grave fiscal crisis, unlike Truman he does not have a Republican Congress. In this 90th Congress the Democrats have a majority of 3 to 2 in the House and 2 to 1 in the Senate.

Throughout this Democrat 90th Congress, both last session and this second session, the Republican minority has courageously sponsored and consistently supported as a team a series of amendments to authorization and appropriation bills for specific reductions in President Johnson's budget. In this determined economy effort our Republican minority has received only opposition from the administration and the Democrat majority leadership.

When President Johnson called both the House Republican and Democrat leadership to the White House on April 3 we met with him and his advisers on fiscal and monetary affairs, we hoped that the President was then initiating a bipartisan program in a meaningful effort to put the country's fiscal house in order. In vain we hoped that a program would be worked out on a bipartisan basis for decreasing expenditures and increasing taxes to such an extent necessary to place the country on a sound fiscal basis.

Now is the time when the President himself should set aside all partisanship, stand up as President of all the people, and exercise the bold national leadership as befits the Office of President of the United States in meeting the grave fiscal and monetary crisis confronting the Nation.

From what has transpired to the contrary one might reasonably assume that President Johnson is reassessing his previous announcement that he would not be a candidate for reelection.

#### THE PRESIDENT HAS DEMANDED EVER MORE SPENDING

Mr. GROSS. 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 Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it was quite a spectacle last Friday to watch the Texas gift to the Presidency as he stood in the "bunkhouse" at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue trying to crack his bullwhip and charging the cowhands in Congress with "blackmail."

He called on his "peons" in Congress to start bushwhacking the taxpayers immediately if not sooner, and then, if they wanted to round up a few stray dollars they should "stand up like men."

And if they "stand up like men," and cut spending more than he thinks they should, "it will be a phony paper cut," the "Presidente" said.

Between cracks of the bullwhip, there was the warning to the congressional cowhands to "bite the bullet," whatever that means.

Mr. Speaker, one fact the President conveniently chose to ignore during this outburst was the identity of the spend-thrift and squanderer who came up to this House year after year demanding ever more and more spending without any regard whatsoever to where it would surely lead us.

#### PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR TAX INCREASE

Mr. EDMONDSON. 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, sometimes when a burr gets under a saddle it hurts. It is very obvious that some folks are feeling a burr under their saddle this morning because of the remarks that have just been made.

Mr. Speaker, I personally think the President of the United States has been making a valiant effort, and I believe it has been a consistent effort, to get action by the Congress on the fiscal situation, and that his efforts to secure action with regard to a tax increase are efforts that are well known to all of us in the Congress. Most of us have been down to the White House if not two times at least once to hear the personal appeal of the President on this particular subject.

It is always easy to pass the buck, and I think that is what we have been hearing this morning from some spokesmen from the other side.

Personally, I think we are going to have to face up to the responsibility here in the Congress of the United States with regard to the budgetary situation and with regard to the fiscal situation.

The President, while making some comments that have been somewhat abrasive with regard to the Congress, has nonetheless been courageous and consistent in his clear-cut call for action by this body.

#### FLYING PHYSICIANS GIVE AID IN AFRICA

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today it was my pleasure to meet Dr. A. Michael Wood, medical director, the African Medical and Research Foundation, which is located in Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. Wood, a Tanzanian citizen, has distinguished himself in 10 years of service as medical director of this international, multiracial, privately supported foundation which he helped found.

The African Medical and Research Foundation has established a Nairobi-based radio network linking more than 75 private, government, and mission hospitals with the foundation's flying doctor service. In addition, AMRF provides

a range of medical research and consulting services, and has been of assistance to other African governments in developing self-help medical programs.

The foundation is fortunate to have as a member of the board of directors the former great Senator from the State of Illinois, the Honorable Paul H. Douglas, and as executive vice president, the very able Ned W. Bandler, Jr. With men such as these, Dr. Wood, Senator Douglas, and Ned Bandler guiding the destiny of this organization, it cannot help but continue to succeed.

In the present scarcity of physicians in the developing nations of Africa, the flying physician always on the alert to answer sick calls even from spots most remote is indeed a godsend.

#### WHO PUT THE BURR UNDER THE SADDLE?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the American people full well know that out West, where the gentleman from Oklahoma and I come from, no responsible horseman ever puts a burr under a saddle—it is always inserted by a "trickster."

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### TAX SURCHARGE—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 305)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1968.

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Time is fast running out on one of the most crucial legislative measures of the decade—the tax surcharge. Further delay is a ticket to disaster.

I have repeatedly urged passage of this vital revenue measure. It is modest—about a penny on the dollar earned. It is an American imperative, essential in its importance to the national interest:

—To help ward off inflation that will rob the pockets of the poor and elderly and the millions of families living on fixed incomes.

—To support responsibly the needs of our sons and brothers in Vietnam who fight to defend us all.

—To safeguard our dollar, the guardian of our prosperity at home and the bulwark of the free world monetary system.

The \$186 billion budget I submitted in January was tight. It was tailored to finance responsibly the urgent work we must pursue in our cities, to help the

poor and to protect our national security.

The budget which was made up last year and the year before contemplated tax increases which the Congress has not enacted. But the President can only propose in matters of taxes and appropriations. Under the constitution he cannot dispose. That is the duty and power and responsibility of the Congress.

Now the Congress is indicating that reductions in the January budget will be necessary to secure passage of the tax bill. I do not recommend or urge such reductions—for the budget is already lean.

But so crucial is the tax surcharge to the national interest that I would reluctantly accept some reductions if they are realistic and reasonable.

The House Appropriations Committee late last week approved a formula which included a \$4 billion reduction in expenditures for fiscal 1969.

To accept reductions any deeper than this in an already lean budget—designed to meet the urgent needs of our people at home and abroad—is unwise.

As Secretary Fowler stated, the reduction formula voted out by the House Appropriations Committee will be approved by me, although I know it will require great sacrifice. I think it would be a serious mistake to go beyond that formula. But above all, it is essential that the Congress act and act at once.

I know that you will, as you have always done throughout your career, place the interest of the Nation first and do all in your power to secure passage of the necessary tax legislation. I cannot too strongly urge immediate favorable action by the Congress on the vitally need tax increase.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

#### THE VIETNAM TALKS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Mr. HAYS. 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 Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I think it is worthwhile that we take note of the fact that while the administration was trying to pick a neutral site to hold peace talks with North Vietnam, they were hampered and impeded by at least one of the candidates, and I understand two of the candidates for President, who were saying that we ought to accept any site, even a Communist nation.

I would hope that these presidential candidates would have the interest of their country enough at heart that when the peace talks get started, they refrain from indicating that everything should be given away. I think Paris is a site that we can live with. It is not exactly a neutral site, but at least De Gaulle is neutral against us, not openly an advocate of destroying us militarily. I would hope that the two Senators who are running for President could just find some other reason to try to get the people to vote for

them without trying to run the peace talks as a corollary to their campaigns.

#### REPRESENTATION FOR THE RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. GUDE. 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 Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, certain presidential hopefuls who would like to further the cause of self-government for the District of Columbia should be here in Washington working on legislation to insure voting representation for the city, not making promises at the hustings. Work on this legislation is the first meaningful step toward insuring effective representation for the District citizenry.

The District has had elected officials in the past and we have seen that these can be taken away. Congress can grant local self-government but Congress also has the power to remove it. This is why I have worked to implement voting representation in Congress as the first necessary step. This, once established, cannot be removed. It would insure a permanent voice for District residents in national and local affairs.

There is no excuse for District citizens not having a voice in a Congress that decides national policy and has control over the city's destiny.

We must work for this. The House made a good beginning last year, and I am sure the Rules Committee will report out the bill this year. But the Senate still has a great deal to do. Action has not been taken even in committee. This is why I feel that any Senator who wants to further self-government in the District should be in town working on the voting representation bill.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### AUTHORIZING THE USE OF FUNDS ARISING FROM A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15271) to authorize the use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I simply want to say I have never been able to understand why—as in this case, in this bill—\$670,000 of the \$6,700,000 is going to be paid out for attorney fees. I have never been able to understand why it should cost the Indians 10 percent of what they get from the Government for legal counsel. I would hope that somehow or other sometime, the Indians could be paid what the

Government legally owes them without having to spend, as in this case, \$670,000 to get it.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will my friend, the gentleman from Iowa, yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, of course, there are those of us who serve on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs who feel at different times that some of the attorneys' fees are somewhat out of line, but on the other hand, we must remember these are all contingent fees, and the Indian Claims Commission, sitting as a court, has the jurisdiction and authority and responsibility to fix these fees. It cannot be traced back to the Congress of the United States at all. It is just a regular legal action.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to my friend, the gentleman from Colorado, it is my understanding there is supposed to be expertise on the Indian Claims Commission, which ought to have some bearing upon the amount of money which is paid out to collect the money which the Government legally owes the Indians.

Mr. ASPINALL. Of course, my colleague is correct, but, on the other hand, many of these claims last over a long period of years, sometimes 15 or 20 years.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 15271

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unexpended balance of funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Spokane Tribe of Indians that were appropriated by the Act of May 29, 1967 (81 Stat. 30), to pay a judgment by the Indian Claims Commission in Docket 331 and 331A, and interest thereon, less payment of attorneys' fees and expenses, may be advanced, expended, invested, or reinvested for any purpose that is authorized by the tribal governing body and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Any part of such funds that may be distributed to the members of the tribe shall not be subject to the Federal or State income tax.*

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING THE PURCHASE, SALE, AND EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS ON THE SPOKANE INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3299) to authorize the purchase, sale, and exchange of certain lands on the Spokane Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3299

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, (A) for the purpose of effecting consolidations of land situated within the Spokane Indian Reserva-*

tion in the State of Washington into the ownership of the tribe and of individual tribal members and for the purpose of attaining and preserving an economic land base for Indian use, alleviating problems of Indian heirship and assisting in the productive leasing, disposition, and other use of tribal lands, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to:

(1) Purchase for the Spokane Tribe of Indians with any funds of such tribe and to otherwise acquire by gift, exchange, or relinquishment any lands or interest in lands or improvements thereon within the Spokane Indian Reservation.

(2) Sell or approve sales of any tribal trust lands, any interest therein or improvements thereon.

(3) Exchange any tribal trust lands, including interests therein or improvements thereon, for any lands situated within such reservation.

(4) Approve leases of tribal lands for periods of time not exceeding thirty-five years with rights of renewal for an additional term of not to exceed thirty-five years.

(B) Where lands are individual Indian trust lands held in multiple ownership, the Secretary is authorized to sell and exchange such lands to other Indians or to the Spokane Tribe only if the sale or exchange is authorized in writing by owners of at least a majority interest in such lands; except that no greater percentage of approval of individual Indians shall be required under this Act than in any other statute of general application approved by Congress.

(C) Title to lands, or any interests therein, acquired pursuant to this Act by the Spokane Tribe or individual enrolled members thereof, shall be taken in the name of the United States of America in trust for the tribe or individual Indian, and shall be nontaxable as other tribal and allotted Indian trust lands of the Spokane Reservation: *Provided, however*, That no greater acreage of nontrust lands, or nontrust interests in land, shall be acquired under this Act by the Spokane Tribe during any twelve-month period than the acreage of lands, or the interests in land, that passed in any manner from a nontaxable trust status to a taxable fee status within the boundaries of the Spokane Reservation in Stevens County, Washington, during the twelve-month period preceding acquisition by the tribe.

(D) That any tribal land that may be sold pursuant to this Act may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be encumbered by a mortgage or deed of trust and shall be subject to foreclosure or sale pursuant to the terms of such a mortgage or deed of trust in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington. The United States shall be an indispensable party to any such proceeding with the right of removal of the cause to the United States district court for the district in which the land is located, following the procedure in section 1446, title 28, United States Code: *Provided*, That the United States shall have the right to appeal from any order of remand in the case.

(E) The acquisition and sale of lands for the Spokane Tribe pursuant to this Act shall be upon request of the business council of the Spokane Tribe, evidenced by a resolution adopted in accordance with the constitution and bylaws of the tribe, and shall be in accordance with a land purchase and consolidation plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and except as it may otherwise be authorized or prescribed by the Secretary, shall be limited to lands situated within the boundary of the Spokane Reservation. Such acquisition by the Spokane Tribe, or individual members thereof, may be achieved by exchange of lands with Indians or non-Indians as well as by outright purchase, with adjusting payments to approxi-

mate equal value. Moneys or credits received by the tribe in the sale of lands shall be used for the purchase of other lands, or for such other purpose as may be consistent with the land purchase and consolidation program, approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 3, after "That," strike out "(A)" and insert "(a)".

On page 2, strike out all of paragraph (4) on lines 10, 11, and 12.

On page 2, strike out all of lines 13 through 20 and insert:

"(b) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell and exchange individual Indian trust lands held in multiple ownership to the Spokane Tribe or to individual members thereof if the sale or exchange is authorized in writing by owners of at least a majority interest in such lands; except that no greater percentage of approval of individual Indians shall be required under this Act than in any other statute of general application approved by Congress."

On page 2, line 21, strike out "(C)" and insert "(c)".

On page 3 lines 1 through 9, strike out all of the proviso and insert:

"*Provided, however*, That the value of non-trust lands, or nontrust interests in land, acquired under this Act by the Spokane Tribe during any twelve-month period shall not exceed the value of lands, or interests in land, that passed in any manner from a nontaxable trust status to a taxable fee status within the boundaries of the Spokane Reservation in Stevens County, Washington, during the twelve-month period preceding acquisition by the tribe."

On page 3, line 10, strike out "(D)" and insert "(d)".

On page 3, line 22, strike out "(E)" and insert "(e)".

On page 4, after line 14, insert:

"(f) Section 1 of the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 539), as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting the words 'the Spokane Reservation,' after the words 'the Fort Mojave Reservation,'"

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GRANTING MINERALS, INCLUDING OIL AND GAS, ON CERTAIN LANDS IN THE CROW INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT., TO CERTAIN INDIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1119) to grant minerals, including oil and gas, on certain lands in the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 1119

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 6 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), as amended by the Act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658), as further amended by the Act of September 16, 1959 (73 Stat. 565), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. (a) Any and all minerals, including oil and gas, on any of the lands to be allotted hereunder are reserved in perpetuity for the benefit of the members of the tribe in common and may, with the consent

of the tribal council be leased for mining purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347; 25 U.S.C. 386a-f), under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That leases entered into pursuant to section 6 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), as amended by the Act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658), may with the consent of the tribal council and under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, as amended to change the terms thereof to ten years and as long thereafter as minerals are produced in paying quantities."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 10, after "be" insert "re-negotiated and".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GRANTING MINERALS, INCLUDING OIL, GAS, AND OTHER NATURAL DEPOSITS, ON CERTAIN LANDS IN THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT., TO CERTAIN INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5704) to grant minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural deposits, on certain lands in the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5704

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 3 of the Act of June 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 690), as amended by the Act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 418), and the Act of September 22, 1961 (75 Stat. 586), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. (a) The coal or other minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural deposits, on said reservation are hereby reserved for the benefit of the tribe and may be leased with the consent of the Indian council for mining purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347; 25 U.S.C. 396a-f), under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That at the expiration of fifty years from the date of the approval of this 1966 amendment of this Act, the coal or other minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural deposits, of said allotments shall become the property of the respective allottees or their heirs or devisees, subject to any outstanding leases, regardless of any prior conveyance by such allottee, heirs, or devisees of the land overlying such minerals, oil, gas, or other natural deposits and regardless of the form of reference in such conveyance, or lack of reference, to the minerals, oil, gas, or other natural deposits reserved by this Act.

"(b) Title to the minerals so granted shall be held by the United States in trust for the Indian owners, except that if upon the expiration of said fifty years the entire Indian interest in the minerals within any allotment or parcel thereof is granted by this Act to a person or persons who at that time hold an unrestricted title to the lands overlying such minerals, oil, gas, or other natural deposits, then the Secretary of the Interior shall by fee patent transfer to such person or persons the unrestricted fee simple title to such min-

erals, oil, gas, or other natural deposits, which title shall vest in such person or persons as of the date of the patent.

"(c) The unallotted lands of said tribe of Indians shall be held in common, subject to the control and management thereof as Congress may deem expedient for the benefit of said Indians."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 9, after "reserved", insert "in perpetuity".

On page 2, line 4, after "may", strike out "prescribe:" and insert "prescribe."

On page 2, lines 4 through 14, strike out all of the proviso.

On page 2, line 15, through page 3, line 2, strike out all of subsection (b).

On page 3, line 3, reletter paragraph "(c)" to read "(b)".

On page 3, after line 6, add a new section as follows:

"Sec. 2. Any allottee on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, or any heir or devisee of an allottee, or the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, may commence in the United States District Court for the District of Montana an action against the United States to determine whether the provisions of section 3 of the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, which provided that at the end of 50 years the minerals in allotted land shall become the property of the allottees or their heirs or devisees, gave the allottees a constitutionally protected interest. The court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the action, and an appeal from its judgment may be taken as provided by law. If the court determines that the allottee has a right that may not be taken without just compensation, the first section of this Act shall cease to have any force or effect, and the provisions of section 3 of the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended by the Acts of July 24, 1947, and September 21, 1961, shall thereupon be carried out as fully as if section 3 had not been amended by this Act.

"Any action pursuant to this section shall be commenced within two years from the date of this Act, and no court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine an action for such purpose commenced thereafter."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING THE REPAYMENT CONTRACT WITH THE FOSS RESERVOIR MASTER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1946) to amend the repayment contract with the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I just hope the Bureau of Reclamation will take note of the fact that some of the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House expect prompt action by that agency to see to it that the situation in this reservoir is cleared up, so that a proper repayment contract may be entered into.

The Bureau of Reclamation has testified that they have been working toward developing a solution to this problem since first becoming aware of the prob-

lems associated with the poor quality of water available from the Foss Reservoir of the Washita River Basin project. Preliminary studies conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation should have revealed the salinity problems in the Foss Reservoir area. The Bureau of Reclamation has always had the authority to study water quality with regard to its salinity in reclamation projects.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has justifiably concluded that the people of this area should not be required to pay for water which they cannot put to use. One of the methods of relieving this burden is to suspend the obligations of the repayment contract until usable water can be delivered and the committee emphasizes the urgency of performance by the Bureau of Reclamation on this situation.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman in what congressional district is this reservoir and land located?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I cannot tell the gentleman.

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

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I believe this is located in the area which is being contested at the present time by two of our esteemed colleagues, the gentlemen from Oklahoma [Mr. SMITH and Mr. STEED]. I believe they are both seeking nomination at this time to represent the district in which this is located.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 1946

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to conduct feasibility studies in the areas serving the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District to determine alternative water sources and the most practicable and feasible methods of alleviating the problems associated with the poor quality and supply of water stored in Foss Reservoir, Washita River Basin project, Oklahoma.

Sec. 2. In order to assist the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District in developing an adequate interim water supply, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to relieve the District (1) of the obligation of making any further construction charge payments under its repayment contract with the United States, numbered 14-06-500-322, dated February 14, 1958, as amended, and (2) of any interest accrual on its total obligation, until initial delivery of water is made which the Secretary considers to be satisfactory for municipal and industrial use. The Secretary is also authorized (a) to refund to the District the amount of \$218,364.62, representing the amount already paid under such contract and to revise such contract by adding such amount to the obligation for future payment, (b) to further revise such contract so that further payments on its construction charge obligation will be rescheduled in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary over a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of the aforementioned delivery of water, and

(c) to cancel any penalties which have accrued on any unpaid matured construction charge payments.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may use any funds that are otherwise available to him to carry out this Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 14672) to amend the act of February 14, 1931, relating to the acceptance of gifts for the benefit of Indians.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 14672

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1108; 25 U.S.C. 451), is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Interior may accept donations of funds or other property for the advancement of the Indian race, and he may use the donated property in accordance with the terms of the donation in furtherance of any program authorized by other provision of law for the benefit of Indians."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, strike out all of line 9 and insert the following in lieu thereof "provision of law for the benefit of Indians. An annual report shall be made to the Congress on donations received and allocations made from such donations. This report shall include administrative costs and other pertinent data."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to amend the act of 1931 which requires that gifts and donations to the Indian Department must be used only for the benefit of an institution or an individual. The wording raises doubts about the acceptance and use of gifts for broader purposes. This bill rephrases and clarifies the existing law so that donations may be used for such purposes as research on special social adjustment problems of Indian families which would go to the benefit of a particular Indian, providing it advances the welfare of the Indians as a whole.

There is ample provision in the law for a strict accounting of the funds to be used either for the benefit of an individual Indian, an Indian institution, or for research work.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MAKING PERMANENT AUTHORITY TO GRANT SPECIAL 30-DAY LEAVE FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO EXTEND TOURS OF DUTY IN HOSTILE FIRE AREAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15348), to amend section 703(b) of title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the authority to grant a special 30-day period of leave for members of the uni-

formed services who voluntarily extend their tours of duty in hostile fire areas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 15348

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 703(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the last sentence.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this bill would merely make permanent the legislation passed in 1966 to provide 30 days leave to men in hostile fire areas who voluntarily extend their tours of duty. As originally passed by the House in August 1966, the legislation would have been permanent in nature, but the Senate amended the bill by inserting an expiration date of June 30, 1968.

The existing law authorizes a 30-day leave, in addition to travel time, and provides transportation at Government expense to the place of leave for the individual serviceman who extends his tour for at least 6 months. The leave so granted is in addition to any other leave earned by the service member. The Department of Defense advises that over 49,000 service personnel in Vietnam have taken advantage of the law since it was enacted in November 1966—Public Law 89-735.

General Westmoreland has stated:

The popularity of this extension program is indicated by the fact that of all tour extensions of one-month or longer, 73 percent were under the provisions of Public Law 89-735. In view of the advantages and economies realized by continuity of service in Vietnam of area-oriented, trained, experienced and motivated personnel, [I] recommend permanent extension of the provisions of Public Law 89-735.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense strongly urged favorable consideration of H.R. 15348. The bill was unanimously approved by the Subcommittee and the Committee on Armed Services.

I urge the House to support this legislation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING AND CLARIFYING THE REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO PERFORM MILITARY SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1093) to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1093

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 459), is amended as follows:

(1) Amend section 9(c) by adding the following paragraph immediately after paragraph (2):

"(3) Any person who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall not be denied retention in employment or any promotion or other incident or

advantage of employment because of any obligation as a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States."

(2) Amend section 9(d) by deleting the numeral "(1)" immediately following "subsection (c)."

(3) Amend section 9(g) (1) to read as follows: "Any person who, after entering the employment to which he claims restoration, enlists in the Armed Forces of the United States (other than in a reserve component) shall be entitled upon release from service under honorable conditions to all the reemployment right and other benefits provided for by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if the total of his service performed between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, did not exceed four years, and the total of any service, additional or otherwise performed by him after August 1, 1961, does not exceed five years, provided that the service in excess of four years after August 1, 1961, is at the request and for the convenience of the Federal Government (plus in each case any period of additional service imposed pursuant to law)."

(4) Amend section 9(g) (2) to read as follows: "Any person who, after entering the employment to which he claims restoration enters upon active duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness and other than for training), whether or not voluntarily, in the Armed Forces of the United States or the Public Health Service in response to an order or call to active duty shall, upon his relief from active duty under honorable conditions, be entitled to all of the reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if the total of such active duty performed between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, did not exceed four years, and the total of any such active duty, additional or otherwise, performed after August 1, 1961, does not exceed five years, provided that the active duty performed in excess of four years after August 1, 1961, is at the request and for the convenience of the Federal Government (plus in each case any additional period in which he was unable to obtain orders relieving him from active duty)."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2 of the bill delete lines 4 and 5 in their entirety and substitute the following:

"(2) Amend subsection 9(d) by inserting ' subsection (c) (3)' immediately following the words 'subsection (c) (1)'. "

On page 2 of the bill beginning on line 21 and extending through line 15 on page 3 of the bill delete subsection 4 in its entirety and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

"(4) Amend subsection 9(g) (2) to read as follows:

"(2) (A) Any person who, after entering the employment to which he claims restoration enters upon active duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness and other than for training), whether or not voluntarily, in the Armed Forces of the United States or the Public Health Service in response to an order or call to active duty shall, upon his relief from active duty under honorable conditions, be entitled to all of the reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provision of this title, if the total of such active duty performed between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961, did not exceed four years, and the total of any such active duty, additional or otherwise, performed after August 1, 1961, does not exceed four years (plus in each case any additional period in which he was unable to obtain orders relieving him from active duty)."

"(B) Any member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States who voluntarily or involuntarily enters upon ac-

tive duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness and other than for training) for whose active duty is voluntarily or involuntarily extended during a period when the President is authorized to order units of the Ready Reserve or members of a reserve component to active duty shall have the service limitation governing eligibility for reemployment rights under paragraph (2) (A) of this subsection extended by his period of such active duty, but not to exceed that period of active duty to which the President is authorized to order units of the Ready Reserve or members of a reserve component; *Provided*, That with respect to a member who voluntarily enters upon active duty or whose active duty is voluntarily extended the provisions of this paragraph shall apply only when such additional active duty is at the request and for the convenience of the Federal Government."

AMENDMENT TO COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to committee amendments offered by Mr. PRICE of Illinois: On page 4, line 16, delete the word "for" and substitute the word "or" in lieu thereof.

The amendment to the committee amendments was agreed to.

The committee amendments, as amended, were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING CANCELLATION OF INDEBTEDNESS OF MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND NATIONAL GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2629) to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, with respect to the remission or cancellation of indebtedness of enlisted members of the Armed Forces and the National Guard of the United States.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to inquire as to whether this bill would change the limit of administrative settlement?

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield—no, it does not change anything. It merely gives permissive authority.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman have at hand the limit on an administrative settlement?

Mr. HEBERT. \$20,000.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 2629

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Chapter 165 is amended—

(A) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 2774. Remission of indebtedness of enlisted members

"A debt owed to the United States or its instrumentalities by an enlisted member of an armed force (including an enlisted member or former enlisted member who has been retired or becomes entitled to retired or retained pay, or one who is a member of a Reserve component, whether or not on active duty) may be remitted or canceled by the Secretary concerned if he considers it to be in the best interest of the United States. This authority applies only to debts incurred by the member while he was on active duty or engaged in inactive duty training. It may be used to remit or cancel debts incurred during service with another armed force or imposed by another armed force, but only with the concurrence of the Secretary having jurisdiction over that other armed force."; and

(B) by adding the following new item at the end of the analysis:

"2771. Remission of indebtedness of enlisted members."

(2) Sections 4837(d), 6161, and 9837(d) are repealed.

(3) The analysis of chapter 453 is amended by striking out the following item:

"4837. Settlement of accounts; deductions from pay."

(4) The analysis of chapter 561 is amended by striking out the following item:

"6161. Remission of indebtedness of enlisted members upon discharge."

(5) The analysis of chapter 953 is amended by striking out the following item:

"9837. Settlement of accounts; deductions."

SEC. 2. Chapter 13 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by repealing section 461(c); and

(2) by striking out the following item in the analysis:

"461. Pay and allowances; pay of officers indebted to the United States; remission of indebtedness of enlisted members."

and inserting the following item in place thereof:

"461. Pay and allowances; pay of officers indebted to the United States."

SEC. 3. Chapter 7 of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 716. Remission of indebtedness of enlisted members

"A debt owed to the United States or its instrumentalities by an enlisted member of the National Guard may be remitted or canceled by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, as the case may be, if he considers it to be in the best interest of the United States. This authority applies only to debts incurred by the member while he was on active duty or engaged in training authorized by this title. It may be used to remit or cancel debts incurred during service with another armed force or imposed by another armed force, but only with the concurrence of the Secretary having jurisdiction over that other armed force."; and

(2) by adding the following new item at the end of the analysis:

"716. Remission of indebtedness of enlisted members."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and substitute the following:

"That title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

"(1) Chapter 165 is amended—

"(A) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 2774. Remission of indebtedness of members or former members

"A debt owed to the United States or its instrumentalities by a member or former member of an armed force may be remitted or canceled by the Secretary concerned if he considers it to be in the best interest of the United States. This authority applies only to debts incurred by the member while he was on active duty or engaged in inactive duty training. It may be used to remit or cancel debts incurred during service with another armed force or imposed by another armed force, but only with the concurrence of the Secretary having jurisdiction over that other armed force. The Secretary concerned shall, within 90 days following the end of each fiscal year, submit a written report to the Congress on his exercise of the authority granted by this section. Such report shall indicate the frequency, total amount, and range of remissions and cancellations for that year and such other information as the Congress may from time to time request."; and

(B) by adding the following new item at the end of the analysis:

"2774. Remission of indebtedness of members or former members."

(2) Chapter 453 is amended by repealing section 4837 and striking out the corresponding item in the analysis.

(3) Chapter 561 is amended by repealing section 6161 and striking out the corresponding item in the analysis.

(4) Chapter 953 is amended by repealing section 9837 and striking out the corresponding item in the analysis.

SEC. 2. Chapter 13 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by repealing section 461 and striking out the corresponding item in the analysis.

SEC. 3. Chapter 7 of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) By adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 716. Remission of indebtedness of members or former members

"A debt owed to the United States or its instrumentalities by a member or former member of the National Guard may be remitted or canceled by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, as the case may be, if he considers it to be in the best interest of the United States. This authority applies only to debts incurred by the member while he was on active duty or engaged in training authorized by this title. It may be used to remit or cancel debts incurred during service with another armed force or imposed by another armed force, but only with the concurrence of the Secretary having jurisdiction over that other armed force. The Secretary concerned shall, within 90 days following the end of each fiscal year, submit a written report to the Congress on his exercise of the authority granted by this section. Such report shall indicate the frequency, total amount, and range of remissions and cancellations for that year and such other information as the Congress may from time to time request."; and

(2) by adding the following new item at the end of the analysis:

"716. Remission of indebtedness of members or former members."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

"A bill to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, with respect to the remission or cancellation of indebtedness of members or former members of the armed forces and the National Guard."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMIT NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS TO ACT AS INSPECTING OFFICERS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2632) to permit National Guard officers to act as inspecting officers under section 710 (f) of title 32, United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 2632

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 710(f) of title 32, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) Instead of the procedure prescribed by subsections (b)-(d), property issued to the National Guard that becomes unserviceable through fair wear and tear in service may, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned, be sold or otherwise disposed of after an inspection, and a finding of unserviceability because of that wear and tear, by a commissioned officer of the Regular Army or Army National Guard, or the Regular Air Force, or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, designated by the Secretary. The State or territory, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, or the District of Columbia, whichever is concerned, is relieved of accountability for that property."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 11, insert the word "disinterested" before the word "commissioned".

On page 2, line 1, insert the word "the" before the word "Army", and the word "of" before the words "the Regular Air Force".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REMOVING STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS ON GRADES OF DIRECTOR AND ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF MARINE CORPS BAND

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11466) to remove the restrictions on the grades of the director and assistant directors of the Marine Corps Band.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 11466

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 6222 (d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the words "However, the grade of the director may not be higher than lieutenant colonel and the grades of the assistant directors may not be higher than captain."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INCREASING NUMBER OF OFFICERS OF U.S. NAVY WHO MAY BE DESIGNATED FOR SPECIAL DUTY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 13050) to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize an increase in the number

of officers of the Navy designated for engineering duty, aeronautical engineering duty, and special duty.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire whether this bill is for the purpose of increasing the number of lawyers and information officers.

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

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. HÉBERT. I will say "No," in answer to the gentleman from Iowa. It does not increase the number of those officers at all but merely authorizes an increase in the number of special-duty officers authorized in other categories.

Mr. GROSS. With no increase?

Mr. HÉBERT. With no increase in the overall number of officers.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follow:

H.R. 13050

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:*

(1) Section 5406 is amended by striking out "4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and inserting "5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in place thereof.

(2) Section 5407 is amended by striking out "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and inserting "3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in place thereof.

(3) Section 5408 is amended by striking out "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and inserting "6" in place thereof.

(4) Section 5442(g) and 5447(g) are each amended by amending clauses (1), (2), and (3) to read as follows:

"(1) Engineering duty—11 percent.

"(2) Aeronautical engineering duty—7 percent.

"(3) Special duty—12 percent."

(5) Section 5587(c) is amended by inserting the following sentences at the beginning thereof: "The types of engineering duty for which officers may be designated include ship engineering and ordnance engineering. The types of aeronautical engineering duty for which officers may be designated include aeronautical engineering and aviation maintenance."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TO INCREASE NUMBER OF CONGRESSIONAL ALTERNATES AUTHORIZED TO BE NOMINATED FOR EACH VACANCY AT THE MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 13593) to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the number of congressional alternates authorized to be nominated for each vacancy at the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask why this legislation is necessary?

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

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

Mr. HÉBERT. This legislation is necessary because of the dwindling pool of available qualified alternates for the three military academies. Under the present system, each Member is allowed a principal and five alternates. This is the law already. This merely extends and widens the area from which these young men will be selected for the military academies. The recommendations come from the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy, West Point, and the Air Force Academy. This merely broadens and widens the scope for their selectivity. It gives each Member four more chances to assist in the selection of young men who will make fine Navy, Army, and Air Force officers.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman saying that there is a serious diminution in the number of candidates for the military academies?

Mr. HÉBERT. Certainly. There is a very, very serious diminution of qualified candidates.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Is it not also true, I will ask the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, that we have now or are in the process of having increases in accommodations at the academies, and this not only synchronizes the number of alternates for all academies but based on the House action and congressional action in the past, which has been signed into law, this is necessary?

Mr. HÉBERT. If the gentleman will yield further, it is quite necessary because the academies have been increased in size. Now the backup is beginning to show the necessity for having more qualified candidates to be available for this extended or expanded number.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Do I understand correctly that sometimes Member A may have five qualified alternates, none of whom can be appointed to Member B's list because Member B has no qualified candidates? Would this enable that Member to add such alternates to his list?

Mr. HÉBERT. No. What this does is this: Under the law each Member has the right of appointing a principal and five alternates. He either submits these candidates by order of priority or else in open competition to be decided by the individual academy. After all of the principal vacancies have been satisfied, then under the law, 150 qualified alternate candidates are examined. There are more than that, but there are 150 qualified candidates from congressional sources that must be selected. There is still another appointment avenue. Those who are not selected in the first 150

then become eligible for appointment by the Secretary to bring the Academy up to strength. Under the existing law, which would be expanded by this legislation, one Member could have three or four individuals receive appointments to the Academy.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MINSHALL. I should like to ask the gentleman if this increases the total number of candidates, plebes or cadets, that one might have in the Military Academy at any one time.

Mr. HÉBERT. No; it does not increase the number. You still have five in each academy numerically. This is not a calendar appointment, as you well know. It does not affect the number in the academy, or the power of appointment or the power of handling the appointment according to the individual's desire.

It merely broadens the extent of the pool in the area from which these young men can be selected as qualified alternates.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, in other words, if a Member of Congress is entitled to the appointment of five candidates to the Military Academy at one time under the present law he could hold back one or two or could make all of the appointments at one time?

Mr. HÉBERT. If he so desires. In other words, if he has five vacancies, he can fill them in 1 year.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, how does this improve that situation if he is still allowed to have the same number at the Academy at any one time?

Mr. HÉBERT. This is in order to take care of the full capacity of the individual intake at each Academy, and it allows the level of entrance when it becomes downgraded or vacant and allows them to fill that vacancy.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] calls my attention to this fact too, that these individuals are appointed under the system if the principal is not chargeable to the individual Congressman as a principal. As a matter of fact it stretches it a way out so that one Member could have, in effect, 25 boys at any one time at anyone of the academies. Of course, this is not expected to occur, but we could have such a situation to exist. But, theoretically if the principal appointee is not eligible the four boys behind that principal can also be admitted to the Academy.

Mr. GROSS. Through other sources?

Mr. HÉBERT. Through the appointment system and the competitive system.

Mr. GROSS. But by a different Member?

Mr. HÉBERT. No; not charged to the individual Member of Congress. It adds on to that, under the existing law, four more qualified alternates.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.



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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 13593

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections 4342(a), 6956(a), and 9342(a) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking out "five" in the last sentence and inserting in place thereof "nine".

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"That sections 4342(a) (last sentence), 6954(a) (last sentence), 6956(a), and 9342(a) (last sentence) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking out 'five' and inserting in place thereof 'nine'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL MEDICAL CARE AND RELATED BENEFITS FOR RESERVISTS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 14739) to amend titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to authorize additional medical and dental care and other related benefits for reservists and members of the National Guard, under certain conditions, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 14739

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Benefits Act".

SEC. 2. Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) by adding the following new section at the end:

"§ 1088. Hospital benefits for nonregulars

"(a) A member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps (other than of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, or Regular Marine Corps) is entitled to the same hospital benefits as are provided by law or regulation for a member of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, or Regular Marine Corps, as the case may be, of corresponding grade and length of service whenever—

"(1) he is called or ordered to active duty for a period of more than thirty days, and is disabled from disease while so employed;

"(2) he is called or ordered to active duty for any period of time and is disabled from injury while so employed;

"(3) he is ordered to perform inactive duty training and is disabled in line of duty from injury while so employed; or

"(4) he is voluntarily participating in an aerial flight with proper authority while not on active duty, and is disabled in line of duty from injury while so employed.

"(b) A member described in subsection (a) who is called or ordered to active duty for a period of thirty days or less; ordered to perform inactive duty training; or voluntarily participating in an aerial flight with proper authority while not on active duty; and who contracts a disease or becomes ill under circumstances in which it is determined, under regulations prescribed by the

Secretary concerned and approved by the Secretary of Defense, that the disease or illness was incurred or aggravated, or probably incurred or aggravated, as an incident of the duty or training, is entitled—

"(1) to the hospitalization and medical and surgical care appropriate for the treatment of his disease or illness, until his condition cannot be materially improved by further hospitalization or treatment;

"(2) during the period of his hospitalization, but not for more than a total of six months after the end of his prescribed tour of duty or training, to the basic pay and allowances, whether in money or in kind, to which he would have been entitled if he had been on active duty for training for less than thirty days at that time;

"(3) to subsistence during hospitalization when he is not entitled to basic pay and allowances under clause (2); and

"(4) to travel and transportation allowances, or a monetary allowance under section 404(d) of title 37 in place thereof, for necessary travel incident to his hospitalization and medical and surgical care, and return to his home when he is discharged from the hospital.

"(c) In addition to the duties described in section 101 (22) of this title, the term 'active duty' as used in this section includes the period a member is traveling directly to or from the place at which he is to perform, or performed, any of those duties. In addition to the duties described in section 101 (31) of this title, the term 'inactive-duty training' as used in this section, with respect to injury, may include, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned and approved by the Secretary of Defense—

"(1) the period a member is traveling directly to or from the place at which he is to perform, or performed, any of those duties;

"(2) a reasonable period after he reaches that place and before he begins to perform any of those duties;

"(3) the period between two training periods that are scheduled for the same day, or consecutive days, during which day or days he is to perform any of those duties; and

"(4) a reasonable period after he performs any of those duties and before he becomes covered by clause (1)."

(2) by inserting the following new item in the analysis:

"1088. Hospital benefits for non-Regulars."

SEC. 3. Sections 1204 and 1206 of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by inserting the designation "(a)" before the word "Upon" and by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(b) In addition to the duties described in section 101(31) of this title, the term 'inactive-duty training' as used in this section may include, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned and approved by the Secretary of Defense—

"(1) the period a member is traveling directly to or from the place at which he is to perform, or performed, any of those duties;

"(2) a reasonable period after he reaches that place and before he begins to perform any of those duties;

"(3) the period between two training periods that are scheduled for the same day, or consecutive days, during which day or days he is to perform any of those duties; and

"(4) a reasonable period after he performs any of those duties and before he becomes covered by clause (1)."

SEC. 4. Section 1481 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Clauses (2)(C) and (3)(C) of subsection (a) are each amended by inserting "or as the result of injury incurred during that training" after "training".

(2) The following new subsection is added at the end:

"(c) In addition to the duties described in

section 101(31) of this title, the term 'inactive-duty training' as used in this section may include, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned and approved by the Secretary of Defense—

"(1) the period a member is traveling directly to or from the place at which he is to perform, or performed, any of those duties;

"(2) a reasonable period after he reaches that place and before he begins to perform any of those duties;

"(3) the period between two training periods that are scheduled for the same day, or consecutive days, during which day or days he is to perform any of those duties; and

"(4) a reasonable period after he performs any of those duties and before he becomes covered by clause (1)."

SEC. 5. Sections 3686(2) and 8686(2) of title 10, United States Code, are each amended by striking out "503-505" and inserting in place thereof "502-505".

SEC. 6. (a) Chapter 355 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by repealing sections 3721 and 3722 and striking out the following items in the analysis:

"3721. Members of Army, other than of Regular Army.

"3722. Members of C.M.T.C.; members of Army not covered by section 3721 of this title."

(b) Section 6148 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) by striking out "death gratuity, and hospital benefits" in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting in place thereof "and death gratuity"; and

(2) by repealing subsections (c) and (d).

(c) Chapter 855 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by repealing sections 8721 and 8722 and striking out the following items in the analysis:

"8721. Members of Air Force, other than of Regular Air Force.

"8722. Members of C.A.T.C.; members of Air Force not covered by section 8721 of this title."

SEC. 7. Chapter 3 of title 32, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) by amending section 318 by striking out "hospital benefits, pensions," and inserting in place thereof "pensions";

(2) by amending section 319 to read as follows:

"§ 319. Hospital benefits

"(a) A member of the National Guard is entitled to the same hospital benefits as are provided by law or regulation for a member of the Regular Army or the Regular Air Force, as the case may be, of corresponding grade and length of service, whenever—

"(1) he is called or ordered to perform training under sections 502-505 of this title for a period of more than thirty days, and is disabled from disease while so employed;

"(2) he is called or ordered to perform training under sections 502-505 (other than section 502(a)(1)) of this title for any period of time and is disabled from injury while so employed;

"(3) he is called or ordered to perform training under section 502(a)(1) of this title and is disabled in line of duty from injury while so employed; or

"(4) he is voluntarily participating in an aerial flight with proper authority and is disabled in line of duty from injury while so employed.

"(b) A member of the National Guard who while performing training under sections 502-505 of this title; or while voluntarily participating in an aerial flight with proper authority; contracts a disease or becomes ill, under circumstances in which it is determined, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned and approved by the Secretary of Defense, that the disease or illness was incurred or aggravated, or probably incurred or aggravated, as an incident of

the duty or training to which ordered, is entitled—

"(1) to the hospitalization and medical and surgical care appropriate for the treatment of his disease or illness until his condition cannot be materially improved by further hospitalization or treatment;

"(2) during the period of his hospitalization, but not for more than a total of six months after the end of his prescribed tour of training, to the basic pay and allowances, whether in money or in kind, to which he would have been entitled if he had been on active duty for training for less than thirty days at that time;

"(3) to subsistence during hospitalization when he is not entitled to basic pay and allowances under clause (2); and

"(4) to travel and transportation allowances, or a monetary allowance under section 404(d) of title 37 in place thereof, for necessary travel incident to his hospitalization and medical and surgical care, and return to his home when he is discharged from the hospital.

"(c) As used in this section, the term 'training', when it refers to full-time training or other full-time duty under sections 502-505 of this title, includes the period a member is traveling directly to or from the place at which he is to perform, or performed, that training. The term 'training', when it refers to inactive-duty training under section 502 of this title, with respect to injury, may include, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned and approved by the Secretary of Defense—

"(1) the period a member is traveling directly to or from the place at which he is to perform that training;

"(2) a reasonable period after he reaches that place and before he begins to perform that training;

"(3) the period between two training periods that are scheduled for the same day, or consecutive days, during which day or days he is to perform that training; and

"(4) a reasonable period after he performs that training and before he becomes covered by clause (1)."

(3) by amending the analysis by striking out the following item:

"319. Compensation for disablement during training when not covered by section 318 of this title."

and inserting in place thereof the following item:

"319. Hospital benefits."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, after line 4 and before section 2, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 2. Section 1076 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

"(1) By amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) A dependent of a member of a uniformed service who is on active duty for a period of more than 30 days is entitled, upon request, to the medical and dental care prescribed by section 1077 of this title in facilities of the uniformed services, subject to the availability of space and facilities and capabilities of the medical and dental staff."

"(2) By adding a new subsection (b) as follows:

"(b) A dependent of a member of a uniformed service or of the National Guard who dies under the circumstances set forth in section 1475 or 1476 of this title or section 321 of title 32, which entitle a survivor to the death benefit provided in section 1477 of this title, is entitled, upon request, to the medical and dental care prescribed by section 1077 of this title in facilities of the uniformed services, subject to the availability of space and facilities and capabilities of the medical and dental staff."

"(3) By redesignating present subsections

'(b)', '(c)', and '(d)', as '(c)', '(d)', and '(e)', respectively."

Re-number existing sections 2 through 7 to read sections 3 through 8, respectively.

On page 10, after the language of section 8 of the bill, add the following new section:

"Sec. 9. The amendments made by section 2 of this Act shall be considered as having been in full force and effect as of December 7, 1956. However, the United States shall not be liable for any claims which are based in whole or in part on benefits denied eligible beneficiaries prior to the enactment of this Act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING SECTION 1072(2) OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO INCLUDE A FOSTER CHILD WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF DEPENDENT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15865) to amend section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code, to include a foster child within the definition of dependent.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 15865

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) By inserting "a foster child," after "adopted child" in clause (E).

(2) By adding the following new flush sentences at the end:

"For the purpose of clause (E), a foster child is one who is, or was at the time of the member's or former member's death, in fact dependent on him for over one-half of his support, and residing in his household in a parent-child relationship. However, only that medical and dental care may be furnished to a foster child under this chapter which is not furnished by other non-Federal agencies."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CHANGING THE NAME OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE TO THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15863) to amend title 10, United States Code, to change the name of the Army Medical Service to the Army Medical Department.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 15863

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the words "Army Medical Service" wherever they appear in sections 711a, 3064, 3067, 3210, 3296, 3579, and 4624, and in the text of the catchlines and corresponding analyses to sections 3067 and 3579, and inserting the words "Army Medical Department" in place thereof.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TRUTH IN NEGOTIATIONS ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10573) to provide authority to increase the effectiveness of the "Truth in Negotiations Act."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 10573

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That title 10 of the United States Code is hereby amended as follows:

Subsection 2306(f) is amended by adding the following paragraph:

"For the purpose of evaluating the accuracy, completeness, and currency of cost or pricing data required to be submitted by this subsection, any authorized representative of the head of the agency shall have the right, until the expiration of three years after final payment under the contract or subcontract, to examine all books, records, documents, and other data of the contractor or subcontractor related to the negotiation, pricing, or performance of the contract or subcontract."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 10, after the word "agency" insert the words "who is an employee of the United States Government".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased that the House has passed my bill, H.R. 10573. If this action is sustained by the Senate, the taxpayers of America can mark this as a credit for economy in an era when the debit side of the national spending ledger is overloaded.

The amendments to the Truth in Negotiations Act dealing with Pentagon procurement and contracting procedures could lead to the savings of billions of dollars.

H.R. 10573 guarantees a full-fledged postaudit by the Department of Defense of all financial records of defense contractors and subcontractors to determine whether the Government is being overcharged. Minimal spot checking by the General Accounting Office has uncovered overpricing on defense contracts at the rate of about \$13 billion a year. This figure undoubtedly would be multiplied many times over if GAO had the vast army of auditors which the Pentagon possesses to institute postaudits.

We are dealing with \$77 billion of the taxpayers' money for defense alone this year, probably more as the Vietnam supplementals are added. Now is the time to put some teeth into the Truth in Negotiations Act to make it workable, meaningful, and effective.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Department of Defense Appropriations, I have been acutely aware of the need for this legislation for some time. I wish to offer my compliments and thanks to the great Committee on Armed Services for the magnificent job it performed in

recognizing the importance of the bill and for speeding it to the House floor. I particularly salute and thank the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], whose place in history already is assured as one of the most brilliant and patriotic committee chairmen ever to serve in this House.

And, I wish also to pay high tribute to the Plain Dealer, which under the dynamic editorial leadership of Thomas Vail, has become a strong journalistic voice across the Nation. The investigations and dramatization of loopholes and oversights in the Truth and Negotiations Act were the work of Sanford Watzman of the Plain Dealer, one of Washington's finest correspondents. If this bill is enacted into law, as I fervently hope it will be, the Plain Dealer and Mr. Watzman deserve a tremendous share of the credit. I feel confident that "Whitey" Watzman will work as industriously in his followup stories on the Senate action on this bill as I shall in urging our colleagues in that body to enact it into law.

#### AMENDING SECTION 2306 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO AUTHORIZE MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15789) to amend section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize certain contracts for services and related supplies to extend beyond 1 year.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H. R. 15789

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subsection after subsection (f):*

"(g) (1) The head of an agency may enter into contracts for periods of not more than five years for the following types of services (and items of supply related to such services) to be performed outside the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia for which funds would otherwise be available for obligation only within the fiscal year for which appropriated—

"(A) operation, maintenance, and support of facilities and installations;

"(B) maintenance or modification of aircraft, ships, vehicles, and other highly complex military equipment;

"(C) specialized training necessitating high quality instructor skills (for example, pilot and other aircrew members; foreign language training); and

"(D) base services (for example, ground maintenance; in-plane refueling; bus transportation; refuse collection and disposal); whenever he finds that:

"(i) there will be a continuing requirement for the services consonant with current plans for the proposed contract period;

"(ii) the furnishing of such services will require a substantial initial investment in plant or equipment, or the incurrence of substantial contingent liabilities for the assembly, training, or transportation of a specialized work force; and

"(iii) the use of such a contract will promote the best interests of the United States by encouraging effective competition and promoting economies in operation.

"(2) In entering into such contracts, the head of the agency shall be guided by the following principles:

"(A) the portion of the cost of any plant

or equipment amortized as a cost of contract performance should not exceed the ratio between the period of contract performance and the anticipated useful commercial life of such plant or equipment. Useful commercial life, for this purpose, means the commercial utility of the facilities rather than the physical life thereof, with due consideration given to such factors as location of facilities, specialized nature thereof, and obsolescence.

"(B) consideration shall be given to the desirability of obtaining an option to renew the contract for a reasonable period not to exceed three years, at prices not to include charges for plant, equipment and other non-recurring costs, already amortized.

"(C) consideration shall be given to the desirability of reserving in the agency the right, upon payment of the unamortized portion of the cost of the plant or equipment, to take title thereto under appropriate circumstances.

"(3) In the event funds are not made available for the continuation of such a contract into a subsequent fiscal year, the contract shall be canceled or terminated, and the costs of cancellation or termination may be paid from:

"(A) appropriations originally available for the performance of the contract concerned;

"(B) appropriations currently available for procurement of the type of services concerned, and not otherwise obligated; or

"(C) funds appropriated for those payments."

Sec. 2. Section 2310(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting "section 2306(g) (1)," after the words "section 2306(c)," after the first time those words appear;

(B) by inserting after "(3)" the words "support the findings required by section 2306(g) (1), (4)";

(C) by striking out "(4)" and inserting in place thereof "(5)", and

(D) by striking out "(5)" and inserting in place thereof "(6)."

Sec. 3. Section 2311 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out "under clauses (11)-(16) of section 2304(a) of this title" and by inserting in place thereof "(1) under clauses (11)-(16) of section 2304(a) of this title, and (2) authorizing contracts in excess of three years under section 2306(g) of this title."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING THE COMMANDANT OF THE U.S. ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE TO AWARD THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15231) to authorize the commandant of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College to award the degree of master of military art and science.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has the language "no apparent increase in costs." May we assume from that there will be no increase in costs, or is the "apparent" a coverup?

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the inquiry by the

gentleman from Iowa, there will not be any increase in costs.

Mr. GROSS. There will not be any increase in costs?

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 15231

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 401 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—*

(1) by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"§ 4314. United States Army Command and General Staff College: degree

"Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Commandant of the United States Army Command and General Staff College may, upon recommendation by the faculty, confer the degree of master of military art and science upon graduates of the college who have fulfilled the requirements for that degree"; and

(2) by adding the following new item at the end of the analysis:

"4314. United States Army Command and General Staff College: degree."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS, ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 13514) to designate the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 2531, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2531

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891), the area classified as the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "San Gabriel Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 17, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the San Gabriel Wilderness within and as a part of the Angeles National Forest, comprising an area of approximately thirty-six thousand acres.*

Sec. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the San Gabriel Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representa-

tives and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made.

Sec. 3. The San Gabriel Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 4. The previous classification of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 13514) was laid on the table.

#### MILITARY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5783) to amend titles 10, 14, and 37, United States Code, to provide for confinement and treatment of offenders against the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill also uses the phraseology "no apparent increase in costs." Can we assume that there will be no increase in costs?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BENNETT. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I am happy to reply to the question asked by the gentleman from Iowa.

The information before our subcommittee and before the full committee was that there would be no additional costs. This bill is merely to see to it that the procedures for parole and imprisonment are uniform in the three Armed Forces; presently they are not. There is no provision for the same treatment of prisoners in the Navy, for instance, or in the Coast Guard.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure the gentleman from Florida understands that the gentleman from Iowa likes to see a bill which says there will be no increase in costs, or a bill that says there will be an increase in costs, and, in the latter case, then specifying why.

Mr. BENNETT. I believe the position of the gentleman from Iowa is sound, and I hope our committee can in the future try to eliminate this phraseology which is indefinite or ambiguous.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Florida for his usual frank answer, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5783

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, is amended

by inserting the following new chapter after chapter 47:

#### "Chapter 48.—MILITARY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

"Sec.

"951. Establishment; organization; administration.

"952. Parole.

"953. Remission or suspension of sentence; restoration to duty; reenlistment.

"954. Voluntary extension; probation.

"(a) The Secretaries concerned may provide for the establishment of such military correctional facilities as are necessary for the confinement of offenders against chapter 47 of this title.

"(b) The Secretary concerned shall—

"(1) designate an officer for each armed force under his jurisdiction to administer military correctional facilities established under this chapter;

"(2) provide for the education, training, rehabilitation, and welfare of offenders confined in a military correctional facility of his department; and

"(3) provide for the organization and equipping of offenders selected for training with a view to their honorable restoration to duty or possible reenlistment.

"(c) There shall be an officer in command of each major military correctional facility. Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned, the officer in command shall have custody and control of offenders confined within the facility which he commands, and shall usefully employ those offenders as he considers best for their health and reformation, with a view to their restoration to duty, enlistment for future service, or return to civilian life as useful citizens.

"(d) There may be made or repaired at each military correctional facility such supplies for the armed forces or other agencies of the United States as can properly and economically be made or repaired as such facilities.

"§ 952. Parole

"The Secretary concerned may provide a system of parole for offenders who are confined in military correctional facilities and who were at the time of commission of their offenses subject to the authority of that Secretary.

"§ 953. Remission or suspension of sentence; restoration to duty; reenlistment

"For offenders who were at the time of commission of their offenses subject to his authority, and who merit such action, the Secretary concerned shall establish—

"(1) a system for the remission or suspension of the unexecuted part of the sentences of selected offenders;

"(2) a system for the restoration to duty of such offenders who have had the unexecuted part of their sentences remitted or suspended and who have not been discharged; and

"(3) a system for the enlistment of such offenders who have had the unexecuted part of their sentences remitted and who have been discharged.

"§ 954. Voluntary extension; probation

"The Secretary concerned may provide for persons who were subject to this authority at the time of commission of their offenses a system for retention of selected offenders beyond expiration of normal service obligation in order to voluntarily serve a period of probation with a view to honorable restoration to duty."

Sec. 2. The analysis of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, and the analysis of part II of subtitle A thereof, are each amended by inserting the following new item:

"48. Military Correctional Facilities.... 951."

Sec. 3. The analysis of subtitle B of title 10, United States Code, and the analysis of

part II of subtitle B thereof, are each amended by striking out the following item:

"351. United States Disciplinary Barracks..... 3661."

Sec. 4. The analysis of chapter 631 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking out the following item:

"7215. Naval prisons, prison farms, and prisoners."

Sec. 5. The analysis of subtitle D of title 10, United States Code, and the analysis of part II of subtitle D thereof, are each amended by striking out the following item:

"851. United States Disciplinary Barracks..... 8662."

Sec. 6. The following parts of title 10, United States Code, are repealed:

(1) Chapter 351.

(2) Section 7215.

(3) Chapter 851.

Sec. 7. The analysis of chapter 13 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking out the following items:

"509. Prisoners; allowances to; transportation."

and inserting the following item in place thereof:

"509. Persons discharged as result of court-martial; allowances to."

Sec. 8. Section 509 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 509. Persons discharged as result of court-martial; allowances to

"The Secretary may furnish persons discharged pursuant to the sentence of a Coast Guard court-martial suitable civilian clothing and a monetary allowance not to exceed \$25 if the person discharged would not otherwise have suitable clothing or funds to meet immediate needs."

Sec. 9. The analysis of chapter 7 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out the following item:

"426. Prisoners in naval confinement facilities."

Sec. 10. Section 426 of title 37, United States Code, is repealed.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5783 would repeal the present diverse statutory basis for the operation of confinement of soldiers for the several departments.

In their place it would provide the statutory framework for uniform administration of military correctional facilities and uniform treatment of personnel of all departments confined pursuant to the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Such treatment will encompass the education, training, rehabilitation, and welfare of offenders; the remission or suspension of unexecuted parts of sentences and the restoration to active duty or reenlistment of selected offenders; and the parole of offenders.

The provisions of titles 10, 14, and 37 as they now apply to each of the Armed Forces are not compatible in content or terminology so as to insure or allow uniformity in the treatment of offenders sentenced to confinement. For example, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Transportation, the latter in respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a part of the Navy, do not have the authority presently granted the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a parole system for persons under their jurisdiction who are confined in a military correctional facility.

There is also disparity among the

services with respect to statutory authority for the restoration to duty of selected offenders. These disparate conditions are the result of separate and individual enactments pertaining to each of the Armed Forces over a period of years. The Uniform Code of Military Justice has placed all the Armed Forces on the same statutory basis in the administration of military justice.

Enactment of H.R. 5783 will accomplish the same desirable end with respect to the administration of military correctional facilities and the treatment of offenders.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PLACING IN TRUST STATUS CERTAIN LANDS ON THE WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION IN WYOMING

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15225) to place in trust status certain lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 528, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 528

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following described tracts of land and the improvements thereon on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming, shall hereafter be held by the United States in trust for the benefit of the Shoshone Indian Tribe and the Arapahoe Indian Tribe of the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming.

Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Wind River Meridian, Wyoming

Tract number 1, section 28, southwest quarter southwest quarter southeast quarter southwest quarter, 2.50 acres;

Tract number 2, section 31, south half southeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter, 5.00 acres;

Tract number 3, section 36, west half southwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter southwest quarter, 7.50 acres. Comprising a total of 15.00 acres.

SEC. 2. This conveyance is subject to all valid existing rights-of-way of record.

SEC. 3. The Indian Claims Commission is directed to determine in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050), the extent to which the value of the title conveyed by this Act should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 15225) was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING THE ACT OF MARCH 1, 1933 (47 STAT. 1418), ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PERMANENTLY SET ASIDE CERTAIN LANDS IN UTAH AS AN ADDITION TO THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION"

The Clerk called the bill (S. 391) to amend the act of March 1, 1933 (47 Stat. 1418), entitled "An act to permanently set aside certain lands in Utah as an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation, and for other purposes."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 391

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Act of March 1, 1933 (47 Stat. 1418), is amended by deleting all of that part of the last proviso of said section 1 after the word "Utah" and inserting in lieu thereof: "for the health, education, and general welfare of the Navajo Indians residing in San Juan County. Planning for such expenditures shall be done in cooperation with the appropriate departments, bureaus, commissions, divisions, and agencies of the United States, the State of Utah, the county of San Juan in Utah, and the Navajo Tribe, insofar as it is reasonably practicable, to accomplish the objects and purposes of this Act. Contribution may be made to projects and facilities within said area that are not exclusively for the benefits of the beneficiaries hereunder in proportion to the benefits to be received therefrom by said beneficiaries, as may be determined by the State of Utah through its duly authorized officers, commissions, or agencies. An annual report of its accounts, operations, and recommendations concerning the funds received hereunder shall be made by the State of Utah, through its duly authorized officers, commissions, or agencies, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the information of said beneficiaries."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONVEYING CERTAIN FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS TO THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1173) to convey certain federally owned lands to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 1173

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following described land, and improvements thereon, are hereby conveyed to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma:

All of the northwest quarter section 18, township 12 north, range 16 west, Indian meridian, Custer County, State of Oklahoma, except approximately thirty-one and twenty-five-hundredths acres located in the easterly part of the east half northwest quarter described as follows:

Beginning at a point 259 feet west of the northeast corner of the east half northwest quarter section 18, township 12 north, range 16 west, thence west along the north section line of said section 18 for a distance of 426 feet; thence south 1 degree 20 minutes west

for a distance of 1,487 feet; thence south 88 degrees 20 minutes east for a distance of 284 feet; thence south 0 degree 50 minutes west for a distance of 987.5 feet; thence south 42 degrees 54 minutes west for a distance of 223.9 feet to the east-west quarter section line of said section 18; thence east along said quarter section line for a distance of 570 feet to the southeast corner of said northwest quarter of section 18; thence north 0 degree 43 minutes east along the north-south quarter section line for a distance of 2,315 feet; thence west for a distance of 259 feet; thence north 0 degree 43 minutes east for a distance of 325 feet to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. The title of the tribes to the land conveyed pursuant to this Act shall be subject to no exemption from taxation or restriction on use, management, or disposition because of Indian ownership.

SEC. 3. This conveyance is subject to existing rights-of-way for waterlines, electric transmission lines, roads, and railroads.

SEC. 4. The Indian Claims Commission is directed to determine, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050), the extent to which the value of the title conveyed by this Act should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SECURITY MEASURES FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15345) to provide security measures for banks and other financial institutions.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] if he will reconsider. This is a very urgent bill, and people have been asking for it for many years. But only recently has the urgency of this been brought to our attention.

During the last 4 years bank robberies have increased from 1,480 a year to over 2,551 a year.

The information is really startling as to what is happening in the field of bank robberies, of banks. This is a measure that has the unanimous support of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

We did not have a single person to urge a single objection to it either by mail, by telegram or otherwise. It is unanimous so far as we know and it is urgently needed.

I sincerely hope the gentleman will permit it to become a law.

Mr. HALL. I want the gentleman to understand that I have no basic objection in view of his statement. But in his statement he himself has proved that it should be handled under suspension of the rules, where it is listed today on our calendar, and not under the unanimous-consent rule. This is the only point in asking unanimous consent that it be passed over. I do think that when it comes time for the gentleman to explain

his bill under the 20 minutes allotted under "Suspensions," that he should give some indication other than what the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency think; namely, the expense to the bankers themselves and whether or not they are in approval.

Mr. PATMAN. The cost to the banks is not going to be great. They know what the cost would be and they are perfectly willing to go to the expense because this is an urgent matter. They need it and they need it now. As I say, the expense is not going to be great.

The cost of a "package" of security devices suggested by the Department of Justice, including a camera, robbery alarm system, microphone and speaker system, and ADT would involve an initial installation cost of \$2,115 and annual maintenance charges of \$475.

So the cost is not terrific. It is not a high cost and I do not think anybody is objecting to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL]?

There was no objection.

#### REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, S. DAK.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9098) to revise the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument in the State of South Dakota, to authorize exchanges of land mutually beneficial to the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the United States, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 9098

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in order to include lands of outstanding scenic and scientific character in the Badlands National Monument, the boundaries of the monument are revised as generally depicted on the map entitled "Badlands National Monument", which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may make minor adjustments in the boundaries, but the total acreage in the monument may not exceed the acreage within the boundaries depicted on the map referred to herein. Lands within the boundaries of the monument that are acquired by the United States shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the monument.

Sec. 2. Within the boundaries of the monument the Secretary of the Interior may acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that any lands or interests in land owned by the State of South Dakota, a political subdivision thereof, of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota may be acquired only with the consent of owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, lands and interests in lands located within the monument under the administrative jurisdiction of any other Federal agency may be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary without a transfer of funds.

Sec. 3. Inasmuch as (A) most of the lands added to the Badlands National Monument by section 1 of this Act are inside the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation, (B) such lands are also within a tract of land forty-three miles long and twelve and one-half miles wide which is in the north-

western part of such Indian reservation and has been used by the United States Air Force as a gunnery range since the early part of World War II, (C) the tribal lands within such gunnery range were leased by the Federal Government and the other lands within such gunnery range were purchased by the Federal Government from the individual owners (mostly Indians), (D) the Department of the Air Force has declared most of such gunnery range lands excess to its needs and such excess lands have been requested by the National Park Service under the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 (E) the leased tribal lands and the excess lands within the enlarged Badlands National Monument are needed for the monument, (F) the other excess lands in such gunnery range should be restored to the former owners of such lands, and (G) the tribe is unwilling to sell its tribal lands for inclusion in the national monument, but is willing to exchange them for the excess gunnery range lands, which, insofar as the lands within the gunnery range formerly held by the tribe are concerned, should be returned to Indian ownership in any event, the Congress hereby finds that such exchange would be in the national interest and authorizes the following actions:

(a) All Federal lands and interests in lands within the Badlands Air Force gunnery range that are outside the boundaries of the monument and that heretofore or hereafter are declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior without a transfer of funds.

(b) Any former owner of a tract of such land, whether title was held in trust or fee, may purchase such tract from the Secretary of the Interior under the following terms and conditions:

(1) The purchase price shall be the total amount paid by the United States to acquire such tract and all interests therein, plus interest thereon from the date of acquisition at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the average market yield of all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States at the time the tract was acquired by the United States; adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum.

(2) Not less than \$100 or 20 per centum of the purchase price, whichever is less, shall be paid at the time of purchase, and the balance shall be payable in not to exceed twenty years with interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into account the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with twenty years remaining to date of maturity, adjusted to the nearest one eighth of 1 per centum.

(3) Title to the tract purchased shall be held in trust for the purchaser if it was held in trust status at the time the tract was acquired by the United States; otherwise, the title to the tract purchased shall be conveyed to the purchaser subject to a mortgage and such other security instruments as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(4) The unpaid balance of the purchase price shall be a lien against the land if the title is held in trust and all rents, bonuses, and royalties received therefrom. In the event of default in the payment of any installment of the purchase price the Secretary may take such action to enforce the lien as he deems appropriate, including a sale of the land.

(5) An application to purchase the tract must be filed with the Secretary of the Interior within one year from the date a notice is published in the Federal Register that the tract has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(6) No application may be filed by more

than five of the former owners of an interest in the tract. If more than one such application is filed for a tract the applicants must agree on not more than five of the former owners who shall make the purchase and failing such agreement all such applications for the tract shall be rejected by the Secretary.

(7) Former owner means, for the purposes of subsection (b), each person from whom the United States acquired an interest in the tract, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children.

(c) All of such lands and interests in lands that are not purchased by former owners under subsection (b), or by other owners under section 4, may be exchanged by the Secretary for the tribal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument, if such exchange is approved by the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council and if the appraised value of such lands is at least equal to the value of the tribal lands desired for monument purposes; except that, in the event the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council approves such exchange and the value of such land to be exchanged for the tribal land does not equal the value of the tribal lands needed by the Park Service for the monument extension, the Secretary of the Interior shall pay the Oglala Sioux Tribe a sum of money which equals the difference in value.

(d) The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council may authorize the execution of the necessary instruments to effect the exchange on behalf of the tribe, and the Secretary may execute the necessary instruments on behalf of the United States.

(e) After the exchange is effected the title of the Oglala Sioux Tribe to the property acquired by the exchange shall be held in trust subject to the same restrictions and authorities that apply to other lands of the tribe that are held in trust.

(f) Former owners of land which is within the Badlands Air Force gunnery range and outside the boundaries of the monument and which has not been declared excess by the Department of the Air Force on the date of the enactment of this Act may, at such time as such lands are declared excess and transferred to the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 3(a), purchase such land as provided in section 3(b).

Sec. 4. Any former owner of a tract of land within the boundaries of the monument that was acquired by the United States for the Badlands Air Force gunnery range, and that is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 2 of this Act, may purchase from the Secretary of the Interior either a life estate in such tract or the entire estate in a tract of substantially the same value that is subject to purchase by the former owner thereof under section 3(b) but is not purchased by him. Such purchase shall be subject to the terms and conditions of section 3(b) except that the purchase price shall be an amount which the Secretary determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following language:

"That, in order to include lands of outstanding scenic and scientific character in the Badlands National Monument, the boundaries of the monument are revised as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Badlands National Monument', numbered NM-BL-7021B, dated August 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may make minor adjustments in the boundaries, but the total acreage in the monument may not exceed the acreage with-

in the boundaries depicted on the map referred to herein. Lands within the boundaries of the monument that are acquired by the United States shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the monument.

"Sec. 2. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) hereof, the Secretary of the Interior may, within the boundaries of the monument, acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that any lands or interests in lands owned by the State of South Dakota, a political subdivision thereof, or the Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota may be acquired only with the consent of owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, lands and interests in lands located within the monument under the administrative jurisdiction of any other Federal agency may be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary without a transfer of funds.

"(b) As to lands located within the boundaries of the monument but outside the boundaries of the gunnery range referred to in section 3 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire only rights-of-way and scenic easements.

"Sec. 3. Inasmuch as (A) most of the lands added to the Badlands National Monument by section 1 of this Act are inside the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation, (B) such lands are also within a tract of land 43 miles long and 12½ miles wide which is in the northwestern part of such Indian reservation and has been used by the United States Air Force as a gunnery range since the early part of World War II, (C) the tribal lands within such gunnery range were leased by the Federal Government and the other lands within such gunnery range were purchased by the Federal Government from the individual owners (mostly Indians), (D) the Department of the Air Force has declared most of such gunnery range lands excess to its needs and such excess lands have been requested by the National Park Service under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, (E) the leased tribal lands and the excess lands within the enlarged Badlands National Monument are needed for the monument, (F) the other excess lands in such gunnery range should be restored to the former Indian owners of such lands, and (G) the tribe is unwilling to sell its tribal lands for inclusion in the national monument, but is willing to exchange them or interests therein for the excess gunnery range lands, which, insofar as the lands within the gunnery range formerly held by the tribe are concerned, should be returned to Indian ownership in any event, the Congress hereby finds that such exchange would be in the national interest and authorizes the following actions:

"(a) All Federal lands and interests in lands within the Badlands Air Force gunnery range that are outside the boundaries of the monument and that heretofore or hereafter are declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior without a transfer of funds.

"(b) Any former Indian owner of a tract of such land, whether title was held in trust or fee, may purchase such tract from the Secretary of the Interior under the following terms and conditions:

"(1) The purchase price shall be the total amount paid by the United States to acquire such tract and all interests therein, plus interest thereon from the date of acquisition at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the average market yield of all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States at the time the tract was acquired by the United States, adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum.

"(2) Not less than \$100 or 20 per centum of the purchase price, whichever is less, shall

be paid at the time of purchase, and the balance shall be payable in not to exceed 20 years with interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into account the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with 20 years remaining to date of maturity, adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum.

"(3) Title to the tract purchased shall be held in trust for the purchaser if it was held in trust status at the time the tract was acquired by the United States; otherwise, the title to the tract purchased shall be conveyed to the purchaser subject to a mortgage and such other security instruments as the Secretary deems appropriate. If a tract purchased under this subsection is offered for resale during the following 10-year period, the tribe must be given the first right to purchase it.

"(4) The unpaid balance of the purchase price shall be a lien against the land if the title is held in trust and against all rents, bonuses, and royalties received therefrom. In the event of default in the payment of any installment of the purchase price the Secretary may take such action to enforce the lien as he deems appropriate, including foreclosure and conveyance of the land to the Oglala Tribe.

"(5) An application to purchase the tract must be filed with the Secretary of the Interior within one year from the date a notice is published in the Federal Register that the tract has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

"(6) No application may be filed by more than five of the former owners of an interest in the tract. If more than one such application is filed for a tract the applicants must agree on not more than five of the former owners who shall make the purchase, and failing such agreement all such applications for the tract shall be rejected by the Secretary.

"(7) 'Former owner' means, for the purposes of subsection (b) of this section, each person from whom the United States acquired an interest in the tract, or if such person is deceased, his spouse, or if such spouse is deceased, his children.

"Sec. 4. (a) All Federal lands and interests in lands within the Badlands Air Force gunnery range that are outside the boundaries of the monument, and that have been declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force, and that are not purchased by former owners under section 3(b), and all lands that have been acquired by the United States under authority of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), and subsequent relief Acts, situated within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, administrative jurisdiction over which has heretofore been transferred by the President from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 7868, dated April 15, 1938, shall be subject to the following provisions of this section.

"(b) Any former Indian owner of land that is within the Badlands Air Force gunnery range and outside the boundaries of the monument and that has not been declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force on the date of the enactment of this Act may, within the period specified in section 3(b)(5), elect (i) to purchase an available tract of land described in section 4(a) of substantially the same value, or (ii) to purchase the tract formerly owned by him at such time as such tract is declared excess and transferred to the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 3(a).

"(c) Any former Indian owner of a tract of land within the boundaries of the monument that was acquired by the United States for the Badlands Air Force gunnery range, and that is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 2 of this Act, may within the period specified in section

3(b)(5), elect (i) to acquire from the Secretary of the Interior a life estate in such tract at no cost, subject to restrictions on use that may be prescribed in regulations applicable to the monument, or (ii) to purchase an available tract of land described in section 4(a) of substantially the same value.

"(d) Purchases under subsection (b) and clause (ii) of subsection (c) of this section shall be made on the terms provided in section 3(b).

"Sec. 5. (a) Title to all Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the Badlands Air Force gunnery range that are outside the boundaries of the monument, and that are transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 3(a), including lands hereafter declared to be excess, and that are not selected under sections 3(b) or 4, and title to all lands within the boundaries of the monument that were acquired by the United States for the Badlands Air Force gunnery range, subject to any life estate conveyed pursuant to section 4(c) and subject to restrictions on use that may be prescribed in regulations applicable to the monument, which regulations may include provisions for the protection of the blackfooted ferret, may be conveyed to the Oglala Sioux Tribe in exchange (i) for the right of the United States to use all tribal lands within the monument for monument purposes, including the right to manage fish and wildlife and other resources and to construct visitor use and administrative facilities thereon, and (ii) for title to 3,115.63 acres of land owned by the Oglala Sioux Tribe and located in the area of the Badlands Air Force gunnery range which is not excess to the needs of the Department of the Air Force and which is encompassed in Civil Action No. 859W.D. in the United States District Court for the District of South Dakota, if such exchange is approved by the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council. The lands acquired under paragraph (ii) shall become a part of the Badlands Air Force gunnery range retained by the Department of the Air Force. The United States and the Oglala Sioux Tribe shall reserve all mineral rights in the lands so conveyed. The right of the United States to use for monument purposes lands that were tribally owned prior to the date of this Act shall not impair the right of the Oglala Sioux Tribe to use such lands for grazing purposes and mineral development, including development for oil and gas.

"(b) The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council may authorize the execution of the necessary instruments to effect the exchange on behalf of the tribe, and the Secretary may execute the necessary instruments on behalf of the United States.

"(c) After the exchange is effected the title of the Oglala Sioux Tribe to the property acquired by the exchange shall be held in trust subject to the same restrictions and authorities that apply to other lands of the tribe that are held in trust.

"Sec. 6. The Oglala Sioux Tribe may convey and the Secretary of the Interior may acquire not to exceed 40 acres of tribally owned lands on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation for the purpose of erecting thereon permanent facilities to be used to interpret the natural phenomena of the monument and the history of the Sioux Nation: *Provided*, That no such conveyance shall be made until 60 days after the terms thereof have been submitted to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask

unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the facts relating to H.R. 9098 began in 1941 when, during World War II, the Air Force was in desperate need of a sizable piece of land close to one of their big airbases, which could be used for gunnery range purposes. An unorganized county of the northern part of the Pine Ridge Reservation was taken over by the War Department. It was 43 miles long and 12½ miles wide.

Nearly all the land involved was Indian land—either allotted, or tribal. Title was taken to the allotted land and to the non-Indian land, but the Air Force used the tribal land under condemnation of lease. Title to the non-Indian land was taken by condemnation and settlement.

Since the entire area was on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, the Indians were persuaded to sell their land as a matter of patriotism and cooperation in the war. The prices they received were very low, averaging about \$2.85 an acre. Those Indian families who made their homes on the gunnery range area were required to leave their homes and their crops under very desperate circumstances, but they were told time and time again, both in public meetings and privately, that when the war was over, and the Government no longer needed their property, they would be able to get it back.

The Air Force has within the past 2 years surplused the bulk of the gunnery range area. The Park Service filed on it for the purpose of extending the Badlands National Monument which adjoins this gunnery range area on the north. The Badlands which extend down across the gunnery range are of especially high quality.

The Forest Service has some interest in this area because of scattered pieces of land purchased under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act.

When the land was surplused the original Indian owners asked that they be permitted to purchase their land back at the price the Government paid them back in 1940 and 1941, together with a reasonable interest rate, and carrying charge from that date until the date of repurchase. The purpose of H.R. 9098 is to provide all of these benefits to these various agencies and original Indian owners.

The bill provides for the enlargement of the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument. It provides that the original owners, or their heirs, may repurchase the land at the original price, plus the reasonable interest rate and carrying charge, and that the land, which is not redeemed, which will lie outside of the National Monument extension, will be exchanged to the tribal organization for the use of the tribal land located within the extended monument area. On those tribal lands the tribe will retain title but will give the United States full use rights to use such tribal land for monument purposes and, by the same token, the tribal use will be restricted so

it will make no use that is incompatible with monument purposes.

The tribe will also convey in fee 3,000 acres of land located within the area reserved by the Air Force for a portion of its activities in the northeastern part of the surplused gunnery range area.

It should be pointed out that the Indians to elect to repurchase their lands can do so on the installment plan, by making a down payment of 20 percent of the value of the land, or \$100, whichever is less, and the balance to be paid over a 20-year period. It is the intention that the annual lease will probably pay the installments.

This bill provides special treatment to the Indian people who were formerly residents of the gunnery range area and former owners of land. It does so not only because these people were promised that they could have their land back when the Air Force had no further need for it, but because the Federal Government with one hand was guardian over all the property of these Indian people and with the other hand dealing with them for the purchase of their land. In a number of instances it was apparently necessary for the superintendent to sign for and in behalf of some of the Indian owners who were away from the reservation and could not be located. In other instances, it is apparent that representatives of the Indian Department called the owners together, told them of the great immediate necessity for taking title and for vacating their homes. The whole experience was "a trail of tears" for those living within this gunnery range area and almost as bad for those who were allotted but who did not personally live on the land.

The tribal organization, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Park Service, the Forest Service, and the individual Indians have, after a great deal of negotiations, agreed to the terms and conditions of H.R. 9098.

I want to express my appreciation to Chairman HALEY, the Indian Affairs Subcommittee chairman, to Chairman ASPINALL, the full Interior Committee chairman, and to my colleagues on the committee who have spent long hours in helping to solve the differences of the various departments and individuals down through the years that this problem has been before the Congress.

Thank you.

#### GRANTING THE CONSENT OF CONGRESS TO CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS CONFERRED UPON THE KANSAS CITY AREA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1111) granting the consent of Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority by the States of Kansas and Missouri.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in reading the report from the committee on this bill I notice that there is no reference, or agency re-

port, which would indicate whether it has the approval of the executive branch.

Time and again we on the objectors committee have had occasion to complain because the committees do not print the reports from the various departments on each piece of legislation. It would be very helpful, as it would be in this case, had they done so.

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

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. There is no departmental report on this resolution since no department of the Federal Government has an interest in it.

This resolution is merely a sense-of-Congress resolution as to the pact which the Congress consented to last year, to the modifications in the State compact between the States of Kansas and Missouri.

The Federal Government has no interest in it, excepting Congress, and we do only to the extent that we have reserved the right to consent to its modification.

Mr. PELLY. I thank the gentleman for that information.

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

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman yielding. I would like to ask a question as to whether, in the opinion of the gentlemen on the Committee on the Judiciary, such a bi-State compact does take out of the surveillance and oversight and, indeed, control of either of the two States any such question as to whether utilities might strike or whether they would be empowered to collectively bargain with labor representatives in the event that either one of the States had a law precluding that?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, of course, the Committee on the Judiciary did not go into that question because it would be a matter of the conflict of laws between the two States to be resolved judicially should the matter come up—and not by the House Judiciary Committee. So long as the two States have agreed in principle on the power of the authority that they want to amend it in relation to the appointment of employees, collective bargaining, and provisions for retirement or pension benefits, we concurred in the further consent to those changes. If there is any other question involved, it would have to be resolved, in my opinion, judicially and not by the Congress.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks, Mr. Speaker. What I am really trying to find out is if congressional approval of a bi-State compact would elevate it over and above the question of individual State laws pertaining to utilities making bargaining agreements if they render public service.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. I can only hazard the opinion that a compact between the two States, approved by Congress, depending on the facts in a given case could be superior to the utility law of a State.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

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



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

Mr. GROSS. Here again in this resolution we have the words "at no apparent cost to the Federal Government." Can the gentleman say that this means there will be no cost to the Federal Government?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. If the gentleman will yield, I can say there will be absolutely no cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for the "absolutely no cost".

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. Res. 1111

Whereas the Congress in consenting to the compact between Kansas and Missouri creating the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority and the Kansas City Area Transportation District in Public Law 599, Eighty-ninth Congress, approved September 21, 1966, provided that no power or powers shall be exercised by the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority under that certain portion of article III of such compact which reads:

"11. To perform all other necessary and incidental functions; and to exercise such additional powers as shall be conferred on it by the Legislature of either State concurred in by the Legislature of the other and by Act of Congress."

unless and until such power or powers shall have been conferred upon the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority by the legislature of one of the States to the compact and concurred in by the legislature of the other and shall have been consented to by the Congress; and

Whereas the States of Kansas and Missouri have enacted legislation conferring certain additional powers on said Kansas City Area Transportation Authority by Senate bill numbered 399 of the Kansas Legislature, session of 1967, and Senate bill numbered 266 of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

"SECTION 1. In further effectuation of that certain compact between the states of Kansas and Missouri heretofore made and entered into on December 28, 1965, the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority of the Kansas City Area Transportation District, created by and under the aforesaid compact, is authorized to exercise the following powers in addition to those heretofore expressly authorized by the aforesaid compact:

"(1) To make all appointments and employ all its officers, agents and employees, determine their qualifications and duties and fix their compensation.

"(2) To deal with and enter into written contracts with the employees of the Authority through accredited representatives of such employees or representatives of any labor organization authorized to act for such employees, concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions, pension or retirement provisions, and insurance benefits.

"(3) To provide for the retirement and pensioning of its officers and employees and the widows and children of the deceased officers and employees, and to provide for paying benefits upon disability or death of its officers and employees and to make payments from its funds to provide for said retirements, pensions, and death or disability benefits."

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress

hereby consents to the additional powers conferred on the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority by Senate bill numbered 399 of the Kansas Legislature, session of 1967, and Senate bill numbered 266 of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly of the State of Missouri.

Sec. 2. The right is hereby reserved to the Congress or any committee thereof to require the disclosure and furnishing of such information by the authority as they may deem appropriate and to have access to all books, records, and papers of the authority.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this joint resolution is expressly reserved.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 16674) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to improve the capitalization of Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, and for other purposes.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### GOLDEN SPIKE CENTENNIAL MEDALS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1909) to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I am surprised that we have a bill before us in any way referring with approval to gold or a golden spike. Such action seems to me so improbable after the action of the House not so long ago in throwing out gold as a backing for currency in this country, after describing it as a barbarous metal, filthy gold, and all that sort of thing. I am indeed surprised that the House would now give recognition to a golden spike, of all things, in view of those recent statements.

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

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to my friend from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Does the gentleman know whether there will be any silver used in the commemoration medals?

Mr. GROSS. I would have no idea. But this bill refers to gold, and it really flabbergasts me that there would be this approving recognition after the action of the House not so long ago.

But I presume that anything that we can do to get some Members of the House back to a recognition that there is something decent about gold is all to the good. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I will not object to this bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 1909

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the driving of the golden spike at Promontory, Box Elder County, Utah, on May 10, 1869, signifying the meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad upon completion of the first transcontinental railroad, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the National Golden Spike Society, Box Elder County, Utah, not more than five hundred thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Utah Golden Spike Centennial Commission subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the National Golden Spike Society in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1969. The medals shall be considered as national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 368).

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and security, satisfactory to the Director of the Mint, shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for full payment of such costs.

Sec. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the Utah Golden Spike Centennial Commission.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike "National Golden Spike Society, Box Elder County, Utah" and insert "Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission, Washington, D.C."

On page 2, lines 4 and 5, and page 3, lines 1 and 2, strike "Utah Golden Spike Centennial Commission" and insert "Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission".

On page 2, line 7, strike "National Golden Spike Society" and insert "Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a completely noncontroversial piece of legislation. It is a bill to authorize the mint to produce national medals commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Golden Spike ceremonies at Promontory in Utah in 1869 marking the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, and my subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over such legislation, have always been pleased to recommend legislation of this kind, at the request of Members of Congress on behalf of nonprofit organizations, to strike na-

tional medals which can be sold for fundraising purposes in connection with worthwhile observances of significant events in our Nation's history.

These medals are always produced without any cost whatsoever to the taxpayers. All the costs of manufacturing the medals, including the estimated cost of the use of machinery, labor, overhead expenses, et cetera, are figured into the price which the nonprofit organization must pay for the medals.

In this particular instance, a Federal agency established by Congress, the Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission, which includes in its membership four Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, four Members of the U.S. Senate, and five public members appointed by the President, will be the contracting agent in arranging for the production and distribution of the medals. The bill, as it passed the Senate last year, would have permitted a Utah agency to handle the medals, but since then, Public Law 90-70 was enacted establishing the Federal Commission. Our colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss], is particularly interested in this bill because much of the initiative and the financing of the transcontinental railroad a hundred years ago originated in his congressional district. The author of the bill in the Senate was the Senator from Utah, Senator Moss, who has given his full approval of the changes made in the legislation in the House at the request of Congressman Moss. So I think this can now be called the Moss-Moss bill.

Our committee received no objections to this legislation. It is, as I said, completely noncontroversial.

#### WALT DISNEY COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1234) to provide for the issuance of a gold medal to the widow of the late Walt Disney and for the issuance of bronze medals to the California Institute of the Arts in recognition of the distinguished public service and the outstanding contributions of Walt Disney to the United States and to the world.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. Res. 1234

Whereas Walt Disney's life personified the American dream and his rags-to-riches story demonstrated that the United States of America remains the land of opportunity; and

Whereas Walt Disney, "the most significant figure in graphic arts since Leonardo," pioneered motion picture cartoons, produced spectacular feature films, and created fascinating nature studies bringing joy and pleasure to children of all ages; and

Whereas Walt Disney developed one of the wonders of the modern world, Disneyland, a fabulous park where happiness reigns and where one can relive the Nation's past as well as step into the future; and

Whereas Walt Disney was a great humanitarian, a "teacher of human compassion and kindness," a master entrepreneur, a great conservationist; and

Whereas Walt Disney's masterful touch contributed so significantly to the success of exhibits of the United States, including those at the New York and Brussels World's Fairs; and

Whereas Walt Disney, always an outstanding patriot, during World War II devoted 95 per centum of the production of his studios to the armed services; and

Whereas Walt Disney's vision and work with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs did so much to create international friendship and mutual understanding with our neighbors in Latin America; and

Whereas Walt Disney received an unprecedented number of Academy Awards, citations, and honors from governments the world over, industry, civic groups, and universities, which when listed total nearly a thousand; and

Whereas Walt Disney's greatest gifts to mankind were laughter, his steadfast faith in future generations, and his belief that good will ultimately triumph over evil; and

Whereas Walt Disney's interest in young America is evidenced by his founding of the California Institute of the Arts, a college-level school of the creative and performing arts, which he regarded as his most important contribution to posterity: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in recognition of the distinguished public service and outstanding contributions to the United States and to the world, the President of the United States is authorized to present in the name of the people of the United States and in the name of the Congress to the widow of the late Walt Disney a gold medal, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by Walt Disney Productions with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary shall cause such a medal to be struck and furnished to the President: *Provided,* That the California Institute of the Arts agrees to pay, under terms considered necessary by the Secretary to protect the interests of the United States, all costs incurred in the striking of such medal.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall strike and furnish to the California Institute of the Arts not more than one hundred thousand duplicate copies of such medal in bronze. The medals shall be considered as national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 368).

(b) The medals provided for in this section shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the California Institute of the Arts in quantities of not less than two thousand. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for full payment of such costs.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support House Joint Resolution 1234, a resolution providing for the issuance of a gold medal to the widow of the late Walt Disney, and for the issuance of bronze medals to the California Institute of the Arts in recognition of the distinguished public service and outstanding contributions of Walt Disney to the United States and to the world.

I am particularly pleased for this resolution is very similar to one I intro-

duced on February 9, 1967—House Joint Resolution 287—3 months before any resolution honoring Walt Disney was introduced in either the House or the Senate.

This idea for a commemorative medal for Walt Disney was conceived in early 1963—over 5 years ago—when a constituent, Mrs. Ellen Boyd of Meade, Kans., contacted me suggesting appropriate action honoring Walt Disney. It is gratifying to see this nearing accomplishment.

His work is respected for its wholesomeness, its quality, and its uplifting optimism.

Kansans loved Walt Disney—as did all Americans—for his work in entertainment, prevention of cruelty to animals, conservation, and patriotism.

I urge the Congress today to approve House Joint Resolution 1234.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I believe this bill, as it now stands, is noncontroversial, but in case there are any misunderstandings about it, I want to clear them up. I can see where it might be possible that there would be some misunderstandings since the legislation calls for the striking of a gold medal. A similar bill which passed the Senate last year authorized the appropriation of \$3,000 to pay the cost of such a gold medal for presentation by the President of the United States to the widow of the late Walt Disney. The bill now before us does not authorize the appropriation of any Federal funds for the gold medal or the bronze duplicates.

The sponsoring organization, the California Institute of the Arts, founded by Walt Disney for college-level instruction in the arts, would be obligated under the House bill to provide the funds for the manufacture of all of the medals, including the gold medal.

As the committee report points out, there is precedent for commemorative medals authorized by Congress to be manufactured not only in bronze but also, to some limited extent, in precious metals. In this instance, we are permitting the use of gold for only a single medal and bronze is specified for all of the others.

The Members of the House will remember that no bills have been passed in this body for at least 5 years to strike gold medals honoring any individual. This policy was adopted in my subcommittee following the establishment by President John F. Kennedy of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, a gold medal award to outstanding individuals which costs the Government only \$50 each instead of the \$3,000 cost of an individual gold medal designed to memorialize an individual. However, when we have authorized the striking of commemorative medals for nonprofit organizations, the Secretary of the Treasury has usually been authorized to decide which materials may be used in them, and occasionally gold or silver or platinum have

been used for a few copies of these medals.

I might say that several Members of Congress have introduced legislation to authorize the striking of commemorative half dollars in honor of the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Congress has not authorized any commemorative coin issues for many years, and I seriously doubt if any such legislation will be approved this year. However, I have suggested that a commemorative medal honoring Dr. King could undoubtedly be approved in my subcommittee and in the full committee and by the Congress. It might very well be the kind of a bill which we are considering now to honor Walt Disney. In other words, the sponsoring organization could arrange to have the medals struck by the mint for the purpose of raising funds for memorializing Dr. King through a scholarship program or something of that kind, and could arrange to have a gold copy struck for presentation by the President to the widow of Dr. King.

I mention that today because I read in the newspapers in the last few days that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert Wallace told a numismatic group in New York that Congress should honor Dr. King through the issuance of a gold medal rather than through the minting of a commemorative coin.

The Members may be interested in a letter which I wrote to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] on this matter last week. That letter is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1968.

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON,  
Member of Congress,  
Rayburn House Office Building.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Chairman Wright Patman of the Committee on Banking and Currency has referred to me your letter of April 22 containing an article in The Cleveland Press written by Mr. Julius Weiss, Stamp and Coin Writer, urging enactment by Congress of legislation to strike a commemorative coin honoring the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Such legislation would come within the jurisdiction of this Subcommittee.

It is true, as Mr. Weiss points out in his column and in his letter to you, that Congress has not authorized any new commemorative coins for many years. The practice of issuing such coins was virtually ended in 1939 after a great many such coins issues had been authorized. An exception was made by Congress in the case of the coin honoring Booker T. Washington, and the law authorizing this coin was later changed to permit the striking of a new design which honored both Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. The proceeds of the sale of these commemorative coins were to go to restoration of the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, but as I recall—and this happened quite a while ago—most of the funds which were raised apparently went to individuals rather than to the purposes set out in the legislation.

Subsequently, no further authorizations were made for commemorative coins. Instead a policy was adopted, which has been followed for many years now, of authorizing the issuance of commemorative national medals. Just last week, the Committee on Banking and Currency approved a bill to strike a national medal honoring the late Walt Disney.

I understand Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in the Senate to authorize the striking of a 50-cent coin

honoring Dr. King. I assume that similar bills will be introduced by other Members of Congress. If a commemorative medal were to be proposed, I can assure you there would be no problem whatsoever in getting the legislation approved but, of course, commemorative medals do not have the same collector value in the coin market that commemorative coins have enjoyed. I might say that the question of authorizing future issues of commemorative coins is one of the matters which has been assigned to the Joint Commission on Coinage authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965, and I would certainly welcome a review by that Commission of the policy which has been in effect since 1954 opposing the issuance of commemorative coins.

Sincerely yours,

LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,  
Chairman.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

#### INQUIRY ABOUT CALL OF THE CONSENT CALENDAR

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, included on the Consent Calendar today was Calendar No. 183, House Joint Resolution 1224, and also Calendar No. 184, House Joint Resolution 1227. Have these been removed from the Consent Calendar or was there an oversight?

The SPEAKER. Calendar No. 183, House Joint Resolution 1224, will be coming up. The Chair understands that was not eligible today, and it is coming up tomorrow by unanimous consent, as was announced last Thursday by the majority leader.

On the other inquiry, Calendar No. 184, House Joint Resolution 1227, that is not eligible today. The Chair has no knowledge of any proposed action on that at the present time.

Mr. HALL. The gentleman from Missouri thanks the Chair.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 12639, REMOVING CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ON OCEAN CRUISES

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12639) to remove certain limitations on ocean cruises, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. GARMATZ, DOWNING, MURPHY of New York, MAILLIARD, and PELLY.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, April 4, and April 29, 1968, when it was necessary for me to be out of town, seven rollcall votes developed. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below:

On rollcall No. 77, "nay."  
On rollcall No. 78, "yea."  
On rollcall No. 79, "nay."  
On rollcall No. 86, "yea."  
On rollcall No. 87, "yea."  
On rollcall No. 88, "yea."  
On rollcall No. 107, "yea."

#### AMENDING SECTION 376(a) OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9391) to amend section 376(a) of title 28, United States Code, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 9391

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 376(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Any judge of the United States may by written election filed with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts within six months after the date on which he takes office or within six months after he marries bring himself within the purview of this section."

(b) For the purpose of the amendment made by subsection (a), a judge who is in office on the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to have taken office on that date.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 114]

Adair	Feighan	Matsunaga
Andrews, Ala.	Fino	Miller, Calif.
Ashley	Fisher	Moore
Ashmore	Frelinghuysen	Morton, Md.
Baring	Gallifanakis	Nelsen
Barrett	Gardner	Nichols
Bevill	Gibbons	O'Konski
Blackburn	Green, Oreg.	Olsen
Bolling	Green, Pa.	Pepper
Brademas	Gurney	Pickle
Brasco	Hagan	Pirnie
Bray	Haley	Podell
Brock	Halleck	Pollock
Brown, Calif.	Hansen, Idaho	Resnick
Brown, Ohio	Hansen, Wash.	Reuss
Burke, Fla.	Heckler, Mass.	Rivers
Button	Herlong	Rogers, Fla.
Carey	Holland	Roudebush
Casey	Hull	Roush
Celler	Jacobs	Selden
Collier	Jones, N.C.	Sisk
Conyers	Kazen	Springer
Corman	Kelly	Steed
Cunningham	Kuykendall	Stephens
Davis, Ga.	Long, La.	Stubblefield
Dawson	Lukens	Teague, Calif.
Dellenback	McCloskey	Teague, Tex.
Derwinski	McMillan	Tunney
Diggs	Macdonald,	Vigorito
Dowdy	Mass.	Willis
Eckhardt	Madden	Wyatt
Edwards, Ala.	Martin	Young
Esch	Mathias, Calif.	
Farbstein	Mathias, Md.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 330 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

#### AMENDING SECTION 376(a) OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER].

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is simply to amend the Federal judicial survivors annuity act to permit a Federal judge who is not married at the time he takes office and does not marry until after the expiration of the 6-month period in which he must elect to participate in the judicial survivors annuity system an opportunity to join that system.

The committee's amendment is a technical one. Under existing law the Federal judge has only one opportunity to bring himself into the annuity system. He must make his election 6 months after he takes office. His decision to participate or remain outside the system is irrevocable.

However, a judge with no wife or dependent children has no incentive to join the system. On the other hand, if he fails to join within 6 months after taking office and subsequently marries, he is unable to get the protection of the annuity for his family. The measure before the House would correct this undesirable situation.

Mr. Speaker, I would also say that all judges who have not elected to participate in the system would be given 6 months in which to do so. Judges who are hereafter appointed would be given an opportunity to participate within 6 months after taking office or 6 months after marrying. That is the simple effect of the bill before the House today, and I hope for favorable action on it.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Federal judges as individuals are automatically blanketed into the retirement system, are they not?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. They are, indeed, and this measure does not affect them as individuals in any way.

Mr. GROSS. They pay nothing toward their personal retirement, is that not correct?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Under this program they pay for it. This is an annuity system, and under the annuity system they contribute 3 percent per month.

Mr. GROSS. Three percent per month. This bill merely gives them the opportunity to select a survivor annuity at some later time?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Those who are unmarried at the time they enter the system, and later marry, this measure gives them an additional opportunity.

Mr. GROSS. A judge could not do this after he retires?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. He could not.

Mr. GROSS. Having in mind the age disparity of at least one on the Supreme Court in a married status—this bill would have no effect upon whether a judge married an 18-year-old girl, would it?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. No; this would

have no effect at all on Justices of the Supreme Court. Section 376 applies to Judges of the United States—that is, of the circuit court of appeals and the district courts only.

Mr. GROSS. So a circuit court judge or a district court judge could be 65 years of age or 70 and marry an 18-year-old girl, and he could still elect survivor benefits, is that correct?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. He could; yes.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which had this legislation in charge has already fully explained, when a Federal judge assumes the office to which he is appointed, he has a period of 6 months in which to make a decision concerning the Judicial Survivors Annuity Act. If he is married, very likely he will elect to participate and contribute the required 3 percent of his salary in order to give his survivor upon his death appropriate security. On the other hand, if when he assumes office he is unmarried, he may very well postpone the decision, and if he postpones it beyond a 6-month period following his oath of office, he has postponed it too long under the present law.

The simple effect of this legislation is to give the unmarried judge who enters upon his office and allows the 6-month period to expire, and who thereafter takes unto himself a wife, the opportunity to make a new election to include her under the survivors annuity program.

It has to do principally with 38 judges who now do not participate, but only seven of those 38 are unmarried, and only two of the seven have indicated they desire to participate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the speedy adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9391, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ENACTING OF THE INTERSTATE AGREEMENT ON DETAINERS INTO LAW

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 15421) to enact the Interstate Agreement on Detainers into law, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Interstate Agreement on Detainers Act".*

Sec. 2. The Interstate Agreement on Detainers is hereby enacted into law and entered by the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of the District of Columbia with all jurisdictions legally joining in substantially the following form:

"The contracting States solemnly agree that:

#### "ARTICLE I

"The party States find that charges outstanding against a prisoner, detainees based on untried indictments, informations, or complaints and difficulties in securing speedy trial of persons already incarcerated in other jurisdictions, produce uncertainties which obstruct programs of prisoner treatment and rehabilitation. Accordingly, it is the policy of the party States and the purpose of this agreement to encourage the expeditious and orderly disposition of such charges and determination of the proper status of any and all detainees based on untried indictments, informations, or complaints. The party States also find that proceedings with reference to such charges and detainees, when emanating from another jurisdiction, cannot properly be had in the absence of cooperative procedures. It is the further purpose of this agreement to provide such cooperative procedures.

#### "ARTICLE II

"As used in this agreement:

"(a) 'State' shall mean a State of the United States; the United States of America; a territory or possession of the United States; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

"(b) 'Sending State' shall mean a State in which a prisoner is incarcerated at the time that he initiates a request for final disposition pursuant to article III hereof or at the time that a request for custody or availability is initiated pursuant to article IV hereof.

"(c) 'Receiving State' shall mean the State in which trial is to be had on an indictment, information, or complaint pursuant to article III or article IV hereof.

#### "ARTICLE III

"(a) Whenever a person has entered upon a term of imprisonment in a penal or correctional institution of a party State, and whenever during the continuance of the term of imprisonment there is pending in any other party State any untried indictment, information, or complaint on the basis of which a detainer has been lodged against the prisoner, he shall be brought to trial within one hundred and eighty days after he shall have caused to be delivered to the prosecuting officer and the appropriate court of the prosecuting officer's jurisdiction written notice of the place of his imprisonment and his request for a final disposition to be made of the indictment, information, or complaint: *Provided*, That, for good cause shown in open court, the prisoner or his counsel being present, the court having jurisdiction of the matter may grant any necessary or reasonable continuance. The request of the prisoner shall be accompanied by a certificate of the appropriate official having custody of the prisoner, stating the term of commitment under which the prisoner is being held, the time already served, the time remaining to be served on the sentence, the amount of good time earned, the time of parole eligibility of the prisoner, and any decisions of the State parole agency relating to the prisoner.

"(b) The written notice and request for final disposition referred to in paragraph (a) hereof shall be given or sent by the prisoner to the warden, commissioner of corrections, or other official having custody of him, who shall promptly forward it together with the certificate to the appropriate prosecuting official and court by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested.

"(c) The warden, commissioner of corrections, or other official having custody of the prisoner shall promptly inform him of the source and contents of any detainer lodged against him and shall also inform him of his right to make a request for final disposition of the indictment, information, or complaint on which the detainer is based.

"(d) Any request for final disposition

made by a prisoner pursuant to paragraph (a) hereof shall operate as a request for final disposition of all untried indictments, informations, or complaints on the basis of which detainees have been lodged against the prisoner from the State to whose prosecuting official the request for final disposition is specifically directed. The warden, commissioner of corrections, or other official having custody of the prisoner shall forthwith notify all appropriate prosecuting officers and courts in the several jurisdictions within the State to which the prisoner's request for final disposition is being sent of the proceeding being initiated by the prisoner. Any notification sent pursuant to this paragraph shall be accompanied by copies of the prisoner's written notice, request, and the certificate. If trial is not had on any indictment, information, or complaint contemplated hereby prior to the return of the prisoner to the original place of imprisonment, such indictment, information, or complaint shall not be of any further force or effect, and the court shall enter an order dismissing the same with prejudice.

"(e) Any request for final disposition made by a prisoner pursuant to paragraph (a) hereof shall also be deemed to be a waiver of extradition with respect to any charge or proceeding contemplated thereby or included therein by reason of paragraph (d) hereof, and a waiver of extradition to the receiving State to serve any sentence there imposed upon him, after completion of his term of imprisonment in the sending State. The request for final disposition shall also constitute a consent by the prisoner to the production of his body in any court where his presence may be required in order to effectuate the purposes of this agreement and a further consent voluntarily to be returned to the original place of imprisonment in accordance with the provisions of this agreement. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the imposition of a concurrent sentence if otherwise permitted by law.

"(f) Escape from custody by the prisoner subsequent to his execution of the request for final disposition referred to in paragraph (a) hereof shall void the request.

#### "ARTICLE IV

"(a) The appropriate officer of the jurisdiction in which an untried indictment, information, or complaint is pending shall be entitled to have a prisoner against whom he has lodged a detainer and who is serving a term of imprisonment in any party State made available in accordance with article V(a) hereof upon presentation of a written request for temporary custody or availability to the appropriate authorities of the State in which the prisoner is incarcerated: *Provided*, That the court having jurisdiction of such indictment, information, or complaint shall have duly approved, recorded, and transmitted the request: *And provided further*, That there shall be a period of thirty days after receipt by the appropriate authorities before the request be honored, within which period the Governor of the sending State may disapprove the request for temporary custody or availability, either upon his own motion or upon motion of the prisoner.

"(b) Upon receipt of the officer's written request as provided in paragraph (a) hereof, the appropriate authorities having the prisoner in custody shall furnish the officer with a certificate stating the term of commitment under which the prisoner is being held, the time already served, the time remaining to be served on the sentence, the amount of good time earned, the time of parole eligibility of the prisoner, and any decisions of the State parole agency relating to the prisoner. Said authorities simultaneously shall furnish all other officers and appropriate courts in the receiving State who has lodged detainees against the prisoner with similar certificates and with notices informing them of the

request for custody or availability and of the reasons therefor.

"(c) In respect of any proceeding made possible by this article, trial shall be commenced within one hundred and twenty days of the arrival of the prisoner in the receiving State, but for good cause shown in open court, the prisoner or his counsel being present, the court having jurisdiction of the matter may grant any necessary or reasonable continuance.

"(d) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to deprive any prisoner of any right which he may have to contest the legality of his delivery as provided in paragraph (a) hereof, but such delivery may not be opposed or denied on the ground that the executive authority of the sending State has not affirmatively consented to or ordered such delivery.

"(e) If trial is not had on an indictment, information, or complaint contemplated hereby prior to the prisoner's being returned to the original place of imprisonment pursuant to article V(e) hereof, such indictment, information, or complaint shall not be of any further force or effect, and the court shall enter an order dismissing the same with prejudice.

#### "ARTICLE V

"(a) In response to a request made under article III or article IV hereof, the appropriate authority in a sending State shall offer to deliver temporary custody of such prisoner to the appropriate authority in the State where such indictment, information, or complaint is pending against such person in order that speedy and efficient prosecution may be had. If the request for final disposition is made by the prisoner, the offer of temporary custody shall accompany the written notice provided for in article III of this agreement. In the case of a Federal prisoner, the appropriate authority in the receiving State shall be entitled to temporary custody as provided by this agreement or to the prisoner's presence in Federal custody at the place of trial, whichever custodial arrangement may be approved by the custodian.

"(b) The officer or other representative of a State accepting an offer of temporary custody shall present the following upon demand:

"(1) Proper identification and evidence of his authority to act for the State into whose temporary custody the prisoner is to be given.

"(2) A duly certified copy of the indictment, information, or complaint on the basis of which the detainer has been lodged and on the basis of which the request for temporary custody of the prisoner has been made.

"(c) If the appropriate authority shall refuse or fail to accept temporary custody of said person, or in the event that an action on the indictment, information, or complaint on the basis of which the detainer has been lodged is not brought to trial within the period provided in article III or article IV hereof, the appropriate court of the jurisdiction where the indictment, information, or complaint has been pending shall enter an order dismissing the same with prejudice, and any detainer based thereon shall cease to be of any force or effect.

"(d) The temporary custody referred to in this agreement shall be only for the purpose of permitting prosecution on the charge or charges contained in one or more untried indictments, informations, or complaints which form the basis of the detainer or detainees or for prosecution on any other charge or charges arising out of the same transaction. Except for his attendance at court and while being transported to or from any place at which his presence may be required, the prisoner shall be held in a suitable jail or other facility regularly used for persons awaiting prosecution.

"(e) At the earliest practicable time con-

sonant with the purposes of this agreement, the prisoner shall be returned to the sending State.

"(f) During the continuance of temporary custody or while the prisoner is otherwise being made available for trial as required by this agreement, time being served on the sentence shall continue to run but good time shall be earned by the prisoner only if, and to the extent that, the law and practice of the jurisdiction which imposed the sentence may allow.

"(g) For all purposes other than that for which temporary custody as provided in this agreement is exercised, the prisoner shall be deemed to remain in the custody of and subject to the jurisdiction of the sending State and any escape from temporary custody may be dealt with in the same manner as an escape from the original place of imprisonment or in any other manner permitted by law.

"(h) From the time that a party State receives custody of a prisoner pursuant to this agreement until such prisoner is returned to the territory and custody of the sending State, the State in which the one or more untried indictments, informations, or complaints are pending or in which trial is being had shall be responsible for the prisoner and shall also pay all costs of transporting, caring for, keeping, and returning the prisoner. The provisions of this paragraph shall govern unless the States concerned shall have entered into a supplementary agreement providing for a different allocation of costs and responsibilities as between or among themselves. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or affect any internal relationship among the departments, agencies, and officers of and in the government of a party State, or between a party State and its subdivisions, as to the payment of costs, or responsibilities therefor.

#### "ARTICLE VI

"(a) In determining the duration and expiration dates of the time periods provided in articles III and IV of this agreement, the running of said time periods shall be tolled whenever and for as long as the prisoner is unable to stand trial, as determined by the court having jurisdiction of the matter.

"(b) No provision of this agreement, and no remedy made available by this agreement, shall apply to any person who is adjudged to be mentally ill.

#### "ARTICLE VII

"Each State party to this agreement shall designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other party States, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms and provisions of this agreement, and who shall provide, within and without the State, information necessary to the effective operation of this agreement.

#### "ARTICLE VIII

"This agreement shall enter into full force and effect as to a party State when such State has enacted the same into law. A State party to this agreement may withdraw herefrom by enacting a statute repealing the same. However, the withdrawal of any State shall not affect the status of any proceedings already initiated by inmates or by State officers at the time such withdrawal takes effect, nor shall it affect their rights in respect thereof.

#### "ARTICLE IX

"This agreement shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate its purposes. The provisions of this agreement shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this agreement is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party State or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this agreement and the applicability thereof to any govern-

ment, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this agreement shall be held contrary to the constitution of any State party hereto, the agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining States and in full force and effect as to the State affected as to all severable matters."

Sec. 3. The term "Governor" as used in the agreement on detainers shall mean with respect to the United States, the Attorney General, and with respect to the District of Columbia, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. The term "appropriate court" as used in the agreement on detainers shall mean with respect to the United States, the courts of the United States, and with respect to the District of Columbia, the courts of the District of Columbia, in which indictments, informations, or complaints, for which disposition is sought, are pending.

Sec. 5. All courts, departments, agencies, officers, and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to enforce the agreement on detainers and to cooperate with one another and with all party States in enforcing the agreement and effectuating its purpose.

Sec. 6. For the United States, the Attorney General, and for the District of Columbia, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, shall establish such regulations, prescribe such forms, issue such instructions, and perform such other acts as he deems necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect on the ninetieth day after the date of its enactment.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This measure was introduced at the request of the Attorney General. Its enactment, as amended to include the District of Columbia, is strongly favored by the government of the District. The amended bill was ordered reported by the Judiciary Committee without dissent.

The purpose of the legislation is to enact into law—and to enter into on behalf of the United States and the District of Columbia—an existing interstate compact, already adhered to by 20 States, called the Interstate Agreement on Detainers.

By enactment of this bill as amended the United States and the District of Columbia would become parties to the agreement and would undertake its reciprocal obligations vis-a-vis each of the other parties. Participation by the United States and the District of Columbia is contemplated by article II(a) of the existing agreement which defines the term "State" to include them both—page 2—if they enact it into law—article VIII, page 12.

For the purpose of this legislation a detainer is a notification filed with the institution in which a prisoner is serving a sentence, advising that he is wanted to stand trial on pending criminal charges in another jurisdiction.

In the absence of the Agreement on Detainers, a prisoner does not have any

way of initiating proceedings to clear a detainer filed against him.

It is also true that in the absence of the Agreement on Detainers prosecuting officials must resort to special contracts between the Governors of the States involved in order to secure an out-of-State prisoner for trial prior to expiration of his sentence.

The Agreement on Detainers alleviates both these situations. It makes the clearing of detainers possible before the expiration of sentence at the instance of a prisoner—article III, page 3—and also at the instance of a prosecutor—article IV, page 6.

#### NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The Bureau of Prison advises that a prisoner who has a detainer lodged against him is seriously disadvantaged. He is in custody and cannot seek witnesses or preserve his defense. He must often be kept in close custody and is ineligible for desirable work assignments. Thus he may lose interest in institutional opportunities because he cannot tell when, if ever, he will be in a position to use the skills he is developing. The agreement offers a prisoner the opportunity to secure a greater degree of certainty as to his future and enables prison authorities to provide better plans for his treatment.

On the other hand, the agreement also provides a method for prosecutors to secure prisoners serving sentences in other jurisdictions for trial, before the passage of time has dulled the memory or made witnesses unavailable.

Participation by the District of Columbia is necessary in order to make the agreement applicable to the clearing of detainers against State prisoners where the detainers are based on alleged violations of municipal regulations, ordinances, or acts of Congress applicable solely within the District.

#### HOW THE AGREEMENT ON DETAINERS WORKS

Let me summarize the effect of enactment of the legislation. Federal and District of Columbia prison authorities would be required to inform prisoners of detainers which have been lodged against them. Prisoners could then request trial on such pending charges. Any request would be transmitted through the warden to the proper official in the other jurisdiction, who would then have 180 days in which to bring the prisoner to trial. The prosecutor could obtain temporary custody of the prisoner and take him to the place of the trial. In the case of a Federal prisoner, the prosecutor would be entitled to temporary custody or to the prisoner's presence in Federal custody, whichever arrangement was approved by the custodian. The State whose prosecutor requests trial would be responsible for costs of transporting and returning the prisoner—article V, pages 10, 11. Upon completion of the trial the prisoner would be returned to the institution in which he was imprisoned. If convicted, any sentence imposed would be served in the second jurisdiction following completion of the original sentence. If the prisoner were not brought to trial within the 180-day limit, the charges would be dismissed with prejudice. The time limit could be extended

for good cause shown in open court with the prisoner or his counsel present.

When, on the other hand, the proceedings are initiated by a prosecutor the request for custody would be made to appropriate officials in the jurisdiction in which the prisoner is being held. Unless the request is disapproved by the Government within 30 days, temporary custody would be given the prosecutor for the purpose of transferring the prisoner and holding trial. In this case trial must be commenced within 120 days of the time the prisoner arrives in the jurisdiction seeking him, unless the time is extended for good cause—article IV(c), page 7.

The agreement does not apply to persons adjudged to be mentally ill—article VI(b), page 11.

#### IMPACT AND COST

The committee is advised that approximately 15 percent of Federal prisoners, or about 3,000 persons, have detainers lodged against them and that approximately 130 inmates of District of Columbia institutions are subject to detainers. Since the Federal and District of Columbia prison population constitutes a little more than 5 percent of the national prison population, the cost of the legislation to the Federal Government would be comparatively small inasmuch as costs are to be borne by the jurisdiction in which the charges are pending. There are approximately 110,000 prisoners in custody in the institutions of States which are at present participants in the agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge prompt enactment of H.R. 15421 as amended.

A list of States party to the agreement follows:

#### STATES PARTY TO THE AGREEMENT ON DETAINERS

California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Washington.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the interest of all concerned requires the prompt disposition of criminal charges. Insofar as the accused is concerned, justice delayed is justice denied.

Insofar as society is concerned, society must have its rights vindicated promptly if the charges are valid. Under the present system it is impossible to get prompt disposition of criminal charges which are the basis for criminal detention. For that reason alone, this legislation is justified.

Second, Mr. Speaker, in the interest of rehabilitation, this legislation is justified. So long as there is a criminal charge outstanding—and perhaps more than one criminal charge—and there has been no resolution of that charge, the uncertainty militates against the interest of the accused in pursuing rehabilitating programs.

So, Mr. Speaker, for those two important reasons I urge prompt action on the legislation.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin

[Mr. KASTENMEIER] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 15421, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**PROVIDING COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCES FOR JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES**

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 13016) to provide cost-of-living allowances for judicial employees stationed outside the continental United States or in Alaska or Hawaii, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 13016

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized under regulations to be prescribed by him to establish cost-of-living allowances for judicial employees stationed outside the continental United States or in Alaska. Such allowances shall be based on living costs substantially higher than in the District of Columbia but shall not exceed in any instance 25 per centum of the rate of basic compensation of any such employee. The regulations prescribed by the Director shall establish the rates of the allowances to be paid under this section and the areas, groups of positions, and classes of persons to which such rates shall apply.*

Sec. 2. Section 753(e) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new matter: "The Judicial Conference is authorized under regulations to be prescribed by it to establish cost-of-living allowances for reporters stationed outside the continental United States or in Alaska. Such allowances shall be paid in addition to the authorized salary and shall be based on living costs substantially higher than in the District of Columbia but shall not exceed in any instance 25 per centum of the rate of basic compensation of any such employee. The regulations prescribed by the Judicial Conference shall establish the rates of the allowances to be paid under this section and the area in which rates shall apply."

Sec. 3. The cost-of-living allowances granted to law clerks and secretaries of judges pursuant to this Act shall be paid in addition to the salaries fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and shall not be subject to the limitations on the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge that are contained in annual judiciary appropriation acts.

Sec. 4. Section 912(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to cost-of-living allowances) is amended by redesignating subsection (2), after the term "cost-of-living allowances", as subsection (2)(A), and by inserting after subsection (2)(A) the following new subsection:

"(B) In the case of judicial employees of the United States stationed outside the continental United States (other than Alaska), amounts received as cost-of-living allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, or in the case of court reporters, in accordance with regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States."

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period beginning more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This measure was introduced at the request of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Its sole purpose is to afford judicial employees who are stationed outside the continental United States or in Alaska the same cost-of-living allowances and the same tax treatment therefor as are afforded employees of the executive branch.

These allowances are based on living costs found to be substantially higher than in the District of Columbia, but not in excess of 25 percent of basic compensation (5 U.S.C. 5951).

The most recent annual determination of the Civil Service Commission with respect to cost-of-living differentials affecting executive branch employees employed outside the continental United States or in Alaska is as follows:

	Percent
District of Columbia.....	100
Alaska .....	125
Hawaii .....	115
Puerto Rico.....	105
Virgin Islands.....	105
Canal Zone (fixed by Army) .....	115
Guam .....	125

Section 1 of the amended measure authorizes similar cost-of-living allowances for employees of the judicial branch; and sections 2 and 3 provide that such allowances shall be in addition to authorized salaries for reporters and shall not be subject to certain limitations on the aggregate of salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks.

The Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 912(2)) provides that cost-of-living allowances payable to executive branch employees stationed outside the continental United States or in Alaska shall be excluded from gross income. Section 4 of the amended bill provides the same tax treatment for cost-of-living allowances to judicial employees.

**COST**

The Administrative Office has advised the committee that the legislation would affect 84 employees broken down into the following categories:

Court reporters.....	7
Court reporter-secretaries.....	2
Secretaries .....	7
Law clerks.....	7
Court crier-law clerk.....	1
Court criers.....	4
Clerks and staffs.....	38
Probation officers and staffs.....	12
Bankruptcy clerks.....	4

The Administrative Office estimates that the additional amount necessary to provide cost-of-living allowances will be less than \$30,000 per annum.

The Treasury Department, although opposing the tax aspects of the legislation, suggested a modification of lan-

guage—which the committee has adopted—in the event the existing exemption is to be extended to judicial employees.

The committee's amendments are technical in nature.

I urge prompt enactment of this legislation.

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

Mr. KASTENMEIER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman advise us as to whether that \$30,000 per annum is for each of those employees or whether it is the total cost for the estimated 84 employees?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. That, Mr. Speaker, is the total cost for all 84 employees.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I would certainly say that is, on the face of it, a reasonable amount, if in the interest of equity and justice we are merely doing the same for these employees of the judiciary as we have done for employees of the executive branch.

A few weeks ago we passed additional per diem allowances for members coming under civil service, and only this day we passed by unanimous consent, on the Consent Calendar, the same, I believe, for military employees, who also are a branch of the executive branch of Government.

But a question arises, in view of the name calling between the Chief of the executive branch and the leadership of the Congress as to whether this is the time, no matter how equitable and just this might be, for us to be increasing spending, inasmuch as there is no emergency involved, nor will there be a great loss of employees of the judiciary if we do this.

I think it is just a question of timing. I would raise that point, if the gentleman will comment. I do appreciate his yielding to me.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Yes. If I may respond to the gentleman from Missouri, I would say that the committee felt the time is now. This inequity has been in existence for some time, and it should not be a matter of whether or not we penalize these employees as distinguishing them from the executive branch of the Government, but whether or not the appropriate committee of the Congress could look into whether or not 84 employees are necessary overseas. If 84 employees in the judicial branch are necessary overseas, then individually they should be treated reasonably and equitably, as this legislation provides.

May I also say to the other point that the gentleman from Missouri made about the amount of \$30,000 involved, of course he understands that the cost-of-living ceiling for many years for many of these employees is not 25 percent higher, but in some instances 5 or 10 percent higher than the District of Columbia. Therefore, all of these employees will not be getting 25 percent.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. I am simply trying to point out that the sum total of all of these increases we are making, no matter how inequitable and just they may be,

gives the lie to any question of austerity or belt-tightening or saving of expenses during this particular fiscal year.

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

Mr. KASTENMEIER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us—and let us speak of Hawaii or Puerto Rico, where I understand this will apply—the comparative Federal salaries with local court salaries. In other words, I believe now the Federal salaries are higher than they are in local courts and for people doing exactly the same kind of work. Does not this give an additional increase to Federal employees over local employees and therefore cause difficulty?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. May I say to the gentleman that there is a maximum 15 percent permissible. This is not a mandatory requirement that the administrator of the courts must make this payment if he finds, as the gentleman suggested, that these are out of relation to the local employees or if he makes other determinations which lead him not to grant the 15 percent. That is in his discretion. However, I would point out that the limitation in Hawaii is 15 percent more as an overseas differential and in Puerto Rico it is but 5 percent more than the basic compensation.

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will yield further, I know in the appropriation hearings in this area we have found many times that the local Puerto Rican employees get less money for doing exactly the same thing as those in the Federal court might be doing. There is a differential already existing between the natives of Puerto Rico doing exactly the same thing as someone else is doing. I wonder if this does not cause difficulty with the local courts and the local people.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. If I may respond to the gentleman, I do not really feel that it will cause us any greater difficulty with the local courts other than the fact that Executive Department employees have the same prerogative in these various areas and constitute a much greater number.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. KASTENMEIER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Is this 25 percent an allowance on which they pay taxes, or is it tax exempt?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. In response to the gentleman, as in the case of the executive branch overseas differential cost-of-living compensation, it is tax exempt.

Mr. GROSS. In the case of judicial employees this bill would make their allowance tax exempt?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. It would be tax exempt, as is the case with the executive department employees.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I shall be very brief. The simple point it seems to me is that this inequity dictates the enactment of this legislation. It would simply give to those few employees of the judicial branch of the Federal Government, some 84 in number, the cost-of-living allowances,

the same tax treatment of that allowance, as employees of the executive branch elsewhere enjoy today when they are serving abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I can appreciate the need for austerity and the need for budgetary considerations. I compliment those who have raised this question, but this is not in that context.

Mr. Speaker, I say that this is a matter of human injustice with reference to these particular employees, an injustice which ought to be corrected in our responsible passage of legislation.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 13016, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 206, nays 132, not voting 95, as follows:

[Roll No. 115]

YEAS—206

Adams	Edwards, La.	Kyros
Addabbo	Eilberg	Landrum
Albert	Evans, Colo.	Leggett
Anderson, Ill.	Fallon	Long, Md.
Annunzio	Fascell	McClary
Arendt	Flood	McClure
Aspinall	Ford,	McCulloch
Ayres	William D.	McDade
Bates	Fraser	McDonald,
Battin	Friedel	Mich.
Belcher	Fulton, Pa.	McFall
Bell	Fulton, Tenn.	MacGregor
Bennett	Fuqua	Machen
Betts	Gallagher	Mayne
Blester	Garmatz	Meeds
Bingham	Gialmo	Meskill
Blanton	Gilbert	Minish
Blatnik	Gonzalez	Mink
Boggs	Gray	Mize
Boland	Griffiths	Monagan
Bolton	Gubser	Moorhead
Brinkley	Gude	Morgan
Brooks	Hamilton	Morris, N. Mex.
Broomfield	Hanley	Morse, Mass.
Brotzman	Hanna	Mosher
Broyhill, N.C.	Hardy	Moss
Broyhill, Va.	Harsha	Murphy, Ill.
Burke, Mass.	Harvey	Murphy, N.Y.
Burton, Calif.	Hathaway	Natcher
Byrne, Pa.	Hawkins	Nedzi
Byrnes, Wis.	Hays	Nix
Cahill	Hechler, W. Va.	O'Hara, Ill.
Carter	Helstoski	O'Hara, Mich.
Celler	Hicks	O'Neill, Mass.
Clancy	Hollifield	Patten
Cohelan	Horton	Pelly
Conable	Hosmer	Perkins
Corbett	Howard	Philbin
Cramer	Hungate	Pickle
Culver	Hutchinson	Poff
Daddario	Ichord	Price, Ill.
Daniels	Irwin	Quie
de la Garza	Joelson	Railsback
Delaney	Johnson, Calif.	Randall
Denney	Johnson, Pa.	Rees
Dent	Jones, Ala.	Reid, N.Y.
Dingell	Karsten	Rhodes, Ariz.
Donohue	Karth	Rhodes, Pa.
Dow	Kastenmeyer	Rodino
Downing	Kee	Rogers, Colo.
Dulski	King, Calif.	Ronan
Duncan	Kluczynski	Rooney, N.Y.
Dwyer	Kornegay	Rooney, Pa.
Edmondson	Kupferman	Rosenthal
Edwards, Calif.	Kyl	Rostenkowski

Roth	Stanton	Whalen
Roybal	Steiger, Wis.	White
Ryan	Stratton	Whitener
St. Onge	Sullivan	Whidall
Schadeberg	Tenzen	Wiggins
Scheuer	Thompson, N.J.	Wilson,
Schneebeil	Thomson, Wis.	Charles H.
Schweiker	Tiernan	Wolf
Schwengel	Udall	Wright
Shriver	Ullman	Wylie
Smith, Iowa	Van Deerin	Wyman
Smith, N.Y.	Vanik	Yates
Smith, Okla.	Waldie	Young
Stafford	Walker	Zablocki
Stagers	Watts	

NAYS—132

Abbitt	Grover	Quillen
Anderson,	Hall	Rarick
Tenn.	Hammer-	Reid, Ill.
Andrews,	schmidt	Reifel
N. Dak.	Harrison	Reinecke
Ashbrook	Hébert	Riegler
Berry	Heckler, Mass.	Roberts
Bevill	Henderson	Robison
Bow	Herlong	Rumsfeld
Brown, Mich.	Hunt	Ruppe
Buchanan	Jarman	Sandman
Burleson	Jonas	Satterfield
Burton, Utah	Jones, Mo.	St Germain
Bush	Keith	Saylor
Cabell	King, N.Y.	Scherle
Cederberg	Kleppe	Scott
Chamberlain	Laird	Shipley
Clark	Langen	Sikes
Clausen,	Latta	Skubitz
Don H.	Lennon	Smith, Calif.
Clawson, Del	Lippscomb	Snyder
Cleveland	Lloyd	Steed
Colmer	Long, La.	Steiger, Ariz.
Conte	McCarthy	Stuckey
Cowger	McEwen	Taft
Curtis	Mahon	Talcott
Davis, Wis.	Marsh	Taylor
Devine	May	Teague, Calif.
Dickinson	Michel	Thompson, Ga.
Dole	Miller, Ohio	Tuck
Dorn	Mills	Utt
Erlenborn	Minshall	Vander Jagt
Eshleman	Montgomery	Waggonner
Everett	Myers	Wampler
Evins, Tenn.	O'Neal, Ga.	Watkins
Findley	Ottinger	Watson
Flynt	Passman	Whalley
Foley	Patman	Whitten
Ford, Gerald R.	Pettis	Williams, Pa.
Fountain	Pike	Wilson, Bob
Gathings	Poage	Winn
Gettys	Pool	Wylder
Goodell	Price, Tex.	Zion
Goodling	Pryor	Zwach
Griffin	Pucinski	
Gross	Purcell	

NOT VOTING—95

Abernethy	Farbstein	Martin
Adair	Feighan	Mathias, Calif.
Andrews, Ala.	Fino	Mathias, Md.
Ashley	Fisher	Matsunaga
Ashmore	Frelinghuysen	Miller, Calif.
Baring	Gallifanakis	Moore
Barrett	Gardner	Morton
Blackburn	Gibbons	Nelsen
Bolling	Green, Oreg.	Nichols
Brademas	Green, Pa.	O'Konski
Brasco	Gurney	Olsen
Bray	Hagan	Pepper
Brock	Haley	Pirnie
Brown, Calif.	Halleck	Podell
Brown, Ohio	Halpern	Pollock
Burke, Fla.	Hansen, Idaho	Resnick
Button	Hansen, Wash.	Reuss
Carey	Holland	Rivers
Casey	Hull	Rogers, Fla.
Collier	Jacobs	Roudebush
Conyers	Jones, N.C.	Roush
Corman	Kazen	Selden
Cunningham	Kelly	Sisk
Davis, Ga.	Kirwan	Slack
Dawson	Kuykendall	Springer
Dellenback	Lukens	Stephens
Derwinski	McCloskey	Stubblefield
Diggs	McMillan	Teague, Tex.
Dowdy	Macdonald,	Tunney
Eckhardt	Mass.	Vigorito
Edwards, Ala.	Madden	Willis
Esch	Mailliard	Wyatt

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:



Mr. Kirwan and Mr. Feighan for, with Mr. Blackburn against.

Mr. Brasco and Mr. Podell for, with Mr. Collier against.

Mr. Miller of California and Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Button against.

Mr. Reuss and Mr. Holland for, with Mr. Pino against.

Mr. Farbstein and Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Martin against.

Mr. Carey and Mrs. Kelly for, with Mr. Stephens against.

Mr. Pollock and Mr. Halpern for, with Mr. Hagan against.

Mr. Mathias of Maryland and Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Abernethy against.

Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts and Mr. Madden for, with Mr. Andrews of Alabama against.

Mr. Conyers and Mr. Dawson for, with Mr. Morton against.

Mr. Brown of California and Mr. Green of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Ashmore against.

Mr. Sisk and Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. Derwinski against.

Mr. Pepper and Mr. Olsen for, with Mr. Edwards of Alabama against.

Mr. Resnick and Mrs. Hansen of Washington for, with Mr. Mathias of California against.

Mr. Ashley and Mr. Brademas for, with Mr. Roubesh against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hull with Mr. Adair.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Bray.

Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. McCloskey.

Mr. Casey with Mr. Brown of Ohio.

Mr. McMillan with Mr. Pirnie.

Mr. Dowdy with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. Nichols with Mr. Moore.

Mr. Fisher with Mr. Springer.

Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Gurney.

Mr. Corman with Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Brock.

Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Nelsen.

Mr. Tunney with Mr. Mailliard.

Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Kuykendall.

Mr. Willis with Mr. Lukens.

Mr. Roush with Mr. Burke of Florida.

Mr. Seiden with Mr. Gardner.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Galifianakis with Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. Gibbons with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.

Mr. Haley with Mr. Esch.

Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Slack.

Mr. Rogers of Florida with Mr. Stubblefield.

Mr. Eckhardt with Mr. Kazen.

Messrs. CABELL, DEVINE, MINSHALL, CONTE, and FOLEY changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**REREFERRAL OF H.R. 16898, TO PROVIDE COMPENSATION FOR FIREMEN NOT EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED STATES KILLED OR INJURED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY DURING A CIVIL DISORDER**

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H.R. 16898) to provide compensation for firemen, not employed by the United States, killed or injured in the performance of duty during a civil disorder, and for other purposes, be referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

**KERR MEMORIAL ARBORETUM**

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 15822) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 15822

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to preserve, develop, and make available to this and future generations the opportunity to advance themselves morally, intellectually, and spiritually by learning about nature and to promote, demonstrate, and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield and the development and progress of management of forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest. As soon as possible after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in the Federal Register, together with an appropriate legal description of the property. A map showing the location of the designated arboretum and center shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. The area designated as the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center shall be administered, protected, and developed within and as a part of the Ouachita National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of this Act and to provide for such management, utilization, and disposal of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or is compatible with and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center is established.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to authorize the Department of Agriculture to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma.

Mr. Speaker, there is not any question but what the Forest Service presently has the right to establish and to build such a center and that they can use Forest

Service funds originating from the forest revenues with which to do so.

The question that does arise is twofold in nature.

First, there is the feeling among many of us who feel, and who have felt as I do, that Senator Kerr was one of the greatest Americans of his time and an American deserving of every recognition that we could extend to him, certainly in the field of conservation of our natural resources where he contributed so much and, second, that we would like to have congressional recognition of a monument in his honor rather than simply having it established by administrative means, as could be done under existing law.

It will not change anything, except that it will evidence the fact that this Congress has recognized the great contributions which were made by the distinguished former Senator from Oklahoma and, second, we need to have a clear-cut method whereby individuals may make contributions for this specific purpose.

At the present time, strange as it may seem, there is apparently no law which authorizes contributions—no general law—for specific purposes to the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we probably ought to have general laws on the subject authorizing anybody who wants to give of their funds to promote any undertaking authorized by this Congress, but apparently we do not have such. We do have language in the Wilderness Act of 1964 authorizing specific contributions for that purpose, but there is apparently no general authorization for this purpose, and this bill would provide the specific authority needed to enable the friends and admirers of the late Senator Kerr and those who are particularly interested in conservation of our natural resources to make specific contributions to develop this specific project.

Without this legislation the Forest Service can establish an arboretum, they can name it, and they can use funds derived from the sale of timber in that Ouachita Forest only to develop and to run such a nature center, but they cannot get the local and national contributions that they could otherwise get. That is all this bill attempts to do—is to see first that we give recognition to the great work that Senator Kerr has done, and secondly that we allow individuals who want to contribute for that specific purpose. It does not authorize any appropriation, it does not provide any funds, it does not change any of the existing laws other than to let us accept contributions.

I do not know where we are going to find anybody who is going to say that the United States ought not to allow somebody to contribute their own funds to promote this worthy project.

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

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I merely wanted to bring to the attention of the Members the fact

that already today in the Consent Calendar we passed a bill, H.R. 14672, which provided for authority for the Secretary of the Interior to accept gifts for the benefit of the Indians and for Indian programs. So, already today the House has put its sanction, by unanimous vote, upon this principle of permitting gifts to be accepted which might have a worthwhile purpose.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman.

I would say to the Members that probably the Committee on Agriculture made a mistake in not asking to have this put on the Consent Calendar instead of on the suspension calendar, but I believe that the membership should have the opportunity to understand just what is involved here.

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

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Texas, yielding to me. As to the most recent statement I believe we all know that former Senator Bob Kerr was not an Indian; but the gentleman from Texas has said so much about this enabling legislation to receive funds and gifts out of the dedication of peoples' hearts, and out of their generosity, to forward the purposes of an arboretum and botany in general, that I wonder if the distinguished chairman would have any information, as to whether the million and a half dollars that is written into the bill for the establishment of the arboretum or, indeed, the \$150,000 annually that is written into the bill for maintaining same, might be taken "off of the back" of the taxpayers by such gifts from donors?

I believe it would help the passage of the bill if a statement could be made, at this particular time in the history of our economy. In other words, if it were not expected that we would have to further tax the taxpayers, so that the very principle which the distinguished chairman from Texas is discussing; namely, that of receiving gifts or funds from individuals, or maybe even from the family after which the arboretum is to be named, would result in the supplying of the funds needed, instead of by the taxpayers?

Does the gentleman have information on that general subject?

Mr. POAGE. Of course, that is the basic purpose of the bill and it is hoped that at least a substantial part, if not all, of the cost of this arboretum, both the construction and maintenance costs, will be cared for by private contributions. That cannot be done at the present time.

You can make a contribution—all right—but it would go into the general revenue and does not do much good for this specific purpose. Very few people are going to be foolish enough to do that sort of thing.

I do want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he is slightly in error—there is no such figure written into the bill. That is merely an estimate in the report as to the planned cost of the construction and operation. There is absolutely no authorization in

the bill for the expenditure of public funds. This leaves the law just as it is. The law presently allows the Forest Service to spend public funds and we do not add to, nor do we subtract from the existing authorization. There is no new authorization for the expenditure of funds.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the correction.

As I understand then, it would come in under the regular Department of Agriculture appropriation under the U.S. Forest Service insofar as the funds for this arboretum are concerned.

But would the gentleman advise the Members, for the legislative record, insofar as the report is concerned, which does have these original estimates of cost and original cost of annual maintenance, whether such gifts given by donors would be within those figures in the report and deducted therefrom.

Mr. POAGE. They would. I think it is quite reasonable to assume that if we have a million dollars in contributions, and if we would spend \$1,500,000—that would reduce the sum total that the Government would be called upon by two-thirds.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT].

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the pending bill, H.R. 15822.

Mr. Speaker, the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center would be a major facility along the 55-mile Talimena Scenic Drive between Mena, Ark., and Talihina, Okla.

It would be an educational focal point for perhaps 40,000 schoolchildren a year—expected to visit the drive, and take advantage of opportunities to study the plants, animals, birds, fish—the natural environment of this beautiful area.

The drive and some of its facilities—historical sites, campgrounds, observation sites, hiking trails—will be completed late this fall. Hundreds of thousands of visits are expected each year hereafter—an obvious stimulus to the economy of southwest Oklahoma and western Arkansas, particularly the terminus cities of Mena and Talihina. I do support the Kerr Arboretum and Nature Center as a major attraction of the Talimena Scenic Drive. It will enhance the 55-mile scenic highway, and increase the value of this recreation and nature complex which is unique to our part of the country.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to encourage private contributions and private support for this arboretum.

I believe that we should give encouragement to any group of people who are willing to put their money into this kind of a project and thereby relieve the taxpayers of putting up money that will otherwise have to be spent.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am in complete support of the bill and I hope it will be passed.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill to au-

thorize establishment of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma.

No memorial could be more fitting for Oklahoma's great champion of conservation of "land, wood, and water."

The arboretum to be established by authority of this measure will not only provide a new scenic wonder in our national forest, but will also provide both a laboratory and a classroom for students of the earth sciences from all over the world.

I hope and trust the bill will be overwhelmingly approved.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill now before the House. The proposed Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center would be an installation of major importance within the recreational complex being developed in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma and Arkansas. This forest is located in eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas and contains some of the most beautiful scenery to be found anywhere in the country.

Access to this area in the Ouachita Mountains has been provided by construction within the Ouachita National Forest of the 55-mile-long Talimena Scenic Drive, a "skyline drive" running from Talihina, Okla., to Mena, Ark. It is a forest recreation highway authorized and constructed to further the development of the full potential of the public lands comprising the Ouachita National Forest, to help satisfy the increasing demands for a better understanding of nature and to provide additional opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The Talimena Scenic Drive is the central area being developed within the Ouachita National Forest. It will include such items as historical sites, natural areas, campgrounds, picnic areas, observation sites, and hiking trails. However, there are no existing nature centers located in mid-America, and many of us have felt, and feel strongly, that the Ouachita National Forest and the Talimena Scenic Drive is an ideal location for an arboretum and nature center to display the more than 100 varieties of native American trees and shrubs which abound in the area.

Those of us who knew and worked with him, and I know I am joined in this by thousands of Oklahomans who knew and loved him, feel that such an arboretum and nature center would be a fitting and proper memorial for Oklahoma's late Senator, Robert S. Kerr. Bob Kerr was born near what was then Ada, Indian territory, in September 1896, in a log cabin. From those humble beginnings, he rose to be one of Oklahoma's outstanding private citizens and chairman of the board of one of its mightiest industrial corporations. He served as Governor of Oklahoma from January 1943 to January 1947. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948 and served continuously in that body until his death on January 1, 1963.

Throughout his life, both as a private citizen and as a public servant, Bob Kerr was a forceful and effective advocate for conservation of all our natural resources. He was the leader in conserving and de-

veloping eastern Oklahoma's great water resources and in constructing the Arkansas River project, which will aid in developing other natural resources in the heartland of America. He wrote a famous book entitled "Land, Wood and Water," in which he spoke eloquently of the importance of preserving and protecting the great heritage of our natural resources.

The arboretum and nature center proposed in the bill before the House today would be a fitting and lasting memorial to this great man. It is proposed to construct it in LeFlore County, near where he had his home during the last years of his life. It would be a great outdoor laboratory that would be open to both scholars and the casual visitor. Bob Kerr believed that we should develop our natural resources for the benefit and enjoyment of all, and the center proposed in this bill would do just that—it would provide a beautiful, planned setting for visitors to view the wonders of nature.

In addition, it is estimated there will be substantial social and economic benefits from a center of this kind. It is estimated that over 40,000 school-age children will use the facilities as an educational center each year; that yearly visits will total about 350,000; and that visitor dollars added to the local economy will amount to more than \$2.5 million annually.

A suitable site has been selected for the arboretum and nature center located on a 350-acre tract of national forest land adjacent to the Talimena Scenic Drive, just east of U.S. Highway 259 in LeFlore County, Okla. The Government already owns all of this land.

The total development plan required includes the building complex—which involves an office, amphitheater, classroom, display area, maintenance work center, and so forth—trails, roads, parking areas, landscaping, planting of native vegetation, and demonstration areas, exhibits, a 30-acre lake, and picnic facilities. There will be hiking trails and drivethroughs for automobiles. A special feature of it will be a trail planned and designed to accommodate physically handicapped persons.

Since introducing this bill, I have been contacted by a number of Oklahomans expressing support for it. Mr. R. G. "Dick" Miller, a noted Oklahoma columnist and conservationist has written me of his support for this bill. He has indicated that many people in our State are enthused about the project. He said the arboretum should be a finished product within a few years and he has pledged his support to the project. I include his letter at this point in my remarks:

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN-OKLAHOMA  
CITY TIMES,

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 6, 1968.

HON. CARL ALBERT,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CARL: I am glad you asked me to put in a word for the arboretum to be established in the Ouachita National Forest in eastern Oklahoma. I have been well acquainted with this project since it first became a dream of the late Senator Robert S. Kerr. I have been over the grounds with him. I took a picture of the site several years ago.

This beautiful view of natural timber is one of the most beautiful that I have seen in Oklahoma in my forty-eight years of roaming

the beauty spots of this state, and now through the cooperation of the state of Oklahoma, the national Congress and the people who live in southeastern Oklahoma, the area all around the arboretum site has been blessed with modern highways, north-south and east-west. Before Senator Kerr's arboretum dream was put in motion there wasn't much interest of our people focused on that southeast corner of our state, but, since these roads have been built and the forest service, the game management people, the bird watchers and the rock enthusiasts have become enthused about the project. By all means it should be a finished product in the next few years.

This site is already blessed by a paved highway across two of the major mountains in that area—the Winding Stair and the Rich. This road serves fifty-five miles of the most scenic timber and hilly country in this part of the United States, and it will grow in popularity if the arboretum ever becomes a reality, but the whole project needs to be topped off by this arboretum which is blessed by about eighty different kinds of trees and shrubs without borrowing any from the neighbors.

I make four or five trips down to these mountain and timber sites every year just for my own pleasure. I have taken as many as thirty-two busloads of people from the west side of Oklahoma to see the trees and hills on the east side several times in the last thirty years. These tours have become a popular event and certainly they would continue when the arboretum is ready for viewing.

I stand ready to join you in any effort in which I may be helpful to bring this project to a happy consummation.

Sincerely yours,

R. G. MILLER.

Mr. Donald E. Stauffer, director of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division, has said:

With the great need for preserving natural areas for this and future generations it is my sincere belief that this project would be of great benefit for many thousands each year. The fact that additional trees, shrubs, flowers and grasses would be continually added would increase its value and attract people back time after time.

I include Mr. Stauffer's entire letter at this point in the RECORD:

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Oklahoma City, Okla., March 15, 1968.

CARL ALBERT,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ALBERT: I am writing in regard to the proposed Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center to be located in eastern Oklahoma.

This area, of some 350 acres, lying between Rich Mountain and Winding Stair Mountain and next to the new Talimena Scenic Drive is ideal for such a project. There are already some 65 species of trees native to the area. This part of the United States has needed this type of a facility for many years. It would serve students, nature lovers, and those who just enjoy being out-of-doors, from many states. The area would be readily accessible from north-south and east-west highways.

There would be foot trails, roads, and trails for the handicapped, also picnic and rest facilities.

With the great need for preserving natural areas for this and future generations it is my sincere belief that this project would be of great benefit for many thousands each year. The fact that additional trees, shrubs, flowers and grasses would be continually added would increase its value and attract people back time after time.

I sincerely hope that this project can be given top priority this year. The facility will attract a considerable number of tourists

and help greatly in improving the economic condition of a large area.

Very truly yours,

DONALD E. STAUFFER, Director.

I have a letter from Dr. John E. Thomas, professor and head of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Oklahoma State University, in which he says:

The Kerr Arboretum and Nature Center would be a valuable addition to our overall natural science teaching programs at all stages of education.

Under the unanimous-consent request, I include his entire letter at this point:

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY,  
Stillwater, Okla., March 14, 1968.

HON. CARL ALBERT,  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ALBERT: As a citizen of Oklahoma as well as a biological scientist I should like to urge your support for the measures to develop the Talimena Parkway and the Kerr Arboretum.

The Kerr Arboretum and Nature Center would be a valuable addition to our overall natural science teaching programs at all stages of education. I can visualize classes from secondary schools as well as colleges using these as valuable learning tools. As a botanist the diversified flora of eastern Oklahoma has always fascinated me and this Arboretum would permit many people to actually become acquainted with this flora. We here at the University would hope to become involved in the planning and developing of this Arboretum if it becomes a reality.

Aside from the direct educational value this drive and Arboretum would be of great interest to all citizens who just like to be out-of-doors.

Again I would request that you strongly support this enterprise as I feel that it will be an extremely valuable public asset.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. THOMAS,  
Professor and Head.

Dr. Charles J. Mankin, director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, has said that the Ouachita Mountains are critically important to the study of the geologic history of North America and some of the fundamental problems of geology in general. He has pointed out that the area is frequently visited by geologists from all parts of the world and that the center would provide a focal point for visitors and students of the earth sciences in their studies of this area. The establishment of the arboretum is strongly supported by the Oklahoma Geological Survey and the School of Geology and Geophysics at the University of Oklahoma.

I include Dr. Mankin's letter at this point in my remarks:

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA,  
Norman, Okla., March 15, 1968.

HON. CARL ALBERT,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ALBERT: The pending legislation concerning the establishment of an arboretum and nature center in the Ouachita Mountains of southwestern Oklahoma is of particular importance to those interested in the earth and botanical sciences. Because of my interest in the earth sciences, I will confine my remarks to that aspect.

The Ouachita Mountains of southeastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas are an exposed portion of a mountain range that once extended an estimated distance of 1,300 miles from northern Mexico to Alabama. The extent of this range ranks it among the major

geologic structures of the world. Geologic events have led to the erosion and burial of this structure so that today only about 275 miles of its length can be seen at the surface. Almost all of this exposure is in the Ouachita Mountains, of which about 100 miles is in Oklahoma. The Ouachitas are therefore critically important to the study of the geologic history of North America and some of the fundamental problems of geology in general. The area is frequently visited by geologists from all parts of the world; its structural features are similar to the Alps and Carpathians, and, for this reason, are of particular interest to European scientists. A display of geologic and physiographic maps and cross sections at this center would provide a focal point for visitors and students of the earth sciences in their studies of this area.

Some of the formations exposed in the Ouachita Mountains contain abundant fossil plants. Specimens collected from these formations are contained in natural history museums throughout the world. Numerous paleobotanists have studied these fossil plants and their work has brought about a better understanding of the geologic history of the Midcontinent region of the United States. Exhibits of these fossil plants would materially add to the importance of this center.

To sum up the importance of this project, I wish to point out the value of this center to students in the earth sciences. Colleges and universities located within the State of Oklahoma and in neighboring states could make valuable use of such a center as a focal point for field trips and independent study programs. For example, the School of Geology and Geophysics at the University of Oklahoma would be able to make extensive use of this facility in its undergraduate and graduate programs. I know that the alumni of this department (more than forty-four hundred geologists) would immediately recognize the importance of this project and would strongly support its approval.

I hope this information will prove helpful in obtaining support for the passage of the bill to establish the arboretum and nature center. The School of Geology and Geophysics and the Oklahoma Geological Survey strongly support the idea and are ready to assist in its development. Please feel free to call on me for whatever additional assistance I may be able to provide.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES J. MANKIN,  
Director.

Prof. J. Lamar Teate, Department of Forestry, Oklahoma State University, has said that the establishment of the arboretum will be of significant value to the people at large and in particular to institutions of higher learning in Oklahoma.

Dr. Teate's letter is included in full at this point:

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY,  
Stillwater, Okla., March 15, 1968.

HON. CARL ALBERT,  
Capitol Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am writing this letter to urge your support for the establishment and maintenance of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum on the Ouachita National Forest here in Oklahoma. Since I teach dendrology in the Department of Forestry at O.S.U., I am particularly interested in this project. I believe the people of Oklahoma have only recently recognized the value of the Ouachita National Forest to our state. The establishment of the arboretum will, in my opinion, be of significant value to the people at large and in particular to the institution of higher learning here in Okla-

homa. I encourage you to support this measure.

J. LAMAR TEATE,  
Assistant Professor.

Dr. Edward E. Sturgeon, head of the Department of Forestry, Oklahoma State University, has indicated a strong interest in this proposal. He pointed out in his letter to me the importance of having an aggregation of materials in the arboretum. He indicated that he believed that it would provide an "attraction which many people would drive miles to see."

His entire letter is included at this point:

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY,  
Stillwater, Okla., March 27, 1968.

CONGRESSMAN CARL ALBERT,  
Capitol Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ALBERT: I wish to write to support the Kerr Arboretum to be established on the Talimena Parkway. I believe this arboretum would serve the people of Oklahoma and surrounding states with educational and recreational values.

Such an arboretum would be a focal point for tourism, and its location on the Talimena Parkway would provide an attraction which many people would drive many miles to see. I believe that today people are more and more concerned with the educational values of recreation and especially tourism. With botanical, zoological, and geological items of interest in the arboretum, there will be an aggregation of materials of interest to many people.

I trust that many people will rally to the support of this excellent proposal.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD E. STURGEON,  
Head, Department of Forestry.

Mr. Wendell Bever, director of the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, has expressed his support for this project and he has been most helpful in preparing and obtaining information on the many forms of wildlife which abound in the area.

I am particularly appreciative of the efforts of Dr. Bryan P. Glass, of the Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Oklahoma State University, who has prepared a list of over 150 mammals, reptiles, and amphibians which might be found in the arboretum area, and of Dr. George M. Sutton, research professor of zoology at the University of Oklahoma, who has compiled a list of 227 species of birds which would be expected to inhabit the arboretum. Dr. Sutton has stated that the arboretum has a tremendous potential from the standpoint of wildlife conservation and study.

At this point in the RECORD, I include letters from Mr. Bever and the lists compiled by Dr. Glass and Dr. Sutton:

DEPARTMENT OF  
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION,

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 27, 1968.  
HON. CARL ALBERT,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ALBERT: A preliminary list of wildlife species occurring on the proposed site of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center is enclosed.

I have invited the Oklahoma Academy of Science to review this project in hopes of pointing out unique or rare experiences that the people might expect to enjoy at this facility.

The enclosed list includes birds and mammals that are common to rare.

Ordinarily the following species would be most common and available to the people: Beaver, deer, rabbit, squirrel, turkey and a variety of small birds.

Sincerely,

WENDELL BEVER,  
Director.

WILDLIFE SPECIES OCCURRING ON THE PROPOSED SITE OF THE ROBERT S. KERR ARBORETUM

Animals: Armadillo, Bear, Beaver, Bobcat, Coon, Deer, Fox (Red and Grey), Mink, Muskrat, Opossum, Rabbit, Skunk, Squirrel (Red and Grey), and Wolf.

Birds: Crows, Blackbirds, Bluebirds, Cardinals, Chickadees, Dove, Ducks, Flycatchers, Geese, Hawks, Hummingbirds, Meadowlarks, Mockingbirds, Blue Jays, Orioles, Owls, Quail, Roadrunners, Robins, Starlings, Thrush, Turkey, Sparrows, Swallows, Vultures, Warblers, Woodcocks, Woodpeckers, and Wrens.

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION,

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 8, 1968.

HON. CARL ALBERT,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ALBERT: Dr. George Sutton, Research Professor, Zoology, at Oklahoma University has furnished a provisional checklist of birds of LeFlore County, Oklahoma. Dr. Sutton went to great lengths to provide this, and I trust that it and the attached comments will be helpful in your efforts to obtain the proposed legislation for the Robert S. Kerr Arboretum and Nature Center.

Sincerely,

WENDELL BEVER,  
Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA,  
Norman, Okla., April 3, 1968.

WENDELL BEVER, Esq.,  
Director, Department of Wildlife Conservation,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

DEAR MR. BEVER: Working up this list of Le Flore County birds has taken a good deal of time, and I am not sure that it is what Representative Carl Albert really needs; but I want him to realize that the Arboretum has a really tremendous potential from the standpoint of wildlife conservation and study.

If the virtually extinct Ivory-billed Woodpecker ever returns to Oklahoma it will return to the sort of habitat the Arboretum might well furnish.

If you have questions concerning this list, do not hesitate to ask them.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. SUTTON,  
Research Professor of Zoology.

PROVISIONAL CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF  
LE FLORE COUNTY, OKLA.

1. Pied-billed Grebe. TV.
2. Great Blue Heron, PR; not known to breed in Le Flore County.
3. Green Heron. TV and SR.
4. Little Blue Heron. TV; has nested in Le Flore County near Spiro.
5. Common Egret. TV; has nested in Le Flore County near Spiro.
6. Snowy Egret. TV; has nested in Le Flore County near Spiro.
7. Black-crowned Night Heron. Probably SR, but no actual record for Le Flore County.
8. Yellow-crowned Night Heron. TV and SR.
9. American Bittern. TV.
10. Canada Goose. TV.
11. Mallard. TV and possible SR, but no nesting record for Le Flore County.
12. Gadwall. TV.
13. Pintail. TV.
14. Green-winged Teal. TV.

15. Bluewinged Teal. TV.  
 16. Shoveler. TV.  
 17. American Widgeon or Baldpate. TV.  
 18. Wood Duck. SR.  
 19. Redhead. TV.  
 20. Ring-necked Duck. TV.  
 21. Canvasback. TV.  
 22. Lesser Scaup. TV.  
 23. Common Goldeneye. TV.  
 24. Bufflehead. TV.  
 25. Ruddy Duck. TV.  
 26. Turkey Vulture. SR.  
 27. Black Vulture. PR.  
 28. Sharp-shinned Hawk. TV and WR.  
 29. Cooper's Hawk. PR.  
 30. Red-tailed Hawk. PR.  
 31. Harlan's Hawk. WR.  
 32. Bobwhite. PR.  
 33. Broad-winged Hawk. SR.  
 34. Rough-legged Hawk. WR.  
 35. Golden Eagle. Rare WR.  
 36. Bald Eagle. Rare TV and WR.  
 37. Marsh Hawk. TV and WR.  
 38. Osprey or Fish Hawk. TV.  
 39. Peregrine Falcon. Rare TV.  
 40. Pigeon Hawk. Uncommon TV.  
 41. Sparrow Hawk. PR.  
 42. Bobwhite. PK.  
 43. Wild Turkey. Formerly common PR; recent introductions have been largely unsuccessful because of poaching.  
 44. King Rail. Local SR.  
 45. Sora. TV.  
 46. American Coot. TV and WR.  
 47. Semipalmated Plover. TV.  
 48. Killdeer. PR.  
 49. American Woodcock. Rare and local SR; TV.  
 50. Common Snipe. TV.  
 51. Upland Plover. TV.  
 52. Spotted Sandpiper. TV.  
 53. Solitary Sandpiper. TV.  
 54. Greater Yellowlegs. TV.  
 55. Lesser Yellowlegs. TV.  
 56. Pectoral Sandpiper. TV.  
 57. White-rumped Sandpiper. TV (spring).  
 58. Baird's Sandpiper. TV.  
 59. Least Sandpiper. TV; occasional WR.  
 60. Long-billed Dowitcher. TV.  
 61. Stilt Sandpiper. TV.  
 62. Semipalmated Sandpiper. TV.  
 63. Western Sandpiper. TV.  
 64. Wilson's Phalarope. TV.  
 65. Ring-billed Gull. TV and WR.  
 66. Franklin's Gull. TV.  
 67. Forster's Tern. TV.  
 68. Black Tern. TV.  
 69. Mourning Dove. PR, but uncommon and local in winter.  
 70. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. SR.  
 71. Black-billed Cuckoo. TV.  
 72. Roadrunner. PR, but extremely local.  
 73. Barn Owl. Probably PR, but no actual record for LeFlore County.  
 74. Screech Owl. PR.  
 75. Great Horned Owl. PR.  
 76. Barred Owl. PR.  
 77. Long-eared Owl. Probably PR, but no actual record for LeFlore County and no July, August, or September record for Oklahoma.  
 78. Short-eared Owl. WR.  
 79. Chuck-will's-widow. SR.  
 80. Whip-poor-will. Rare SR.  
 81. Common Nighthawk. SR and TV.  
 82. Chimney Swift. Local SR; nests almost wholly in towns.  
 83. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. SR.  
 84. Belted Kingfisher. SR; winters if streams are open.  
 85. Yellow-shafted Flicker. TV and WR; rare SR.  
 86. Red-shafted Flicker. WR.  
 87. Pileated Woodpecker. PR; fairly common in some areas.  
 88. Red-bellied Woodpecker. PR, abundant in winter.  
 89. Red-headed Woodpecker. PR, locally abundant in winter.  
 90. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. TV and WR.  
 91. Hairy Woodpecker. PR.  
 92. Downy Woodpecker. PR.  
 93. Red-cockaded Woodpecker. PR in pinelands of southeastern Oklahoma.  
 94. Eastern Kingbird. TV and SR.  
 95. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Rare SR along highway shoulders and in very open woodland.  
 96. Great Crested Flycatcher. SR.  
 97. Eastern Phoebe. SR.  
 98. Acadian Flycatcher. SR.  
 99. Trall's Flycatcher. TV.  
 100. Least Flycatcher. TV.  
 101. Eastern Wood Pewee. SR.  
 102. Olive-sided Flycatcher. TV.  
 103. Horned Lark. PR in treeless areas; there may be no area open enough for species in Arboretum.  
 104. Tree Swallow. TV.  
 105. Bank Swallow. TV.  
 106. Rough-winged Swallow. SR.  
 107. Barn Swallow. SR.  
 108. Cliff Swallow. TV; local SR.  
 109. Purple Martin. SR.  
 110. Blue Jay. PR.  
 111. Common Crow. PR.  
 112. Fish Crow. To be looked for along water courses especially near heronries; SR.  
 113. Carolina Chickadee. PR.  
 114. Tufted Titmouse. PR.  
 115. White-breasted Nuthatch. PR.  
 116. Redbreasted Nuthatch. WR and TV.  
 117. Brown-headed Nuthatch. Local PR in pinelands of southeastern Oklahoma.  
 118. Brown Creeper. WR and TV.  
 119. House Wren. TV; possible SR, but rare as a nesting bird in central and southern Oklahoma.  
 120. Winter Wren. WR.  
 121. Bewick's Wren. PR.  
 122. Carolina Wren. PR.  
 123. Long-billed Marsh Wren. Local TV and WR in cattails, sedges, and rank grass.  
 124. Short-billed Marsh Wren. TV.  
 125. Mockingbird. PR.  
 126. Catbird. TV and probably rare SR.  
 127. Brown Thrasher. SR, occasional in winter.  
 128. Robin. PR, but rare and local in summer.  
 129. Wood Thrush. SR.  
 130. Hermit Thrush. TV and WR.  
 131. Swainson's Thrush. TV.  
 132. Gray-cheeked Thrush. TV.  
 133. Veery. TV.  
 134. Eastern Bluebird. PR; scattered pairs in summer; local flocks in winter.  
 135. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. SR.  
 136. Golden-crowned Kinglet. WR.  
 137. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. TV and WR.  
 138. Water Pipit. TV.  
 139. Cedar Waxwing. Irregular TV and WR, sometimes abundant.  
 140. Loggerhead Shrike. PR.  
 141. Starling. PR (introduced)  
 142. White-eyed Vireo. SR.  
 143. Bell's Vireo. Local SR along forest edge, not in woods.  
 144. Yellow-throated Vireo. TV and SR.  
 145. Solitary Vireo. TV.  
 146. Red-eyed Vireo. TV and SR.  
 147. Philadelphia Vireo. TV.  
 148. Warbling Vireo. TV and local SR in parks and open woodland.  
 149. Black-and-white Warbler. TV and SR.  
 150. Prothonotary Warbler. Local SR in wooded swamps.  
 151. Swainson's Warbler. SR, but rare and local; no actual record for LeFlore County.  
 152. Worm-eating Warbler. Rare SR in heavy woods.  
 153. Golden-winged Warbler. TV.  
 154. Blue-winged Warbler. TV and probably SR.  
 155. Tennessee Warbler. TV.  
 156. Orange-crowned Warbler. TV; occasional in winter.  
 157. Nashville Warbler. TV.  
 158. Parula Warbler. SR.  
 159. Yellow Warbler. TV; probably local SR.  
 160. Magnolia Warbler. Uncommon TV.  
 161. Myrtle Warbler. WR and TV.  
 162. Black-throated Green Warbler. TV.  
 163. Cerulean Warbler. SR.  
 164. Blackburnian Warbler. Uncommon TV.  
 165. Yellow-throated Warbler. SR in mature woodland.  
 166. Chestnut-sided Warbler. Uncommon TV.  
 167. Bay-breasted Warbler. Rare TV.  
 168. Blackpoll Warbler. TV, fairly regular and common in spring; very few fall records for state.  
 169. Pine Warbler. PR in pinelands.  
 170. Prairie Warbler. SR.  
 171. Ovenbird. TV and uncommon SR.  
 172. Northern Waterthrush. TV.  
 173. Louisiana Waterthrush. SR.  
 174. Kentucky Warbler. SR.  
 175. Mourning Warbler. TV.  
 176. Yellowthroat. SR but local, in marshy areas.  
 177. Yellow-breasted Chat. SR.  
 178. Hooded Warbler. SR.  
 179. Wilson's Warbler. TV.  
 180. Canada Warbler. Uncommon TV.  
 181. American Redstart. TV; local SR.  
 182. House Sparrow. PR (introduced).  
 183. Bobolink. TV.  
 184. Eastern Meadowlark. SR; also common in winter, but populations shift.  
 185. Red-winged Blackbird. TV and SR; sometimes abundant in winter at roosts.  
 186. Orchard Oriole. SR in open woods.  
 187. Baltimore Oriole. SR.  
 188. Rusty Blackbird. TV and WR.  
 189. Brewer's Blackbird. TV and WR.  
 190. Boat-tailed Grackle. Local SR.  
 191. Common Grackle. TV and SR.  
 192. Brown-headed Cowbird. TV and SR; sometimes winters.  
 193. Scarlet Tanager. TV and SR.  
 194. Summer Tanager. SR.  
 195. Cardinal. PR.  
 196. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. TV.  
 197. Blue Grosbeak. SR.  
 198. Indigo Bunting. TV and SR.  
 199. Painted Bunting. SR.  
 200. Dickcissel. TV and SR.  
 201. Purple Finch. TV and WR.  
 202. Pine Siskin. TV and WR.  
 203. American Goldfinch. WR chiefly; local SR; much commoner in winter than in summer.  
 204. Red Crossbill. Irregular winter visitor.  
 205. White-winged Crossbill. Irregular winter visitor.  
 206. Eastern Towhee. WR.  
 207. Spotted Towhee. WR.  
 208. Savannah Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 209. Grasshopper Sparrow. TV and local SR in wide treeless areas.  
 210. Le Conte's Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 211. Vesper Sparrow. TV.  
 212. Lark Sparrow. TV and SR.  
 213. Rufous-crowned Sparrow. PR; local in rocky places; probably inhabits LeFlore County.  
 214. Bachman's Sparrow. Rare and local SR.  
 215. Slate-colored Junco. TV and WR.  
 216. Oregon Junco. Uncommon WR.  
 217. Pink-sided Junco. Uncommon WR.  
 218. Chipping Sparrow. TV and SR.  
 219. Clay-colored Sparrow. TV.  
 220. Field Sparrow. TV and SR; occasional in winter.  
 221. Harris's Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 222. White-crowned Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 223. White-throated Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 224. Fox Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 225. Lincoln's Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 226. Swamp Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 227. Song Sparrow. TV and WR.  
 Species in italic are represented by LeFlore County specimen(s) at OU Bird Range.  
 PR=Permanent Resident.  
 SR=Summer Resident.  
 WR=Winter Resident.  
 TV=Transient Visitor.

IMPORTANT COMMENTS:

1. The Wild Turkey should inhabit wooded parts of LeFlore County. I may be wrong in blaming poachers for the species' rarity today. Certainly poachers get many turkeys in some parts of southeastern Oklahoma. Turkeys are literally abundant in some parts of Oklahoma today.
2. The Pileated Woodpecker is, I believe, becoming commoner in eastern Oklahoma. At least it is holding its own well.
3. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker and Brownheaded Nuthatch live only where there are mature pines, but they occasionally feed in other trees.
4. The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher breeds chiefly along open highway shoulders in southeastern Oklahoma. It is not a woodland bird.
5. The Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), which has not, so far as I know, been listed for LeFlore County, should occur in winter, for it is common in open grassland throughout most of Oklahoma at that season.

DEPARTMENT OF  
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION,  
Oklahoma City, Okla., April 18, 1968.

Hon. CARL ALBERT,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ALBERT: It is a pleasure to forward a checklist of mammals, reptiles and amphibians prepared by Dr. Bryan P. Glass of the Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Oklahoma State University. This list was prepared for the site of the proposed Robert S. Kerr Arboretum and Nature Center. We trust that this will be helpful in your efforts to obtain the Center for Oklahoma. Please let us know when we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

WENDELL BEVER,  
Director.

LIST OF MAMMALS, REPTILES, AND AMPHIBIANS  
OF LEFLORE COUNTY, OKLA.

AMPHIBIA (SALAMANDERS)

- Red river mudpuppy—*Necturus maculosus louisianensis*.
- Western lesser siren—*Siren intermedia nettingi*.
- Spotted salamander—*Ambystoma maculatum*.
- Small-mouthed salamander—*Ambystoma texanum*.
- Marbled salamander—*Ambystoma opacum*.
- Eastern tiger salamander—*Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum*.
- Central dusky salamander—*Desmognathus fuscus brimleyorum*.
- Red-backed salamander—*Plethodon cinereus serratus*.
- Slimy salamander—*Plethodon glutinosus glutinosus*.
- Rich mountain salamander—*Plethodon ouachitae*.
- Many-ribbed salamander—*Eurycea multiplicata multiplicata*.
- Central newt—*Diemyctilus viridescens louisianensis*.

FROGS

- Hurter's spadefoot—*Scaphiopus hurtei*.
- Dwarf American toad—*Bufo americanus charlesmithi*.
- Fowlers or east Texas toad—*ufo woodhousei fowleri x velatus* (probably intergrades).
- Northern spring peeper—*Hyla crucifer crucifer*.
- Eastern gray treefrog—*Hyla versicolor versicolor*.
- Blanchard's cricket frog—*Acris crepitans blanchardi*.
- Western chorus frog—*Pseudacris triseriata ferlarum*.
- Eastern narrow-mouthed toad—*Gastrophryne carolinensis*.
- Bullfrog—*Rana catesbeiana*.
- Green frog—*Rana clamitans melanota*.

- Rio Grande leopard frog—*Rana pipiens berlandieri*.
- Southern crawfish frog—*Rana areolata areolata*.

REPTILIA (TURTLES)

- Common snapper—*Chelydra serpentina*.
- Alligator snapper—*Macrolemys temmincki*.
- Stinkpot—*Sternotherus odoratus*.
- Razorbacked musk turtle—*Sternotherus carinatus* (?).
- Eastern mud turtle—*Kinosternon subrubrum hippocrepis*.
- Ornate box turtle—*Terrapene ornata*.
- Three-toed box turtle—*Terrapene carolina triunguis*.
- Ouachita map turtle—*Graptemys pseudogeographica ouachitensis*.
- Red-eared turtle—*Pseudemys scripta elegans*.
- Missouri slider—*Pseudemys floridana hoyi*.
- Western chicken turtle—*Deirochelys reticularia miaria* (?).
- Smooth softshell—*Trionyx muticus*.
- Western softshell—*Trionyx spinifer hartwegi* (?).
- Texas softshell—*Trionyx spinifer asper*.

LIZARDS

- Green anole, American chamaeleon—*Anolis carolinensis* (?).
- Eastern collared lizard—*Crotaphytus collaris*.
- Northern fence lizard—*Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus*.
- Texas horned lizard—*Phrynosoma cornutum*.
- Ground skink—*Lygosoma laterale*.
- Five-lined skink—*Eumeces fasciatus*.
- Broad-headed skink—*Eumeces laticeps*.
- Coal skink—*Eumeces anthracinus*.
- Six-lined race-runner—*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*.
- Western glass lizard—*Ophisaurus attenuatus*.

SNAKES

- Diamond-backed water snake—*Natrix rhombifera*.
- Blotched water snake—*Natrix erythrogaster transversa*.
- Midland water snake—*Natrix sipedon pleuralis*.
- Graham's water snake—*Natrix grahami*.
- Midland brown snake—*Storeria dekayi wrightorum*.
- Northern redbellied snake—*Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata*.
- Red-sided garter snake—*Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*.
- Western ribbon snake—*Thamnophis sauritus proximus*.
- Rough earth snake—*Haldea striatula*.
- Western earth snake—*Haldea valeriae elegans*.
- Eastern hognose snake—*Heterodon platyrhinos*.
- Western ringneck snake—*Diadophis punctatus arnyi*.
- Western worm snake—*Carphophis amoenus vermis*.
- Southern black racer—*Coluber constrictor priapus*.
- Eastern coachwhip—*Masticophis flagellum flagellum*.
- Rough green snake—*Ophedrys aestivus*.
- Black rat snake—*Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta*.
- Scarlet snake—*Cemophora coccinea*.
- Red milksnake—*Lampropeltis triangulum dollata*.
- Speckled kingsnake—*Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki*.
- Prairie kingsnake—*Lampropeltis calligaster*.
- Northern flat-headed snake—*Tantilla gracilis hallowellii*.
- Northern copperhead—*Agkistrodon contortrix mokeson* (probably intergrades in the vicinity).
- Southern copperhead—*Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix* (probably intergrades in the vicinity).

- Western cottonmouth—*Agkistrodon piscivorus leucostoma*.
- Western pigmy rattler—*Sistrurus miliarius streckeri*.
- Western diamondback rattler—*Crotalus atrox*.
- Canebrake rattler—*Crotalus horridus atricaudatus*.

MAMMALIA

- Virginia opossum—*Didelphis marsupialis*.
- Gray shrew—*Notiosorex crawfordi* (?).
- Shorttailed shrew—*Blarina brevicauda*.
- Least shrew—*Cryptotis parva*.
- Eastern mole—*Scalopus aquaticus*.
- Little brown myotis—*Myotis lucifugus* (?).
- Indiana myotis—*Myotis sodalis* (?).
- Small-footed myotis—*Myotis leibii* (?).
- Silverhaired bat—*Lasiurus noctivagans*.
- Eastern pipistrel—*Pipistrellus subflavus*.
- Big brown bat—*Eptesicus fuscus*.
- Red bat—*Lasiurus borealis*.
- Hoary bat—*Lasiurus cinereus*.
- Seminole bat—*Lasiurus seminolus* (?).
- Evening bat—*Nycticeius humeralis*.
- Eastern bigeared bat—*Plecotus rafinesquii*.
- Raccoon—*Procyon lotor*.
- Longtailed weasel—*Mustela frenata*.
- Mink—*Mustela vison*.
- Spotted skunk—*Spilogale putorius*.
- Striped skunk—*Mephitis mephitis*.
- Coyote—*Canis latrans*.
- Red wolf—*Canis niger* (? (Persistence in Oklahoma doubtful)).
- Red fox—*Vulpes vulpes*.
- Gray fox—*Urocyon cinereogentus*.
- Bobcat—*Lynx rufus*.
- Gray squirrel—*Sciurus carolinensis*.
- Fox squirrel—*Sciurus niger*.
- Southern flying squirrel—*Glaucomys volans*.
- Woodchuck—*Marmota monax* (?).
- Eastern chipmunk—*Tamias striatus*.
- Plains pocket gopher—*Geomys bursarius* (?).
- Beaver—*Castor canadensis*.
- Eastern harvest mouse—*Reithrodontomys humulis*.
- Fulvous harvest mouse—*Reithrodontomys fulvescens*.
- Deer mouse—*Peromyscus maniculatus*.
- White-footed mouse—*Peromyscus leucopus*.
- Cotton mouse—*Peromyscus gossypinus* (?).
- Brush mouse—*Peromyscus boyleyi*.
- Golden mouse—*Peromyscus nuttalli*.
- Cotton rat—*Sigmodon hispidus*.
- Rice rat—*Oryzomys palustris* (?).
- Eastern woodrat—*Neotoma floridana*.
- Pine vole—*Microtus pinetorum*.
- Muskrat—*Ondatra zibethica* (?).
- Norway rat—*Rattus norvegicus*.
- House mouse—*Mus musculus*.
- Eastern cottontail—*Sylvilagus floridanus*.
- Swamp rabbit—*Sylvilagus aquaticus*.
- Blacktailed jackrabbit—*Lepus californicus* (?).
- Whitetailed deer—*Odocoileus virginianus*.
- Nine-banded armadillo—*Dasypus novecinctus* (?).

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center proposed by H.R. 15822 will be of great benefit not only to the people of Oklahoma and Arkansas but to the people of the entire Nation. It will provide a setting in which visitors from across the country, and indeed from throughout the world, can view in a planned and designed and natural setting the many varieties of flora abundant in mid-America and in the Ouachita National Forest. As one of my correspondents who has written me about this bill has said:

It would serve students, nature lovers, and those who just enjoy being out of doors, from many states.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 15822.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD prior to the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### SECURITY MEASURES FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 15345) to provide security measures for banks and other financial institutions, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 15345

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Bank Protection Act of 1968".*

SEC. 2. As used in this Act the term "Federal supervisory agency" means—

- (1) The Comptroller of the Currency with respect to national banks and district banks,
- (2) The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System with respect to Federal Reserve banks and State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System,
- (3) The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation with respect to State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System but the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and

- (4) The Federal Home Loan Bank Board with respect to Federal savings and loan associations, and institutions the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

SEC. 3. (a) Within six months from the date of this Act, each Federal supervisory agency shall promulgate rules establishing minimum standards with which each bank or savings and loan association must comply with respect to the installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures, reasonable in cost, to discourage robberies, burglaries, and larcenies and to assist in the identification and apprehension of persons who commit such acts.

(b) The rules shall establish the time limits within which banks and savings and loan associations shall comply with the standards and shall require the submission of periodic reports with respect to the installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures.

SEC. 4. The Federal supervisory agencies shall consult with

- (1) insurers furnishing insurance protection against losses resulting from robberies, burglaries, and larcenies committed against financial institutions referred to in section 2, and

- (2) State agencies having supervisory or regulatory responsibilities with respect to such insurers

to determine the feasibility and desirability of premium rate differentials based on the

installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures. The Federal supervisory agencies shall report to the Congress the results of their consultations pursuant to this section not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. A bank or savings and loan association which violates a rule promulgated pursuant to this Act shall be subject to a civil penalty which shall not exceed \$100 for each day of the violation.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, robberies of banks have increased 154 percent over the level of 1960, according to the Department of Justice. Between 1963 and 1967, violations of the Federal bank robbery statute rose from 1,548 to an all-time high of 2,551, an increase of more than 60 percent in just 4 years. The 6-month period ending in February, 1968 shows a 13.5-percent increase over the same 6-month period 1 year ago. In 1966 and 1967 bank robberies have increased at a faster rate than other types of robberies.

Total financial losses due to violations of the Federal bank robbery statute in 1967 were reported as approximately \$15 million. During that same year, 23 persons were killed as a result of crimes against banks, while an additional 61 persons were injured.

There are nearly 40,000 offices of financial institutions either chartered or insured under the laws of the United States which would be affected by this legislation. Of this total, about 30,000 offices are operated by nearly 14,000 insured commercial and savings banks. Insured savings and loan associations number about 5,000 with about 3,000 additional branch offices.

The Federal bank robbery statute, in brief, makes punishable all robberies, burglaries, and larcenies committed against such institutions. Violations of the statute are investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and their increasing number is causing an undue strain upon the financial and manpower resources of the Bureau.

The growth of the suburbs and suburban shopping centers in recent years may be a contributing factor to the dramatic increase in external crimes against financial institutions. These institutions have sought to follow their customers to the suburbs by establishing suburban branch offices. Testimony before your committee indicated that branch offices have less police protection and are more accessible for purposes of "casing," as well as for accomplishing getaways. Design of branch offices often places more emphasis upon convenience than security. But more to the point of this legislation is that an FBI survey reveals that, of the 2,551 institutions victimized during 1967, only 374 were equipped with cameras, 18 had microphones and speakers, and 142 employed guards. About one-half of the total number of institutions robbed or burglarized had no type of alarm system at all.

For more than 30 years the FBI has been emphasizing the need for protective equipment in training programs, literature, and in direct contact with individual banks. Trade associations and local law-enforcement groups constantly alert bankers to the dangers of external crimes. However, while it is clear that security devices help deter and solve crimes against banks, management too often views security measures with an attitude of indifference.

For all these reasons, your committee unanimously agreed that Federal legislation requiring the use of protective devices by financial institutions be enacted.

H.R. 15345 directs the Federal supervisory agencies—the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—to promulgate within 6 months from the date of enactment rules establishing minimum standards with which each institution must comply with respect to the installation, maintenance and operation of security devices and procedures, reasonable in cost, to discourage external crimes, and to assist in the identification and apprehension of persons committing such acts.

After expiration of the period of time within which institutions must comply with the rules, violations shall be punishable by a civil penalty not exceeding \$100 for each day of the violations.

The supervisory agencies are directed to consult with companies which offer insurance against external crime against banks, and State insurance supervisors, to determine the feasibility of premium rate differentials based on compliance with the security requirements of this legislation, and to report back to the Congress within 2 years after enactment. The agencies are urged also to avail themselves of the expertise of the Department of Justice and the FBI in formulating effective standards.

We expect the supervisory agencies, in exercising their rulemaking responsibilities under this act, to seek to establish uniform, minimum requirements as to security devices, taking into account size, location, and types of institutions. There appears to be a substantial distinction between burglary and robbery, particularly insofar as dangers to life and limb are concerned, as well as with respect to the types of security devices more appropriate for protection against the two different types of crime. In this connection, the Justice Department witness, Assistant Attorney General Vinson, testified that savings and loan associations appear more vulnerable to robberies than to burglaries, but normally retain less cash on hand for daily transactions than do banks.

The cost of a "package" of security devices suggested by the Department of Justice, including a camera, robbery alarm system, microphone and speaker system, and ADT would involve an initial installation cost of \$2,115 and annual maintenance charges of \$475.

Enactment of this legislation should not be taken to imply that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency do not already possess under existing

statutes broad rulemaking authority with respect to institutions under their respective supervision.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, what is the agency that issues the regulations? There are four listed in the bill—the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Which one of these agencies has the mandatory power to compel banks to put in this equipment? Or is it some other agency?

Mr. PATMAN. The responsible agency would have the power. The FDIC, I presume, would have the power over those banks that are State banks and not members of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve System would have charge of the installations or have responsibility over the banks members of the Federal Reserve System. Of course, the Comptroller of the Currency has to do with the national banks.

Mr. GROSS. In effect, if not in fact, this is mandatory, is it not?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; it is mandatory, but flexible in that the regulations are not effective immediately.

Mr. GROSS. What flexibility? Is it 6 months' flexibility or a year, or what?

Mr. PATMAN. It is 6 months.

Mr. GROSS. Six months. Then what is the next step? Is Congress going to be called upon to pass legislation requiring others to install equipment of this kind? Other businesses or industries?

Mr. PATMAN. It is not contemplated. These robberies involve financial institutions which carry a large amount of cash on hand, and the banks and savings and loans are the principal ones that are robbed.

Mr. GROSS. A pretty good job has been done of looting and robbing in the District of Columbia lately of drugstores, clothing and liquor stores, and so on. Is Congress going to be called upon to compel the owners of those businesses, as well as others, such as department stores, to install equipment of this kind?

Mr. PATMAN. It is not contemplated at all. A lot of the taxicabs and buses are robbed, but they are not financial institutions, and this legislation could not be extended to them. But, if it is necessary, I hope consideration is given to it, because all of us, I am sure, are against robberies.

Mr. GROSS. Of course we are, but here we are getting into another field of Federal compulsion, this time involving thousands of financial institutions.

Mr. PATMAN. May I suggest to the gentleman, all these banks and savings and loans to be covered under this bill are insured by the Federal Government.

We have a special interest here.

Mr. GROSS. Is this bill for the benefit of the insurers?

Mr. PATMAN. It is really to stop robberies and larcenies and things like that for protection of the institutions and depositors. The thrust is more in law enforcement than in any other direction.

Mr. GROSS. Nationwide, as I read the report, there has been a 154-percent in-

crease in bank robberies since 1960. Is that correct?

Mr. PATMAN. That is the information we have; yes.

Mr. GROSS. Is that not a pretty sad commentary upon the New Frontier and the Great Society?

Mr. PATMAN. It is a bad situation, regardless of what it is called.

Mr. GROSS. I would think that would be a real sad and sordid commentary on the so-called progress under the New Frontier and the Great Society.

Mr. PATMAN. If one looks at it from that standpoint only, \$15 million was involved in the robberies, but I do not follow your logic in attempting to blame it on this or the previous administration.

Mr. GROSS. Why the necessity for this bill, if the gentleman minimizes \$15 million?

Mr. PATMAN. I only mention that to show that the main thrust is law and order, to stop these robberies.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, we have police departments for that purpose, and the FBI, and any number of law-enforcement agencies, sheriffs, and so on and so forth.

Mr. PATMAN. All those you mention support this bill.

I hope the gentleman will support the bill. It is a good bill.

Mr. GROSS. I am disappointed to hear the lack of progress by the Great Society since 1960.

Mr. PATMAN. If the gentleman wishes to state it that way he, of course, can.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. What statistics were provided to come up with this figure of roughly \$2,000-plus to provide this security equipment for a financial institution? I am advised by several institutions of a larger size, I guess, in my own district, that it would be at least five times or more that amount to provide this equipment.

Mr. PATMAN. We had as our witness before the committee Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General. You may recall his father served in this body for a long time. He had a very long career here. He was one of the greatest men I ever knew, incidentally.

Mr. Vinson testified:

1. A leading manufacturer advertises a 35mm sequence camera for an initial cost of \$1175. A yearly maintenance and service contract may be purchased for about \$90.

2. The same manufacturer advertises a robbery alarm system which sounds in police stations, at a cost of \$785. A service contract is available for \$97 per year. This alarm can be triggered manually or automatically.

3. A microphone and speaker system can be installed for less than \$100 with no additional charges.

4. An A.D.T. alarm system which is connected to a switchboard in a private protective agency, can be installed at a cost of \$55 per button and a monthly rental charge of \$24.

5. In addition to these devices, there are a number of measures for which a precise cost cannot be given, such as bait money, door locks, rails on top of counters, bullet-proof glass around tellers' cages, and uniformed guards.

We cannot say which of these devices, or

combination of devices, the agencies will prescribe as mandatory for differing types of financial institutions. As I indicated in my testimony, it is possible that the agencies will choose a format for their regulations other than a "package" requirement. However, we think that the foregoing figures will give the Committee some idea of the costs which will be involved when the legislation is implemented. If, for example, a supervisory agency should prescribe a minimum package containing all the devices listed in items 1 to 4, the initial installation cost would be \$2115 and annual maintenance charges would be \$211. (The Department subsequently informed the committee that the \$211 annual maintenance charge for the suggested "package" is incorrect and that the actual cost would be \$475.)

Mr. MICHEL. That obviously has to be a minimum package. With a larger institution, with a number of tellers and slots, it is certainly not going to be possible to cover the entire institution with one camera. It will require a multiple complex, which will run into considerably more money than that.

The report states there were losses sustained of \$3.7 million from robberies in 1966. If we take the 40,000 financial institutions and multiply by the minimum of \$2,000, the result is an expenditure foisted upon financial institutions of a minimum of \$80 million, or something like that. I do not know that it is necessary.

Mr. PATMAN. This is a nonrecurring expenditure.

Mr. MICHEL. I know it is nonrecurring, but it is a big bundle initially.

Mr. PATMAN. The banks want to do it, as do other financial institutions. We did not have a single word in protest against this bill.

Mr. MICHEL. It is a kind of hard thing to argue against. As a matter of fact, you put yourself in the position here, even raising the question, that you are in favor of robbers and burglars pilfering the till.

Mr. PATMAN. No. I do not think anyone should have that assumption because they raise a question. It is the duty of a Member of Congress to raise questions.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. What is bait money?

Mr. PATMAN. That is marked money. Usually it is bills that are marked and that can be traced.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. DENNEY].

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 15345.

At one time, a few years ago, I was engaged in the operation of a small bank in a small community. We had the trust and the confidence of the people but had absolutely no protection of any kind.



I recognize that this will require some expenditure of funds. It is true, if you are in the banking business and you have a license to bank other people's money and handle it, you also have a responsibility, those who are in this banking business, to see to it that they do protect the money of the people.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I now include in the RECORD a letter from Byron Dunn, bank consultant of Lincoln, Nebr.

The letter is as follows:

LINCOLN, NEBR.,  
April 9, 1968.

To Nebraska Senators and Congressmen:

The President saw fit, I am sure at the request of the F.B.I., to ask for a law forcing banks to take protection against burglary and robbery. There has been such an increase during the last two or three years not only burglary and robbery but deaths of law enforcement officers and bankers that I also feel that this law probably would be a good thing if everybody turns in and gets the job done. The law is No. H.R. 15345. Will you help get it passed?

After World War I we had so much burglary and robbery that after World War II we got a law passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize us to take recordak pictures of money to keep in our tellers cages and vaults. I secured this from Acting Secretary of the Treasury, H. Dexter White, and it has been in force ever since. We got a lot of publicity on it for long years and now it has dropped off and crime has stepped up. It is one of the simple things if we can get it publicized.

I am sending a letter to all of our Nebraska banks and I am also getting from the F.B.I. free pamphlets to send to them to get a lot of ideas of what to do to protect themselves from burglary and robbery.

Thanks for looking up this Bill and giving it a push.

Yours very truly,

BYRON DUNN.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL].

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I think we have another example today of how ridiculous we are getting in our riding off in all directions. Here is a bill which would force banks to do something which somebody says they all know they ought to do and which they can do. Now we are going to have some standards created and we will apply force.

We have been talking about costs, and the chairman of the committee listed at least three different departments or agencies that would have something to do with supervising, inspecting, or investigating this program. When we talk about the costs of this proposition, we should also talk about the cost of hiring the investigators for each of the bureaus going out to look over these financial institutions that are under their jurisdiction.

Here is where we get a little ridiculous. We want to force these financial institutions to put in devices to keep people from violating the law. On the other hand, here in the Nation's Capital we have police and troops stand by with orders not to arrest anyone, even though people may steal millions of dollars worth of goods. The law-enforcement agencies and the Government and the Congress apparently say to these people,

"As long as you are rioting you have a license to steal and we will not do anything about it."

I think maybe we are working in the wrong direction. We also have a bill pending before us which carries out that same philosophy I just expressed and says to the insurance companies, "Now, we are not going to arrest these looters who are stealing and who are burglars and robbers because we might stimulate some kind of incident." This philosophy puts the insurance companies on the spot. So the Federal Government will help the insurance companies to pay the bills if riots and looting get out of hand.

I do not know what kind of consistency this demonstrates.

We are told that we have an interest in these financial institutions because the Government guarantees loans and so on. However, it is about time we realized that the Government, and every single citizen of the United States, has a stake in this rioting, looting, and burning that go on every day and which has gone on here in the District of Columbia almost every day since the so-called riots were terminated.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] says that the main point is law enforcement. I am glad to hear this from someone and I wish someone would convey this statement to the Attorney General, Mr. Big in the business of law enforcement, according to the press.

It seems to me that, instead of spending our time and our effort in trying to figure out some way in which to help insurance companies to pay for damages, and in making certain burglar alarms mandatory in financial institutions, we might better spend our time telling someone to do a better job of enforcing the law, and in developing legislation which will force the courts to develop some kind of deterrence to crime. Right now, we give every break or preference in the world to the person who commits these crimes, and, if there is any protection left over for the individual citizen, he may, under certain trying circumstances, be afforded that protection.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the conditions of our society which the distinguished gentleman has described reveal the very need for the enactment of this legislation—the fact that we live in a time when crime is rampant and at a time when the incidence of burglarly, robbery, and larceny has increased over one hundredfold in 8 years prompts immediate action. This is a very sad commentary in my opinion upon our law-enforcement process. Law enforcement has failed in many respects. However, with reference to these particular institutions, they are regulated by the Government and it has been clearly shown that insofar as law enforcement is concerned we ought to do everything we possibly can at this time to assist in that effort.

Mr. KYL. The gentleman makes a logical case. However, if the Congress passes this legislation and the President signs it into law, we will have a proposal with the Federal Government backing the insurance policy which is in effect during a riot. It also puts the Federal Government in the business of guaran-

teeing restitution to institutions which are essentially private operations, then you have a situation whereby the Federal Government will be rendering assistance of this kind to every retail and service establishment in the country. So, we do have these needs and you could extend the same kind of assistance to such Federal institutions as the SBA or to the poverty program wherein the Federal Government is directly involved.

I wonder if we are not at the point that the Federal Government is going to establish the standards for safety but if a riot comes along and a man comes out of a place of business with an armload of goods, whether or not the law will be enforced and an arrest made.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. The gentleman is touching on one of the sensitive areas as far as the Federal Government is concerned. However, the banks and savings and loan companies are different from a supermarket or some other type of retail business. Although private enterprise, we still have a different situation because of the regulatory agencies that supervise their activities.

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

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I never heard of this "no arrest" policy expression as used by the gentleman from Iowa, although I have heard it talked about and I wish the gentleman would explain it.

Mr. KYL. If the gentleman from Texas wishes to hear the orders which went out over the police radio to the various units in the city on the night that the riot started in the District of Columbia, I am sure I can obtain the information from the proper authorities in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PATMAN. If the gentleman will yield further, since the gentleman from Iowa has said he can get the information and back it up, I think he ought to get it and document it and make available this source which authorizes it.

Mr. KYL. If the gentleman desires anything further in connection with this allegation, the order came from the Commissioner of Public Safety of the District of Columbia.

Mr. PATMAN. I hope you put it in the RECORD. I did not bring it up before—the gentleman brought it up. I hope he documents it fully in the RECORD.

Mr. KYL. Is the gentleman questioning that the statement is correct? I can obtain the definite information for the gentleman.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; I do. I do not think anyone in any high position issued any such "no arrest" policy.

Mr. KYL. I would be glad to furnish it to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Well, I think the gentleman from Iowa ought to provide that information for the RECORD.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, to get back to the point which I want to make with reference to the installation of these devices and security systems, of the 2,551 institutions victimized during 1967, only 374 were equipped with cameras, 18 had microphone and speakers, and 142 employed guards. About one-half of the total number of insti-

tutions robbed or burglarized had no type of alarm system at all.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the security measures which are being sought by this legislation will be beneficial not only to the depositors in these banks but the banking institutions will benefit also.

It is in the public interest, in my opinion, that this legislation be enacted.

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

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HANNA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, just so there will be no confusion about the application of the jurisdiction of these regulations, am I not correct that any legislation that we pass that involves banks must follow a pattern of three different regulatory agencies in that the Federal Reserve can only have jurisdiction over those banks which are in the Federal Reserve System; is that correct?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. That is the way I understand it.

Mr. HANNA. Those who are not in it, either interstate banks or national banks—and if they are national banks, and not in the Federal Reserve System, they would then be under the Comptroller General, since all national banks are under the Comptroller General?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. That is correct.

Mr. HANNA. Is that correct?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I believe that is correct.

Mr. HANNA. And those that would be otherwise, and not under the Federal Reserve System or the Comptroller General would then have to fall under the residual jurisdiction of the FDIC, which has jurisdiction for all banks that have their deposits insured?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. That is correct. However, I am reminded that I believe the gentleman was referring to the Comptroller of the Currency, which is where the authority would be.

Mr. HANNA. Yes, I meant to say the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SCHERLE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

On page 2 of the report, the gentleman just mentioned a moment ago that there were 2,551 institutions victimized in 1966 and that only 374 of them were equipped with cameras, 18 had microphones, and speakers, and 142 employed guards.

Can the gentleman tell me how effective these were in the apprehension of these criminals?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I do not know how effective these devices were in the apprehension of the criminals. Whether or not the hearings actually revealed this fact, I do not know. However, we have testimony to the effect that these institutions usually are—to use the expression—“cased” before the robbery or the burglary takes place, and that many of these institutions that have made use of such equipment have not been victimized apparently because they have been

so equipped. This would then indicate the benefit of such equipment insofar as security of the institutions is concerned.

Mr. SCHERLE. If that is the case, would it not be more than appropriate that the banks themselves would install this equipment on their own without we here in the Congress legislating and forcing them to secure the equipment themselves? There are some such institutions that apparently feel that these items are necessary.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Many of the institutions have them. And in further response to the question of the gentleman, the very fact that we have cases where they have been victimized and then have gone ahead on their own is an indication of the feeling of the institution for the necessity of these security devices. However, the institutions have experienced a tremendous growth in the suburbs of most of our areas, and many times these branch institutions have been constructed more for the convenience of their customers and to retain the patronage than for security.

Mr. SCHERLE. I can appreciate what the gentleman says, but I would add further that if many of the banks have already done this, then why are we here today legislating for the rest of them?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Not enough of them have actually included this kind of equipment in their protective measures, and in their safety features.

Mr. SCHERLE. But for their own interests, would it not be appropriate that they would then do so?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. It is more than just for their own interests. We have human life involved. A number of people have lost their lives in the wake of these crimes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would add that it is all tax deductible as an expense and certainly in the interest of the institution itself.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I yield further to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, it goes back to my initial question as to the banks, many of whom have already equipped themselves and have done so on their own, and I ask is it necessary for us to legislate in the Halls of Congress for something that they themselves feel is appropriate?

Mr. PATMAN. I agree with what the gentleman from California [Mr. DEL CLAWSON] said. Some of them have—but not enough.

This legislation is to establish guidelines for all financial institutions. It is more than just asking to put in equipment in one certain bank. It is to establish guidelines for all of them.

Mr. SCHERLE. In other words, it is to establish guidelines and we are going to tell each and every bank what type and what sort of equipment they should have?

Mr. PATMAN. We do not tell them

what sort of equipment they should have. That is something they will have to do themselves.

This is suggesting ample equipment, and is offered as a package for that purpose.

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

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MICHEL. The statistics that you have in your report are interesting and I am somewhat curious to know, since obviously someone has put together some statistics about these 40,000 financial institutions, how many of them are currently able to have the minimum standards already installed in their institutions. Are any figures available on that score?

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I frankly do not know and I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] to answer that.

Mr. PATMAN. We have asked for that.

For more than 30 years the FBI has been emphasizing the need for protective equipment in training programs, literature, and in direct contact with individual banks.

Trade associations and local law enforcement groups constantly alert bankers to the dangers of external crimes. However, while it is clear that security devices help to deter and solve crimes against banks, management too often views security measures with an attitude of indifference.

For these reasons, we feel this legislation is necessary.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman has referred to the FBI. Did the FBI testify before your committee on this particular legislation?

Mr. PATMAN. The FBI did not testify as such. But, of course, the FBI is a part of the Department of Justice and the Department of Justice did testify and the statistics of the FBI have been inserted in the hearings on the bill.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. We asked for information as to the number of financial institutions that comply with some kind of minimum standards even though not yet set up by regulation. The information was not immediately available to us and that is the reason we do not have the statistics now.

Mr. PATMAN. That is right, the information was not immediately available.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, did the committee develop any information indicating what the regulatory agencies have undertaken in this field?

Mr. PATMAN. They have not undertaken so far as I know, except that the FBI for 30 years has been screaming its head off that the financial institutions do something about it.

Mr. JONAS. Let me ask the gentleman another question.

Instead of imposing this mandatorily as a requirement, which is going to cost the financial institutions of this country, according to the information given to us by the gentleman from Illinois, \$80

million, why do you not first undertake to see what can be done by persuasion and by recommendation on the part of the bank examiners and other people who have supervisory jurisdiction over these institutions?

Mr. PATMAN. We have considered that, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS]. There is an air of indifference on the part of the financial institutions and they just have not felt as if there is an extreme need for it—just like people will not prepare against a hurricane until it is too close and too late. They often wait too long to prepare.

But I will state to the gentleman that I do not believe that there is a bank in America that is opposed to this. None of the banks are on record as being opposed to it.

Mr. JONAS. How many of them favor this mandatory requirement?

Mr. PATMAN. The American Bankers Association represents all of the banks, or practically all of them—they represent about 99 percent of them and they testified in favor of the bill.

Mr. JONAS. It seems to me that this is another example of people here in Washington assuming that we have more brains than the people out in the country.

I cannot imagine a board of directors of a financial institution, particularly if the matter is called to the attention of the board of that institution in a written report of the examiner indicating the need for the installation of security measures, ignoring that recommendation.

I do not believe you will find one bank in a thousand that would ignore such a recommendation. I believe it would be far preferable to give these institutions an opportunity to adopt measures on a voluntary basis instead of the Federal Government forcing them to do it. Instead of being known as the bank protection bill, I think this bill ought to be cited as a bill for the relief of manufacturers of security devices.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. This appears to be one of the few fields into which the Federal bureaucracy has not stepped up to this point with regulations and compulsions. I just cannot understand the statements of alleged indifference on the part of the bankers, and I do not believe that they are indifferent to their own security.

Mr. JONAS. Particularly I do not think they would be indifferent if the matter were called to their attention in a formal, written report which is made from time to time when a bank is examined by a bank examiner.

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

Mr. JONAS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I have a case that I believe will answer the gentleman's question. A Nebraska banker recently advised the FBI—and the FBI had been after them for 30 years—

Mr. JONAS. You say the FBI had been after them for 30 years?

Mr. PATMAN. They have been advocating these security measures for 30 years.

Mr. JONAS. I did not know that the FBI was engaged in the business of examining banks.

Mr. PATMAN. Stopping crime, bank robberies in particular. Let me read this. I will not interject anything else:

Nevertheless, a Nebraska banker recently advised the FBI that he would not pay to keep a light bulb burning at night over his vault because he was insured. A Kansas banker said that he had considered the installation of a "listening device" inside the vault, but that the cost of \$70 was "prohibitive." The following night his bank was burglarized and damage to the bank and property was estimated at \$7,000.

Mr. JONAS. Well, he was paying insurance premiums for such protection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 15345, the bill to provide security measures for banks and other financial institutions, has my support. Five years ago, when the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations was reestablished, one of its first studies concerned itself with the ever-increasing rise in bank robberies, burglaries, and larcenies.

The operations of the Federal agencies that supervise banks and savings and loan associations are within the oversight jurisdiction of the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, of which I am chairman. Our study probed into what those agencies were doing to meet the bank crimes problem, and what action, if any, they should take to attempt to lessen such crimes. The results of the subcommittee's findings are contained in the report entitled "Crimes Against Banking Institutions," House Report No. 1147, 88th Congress, second session.

As was noted by the administration in presenting its Bank Protection Act legislative proposal, our committee report made the recommendation, among others, that the agencies, that is, the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, by rule or regulation, should establish specific guidelines for the prevention of external and internal crimes against banking institutions, consistent with the requirements of the several kinds and sizes of banking institutions and the public interest. Numerous other recommendations were made.

The Nation's experience in the 4 years since issuance of that report has confirmed the need for the Federal bank supervisory agencies to take the lead in prescribing standards of bank security against external crimes. However, these agencies in general have issued no rules or regulations requiring even basic security measures for the prevention of bank robberies, burglaries, or larcenies. At times, some of the agencies have expressed doubt that they have the authority to impose such requirements without the passage of authorizing legislation.

H.R. 15345 would give them such authority and would require them to develop and prescribe standards for the installation of such safety devices and procedures as are necessary to discour-

age robberies, burglaries, and larcenies, and to assist in the identification and apprehension of persons who commit such crimes. Because of my deep interest in the bank crimes problem and because I believe the proposed legislation is necessary, I give it my full support.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, it seems as though every time we pick up a newspaper, there is a story about some person whose luck is down, walking into the nearest bank and passing a note to the teller that says: "This is a holdup. Put the money in this paper bag."

It is becoming commonplace for bank robberies to be committed not only by hardened gunmen, but by rank amateurs as well. Not long ago here in the Washington area, there was a little old lady who went into banks carrying a small bottle of what she said was nitroglycerine. She would place it very gingerly on the counter before announcing that she would knock it off unless they handed over the cash. Of course, it was water, but that was not discovered until several banks had been victimized.

Yet, the offense is no less serious because the criminal is a little old lady in tennis shoes, and not a professional desperado. The money is still gone, there is still a criminal to catch, someone must still make good the loss, and each success just encourages more attempts.

Now there are some fundamental steps we can take not only to help put a stop to these amateur escapades, but to put a real crimp in the operations of armed, hard-core robbers, and burglars. For this reason, I fully support H.R. 15345, The Bank Protection Act of 1968, which is identical to my own bill, H.R. 16517, and which would direct Federal supervisory banking agencies to require all financial institutions under their jurisdiction to comply with minimum security standards.

The alarming increase in bank holdups and burglaries can be attributed partly to the same factors that have led to an overall rise in crime throughout the United States. There are, however, several factors that have directly contributed to the increase in the number of bank offenses. The past decade has witnessed a sharp rise of suburban communities with a corresponding increase in small branch banks to serve these areas. The very nature of the location of these banks leaves them more susceptible to robberies and burglaries. We have, in addition, seen a tendency in bank architecture that places more value on comfort and convenience than on safety. Concomitant with these trends, we find a serious deficiency of protective equipment in a great number of our banking institutions.

Statistics show that nearly half of the 2,551 banks robbed or burglarized in 1967 had no type of alarm or protective system whatsoever. Many others undoubtedly have only the most rudimentary protection.

The legislation which I have proposed is aimed at rectifying this situation. Obviously, we cannot expect to eliminate all crimes against financial institutions, but we can significantly decrease their frequency if we make them more difficult to commit.

Legislation is the only effective means to insure that financial institutions will install security and protective devices—devices that will combat not only the staggering monetary losses that have been suffered, but also the accompanying threat to human life.

In 1967, bank robberies occurred at the alarming rate of seven per day. That year, losses of more than \$15 million were suffered as a result of offenses under the Federal bank robbery statute. In addition, 23 persons were killed and 61 injured. These figures include bank employees, police officers, bank guards, and innocent customers.

Studies have established and confirmed that the use of security devices not only aids in the capture of robbers and burglars, but also, and more important, these same devices serve to prevent assaults upon financial institutions. In the past, financial institutions have generally not taken sufficient advantage of the new safeguards and security measures, nor have any Federal agencies required that they do so. It is time that they did; the legislation that I have proposed insures that they will. I urge you to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY of New York). The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. DEL CLAWSON] has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 15345, as amended.

The question was taken. Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 235, nays 98, answered "present" 3, not voting 97, as follows:

[Roll No. 116]

YEAS—235

Adams	Bush	Edwards, La.
Addabbo	Byrne, Pa.	Ellberg
Albert	Cabell	Erlenborn
Anderson, Ill.	Carter	Eshleman
Annunzio	Clark	Evans, Colo.
Arends	Clausen,	Fallon
Aspinall	Don H.	Fascell
Bates	Clawson, Del.	Findley
Bell	Cleveland	Flood
Bennett	Cohelan	Foley
Betts	Colmer	Ford, Gerald R.
Beverl	Conable	Ford,
Biester	Corbett	William D.
Bingham	Cramer	Fountain
Blanton	Culver	Fraser
Blatnik	Daddario	Friedel
Boggs	Daniels	Fulton, Pa.
Boland	de la Garza	Fulton, Tenn.
Bolton	Delaney	Fuqua
Bow	Denney	Galifianakis
Brademas	Dent	Gallagher
Brooks	Dingell	Garmatz
Broomfield	Dole	Gathings
Brotzman	Donohue	Gettys
Brown, Mich.	Dorn	Gialmo
Broyhill, N.C.	Dow	Gilbert
Buchanan	Dulski	Gonzalez
Burke, Mass.	Duncan	Gray
Burleson	Dwyer	Griffin
Burton, Calif.	Edmondson	Griffiths
Burton, Utah	Edwards, Calif.	Gubser

Gude	McEwen	Roth
Halpern	McFall	Roybal
Hamilton	Machen	Ryan
Hammer-	Mahon	St Germain
schmidt	Malliard	St. Onge
Hanley	May	Sandman
Hanna	Meeds	Saylor
Hansen, Wash.	Mills	Scheuer
Harvey	Minish	Schneebell
Hathaway	Mink	Schweiker
Hawkins	Monagan	Schwengel
Hechler, W. Va.	Moorhead	Scott
Heckler, Mass.	Morgan	Shipley
Helstoski	Morris, N. Mex.	Sikes
Henderson	Moss	Sisk
Herrington	Murphy, Ill.	Slack
Holifield	Murphy, N.Y.	Smith, Calif.
Horton	Natcher	Smith, Iowa
Hosmer	Nedzi	Smith, Okla.
Hungate	Nix	Stafford
Ichord	O'Hara, Ill.	Staggers
Irwin	O'Neal, Ga.	Stanton
Jarman	O'Neill, Mass.	Stratton
Joelson	Ottinger	Sullivan
Johnson, Calif.	Patman	Talcott
Johnson, Pa.	Patten	Taylor
Jones, N.C.	Perkins	Teague, Tex.
Karsten	Pettis	Tenzer
Karth	Philbin	Thompson, N.J.
Kastenmeier	Pickle	Tiernan
Kee	Pike	Udall
Keith	Price, Ill.	Utt
King, Calif.	Pryor	Van Deerlin
Kluczynski	Pucinski	Vanik
Kornegay	Quie	Watts
Kupferman	Randall	Whalen
Kyros	Rees	Whalley
Landrum	Reid, N.Y.	White
Latta	Rhodes, Pa.	Widnall
Leggett	Riegle	Williams, Pa.
Lennon	Roberts	Wilson,
Lipscomb	Robison	Charles H.
Lloyd	Rodino	Wolff
Long, Md.	Rogers, Colo.	Wright
McCarthy	Ronan	Wylder
McCulloch	Rooney, N.Y.	Wyllie
McDade	Rooney, Pa.	Yates
Macdonald,	Rosenthal	Young
Mich.	Rostenkowski	Zablocki

NAYS—98

Abbutt	Hicks	Reifel
Abernethy	Hunt	Rhodes, Ariz.
Andrews,	Hutchinson	Rumsfeld
N. Dak.	Jonas	Ruppe
Ashbrook	Jones, Mo.	Satterfield
Baring	King, N.Y.	Schadeberg
Battin	Kleppe	Scherle
Belcher	Kyl	Shriver
Berry	Laird	Skubitz
Brinkley	Langen	Smith, N.Y.
Broyhill, Va.	Long, La.	Snyder
Byrnes, Wis.	McClary	Steiger, Ariz.
Cahill	McClure	Steiger, Wis.
Cederberg	MacGregor	Stuckey
Chamberlain	Marsh	Taft
Clancy	Mayne	Teague, Calif.
Conte	Meskill	Thompson, Ga.
Cowger	Michel	Thomson, Wis.
Curtis	Miller, Ohio	Tuck
Davis, Wis.	Mize	Vander Jagt
Devine	Montgomery	Waggonner
Dickinson	Morse, Mass.	Waldie
Downing	Mosher	Walker
Everett	Myers	Wampler
Flynt	Passman	Watkins
Goodling	Poage	Watson
Gross	Poff	Whitener
Grover	Pool	Whitten
Hall	Price, Tex.	Wiggins
Hardy	Purcell	Winn
Harrison	Rallsback	Wyman
Harsha	Rarick	Zion
Hébert	Reid, Ill.	Zwach

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Evins, Tenn.	Pelly	Quillen
Adair	Burke, Fla.	Eckhardt
Anderson,	Button	Edwards, Ala.
Tenn.	Carey	Esch
Andrews, Ala.	Casey	Farbstein
Ashley	Celler	Feighan
Ashmore	Collier	Fino
Ayres	Conyers	Fisher
Barrett	Corman	Frelinghuysen
Blackburn	Cunningham	Gardner
Boiling	Davis, Ga.	Gibbons
Brasco	Dawson	Goodell
Dellenback	Derwinski	Green, Oreg.
Derwinski	Diggs	Green, Pa.
Brown, Calif.	Dowdy	Gurney
Brown, Ohio		Hagan

NOT VOTING—97

Haley	Madden	Reinecke
Halleck	Martin	Resnick
Hansen, Idaho	Mathias, Calif.	Reuss
Hays	Mathias, Md.	Rivers
Holland	Matsunaga	Rogers, Fla.
Howard	Miller, Calif.	Roudebush
Hull	Minshall	Roush
Jacobs	Moore	Selden
Jones, Ala.	Morton	Springer
Kazen	Neisen	Steed
Kelly	Nichols	Stephens
Kirwan	O'Hara, Mich.	Stubblefield
Kuykendall	O'Konski	Tunney
Lukens	Olsen	Ullman
McCloskey	Pepper	Vigorito
McMillan	Pirnie	Willis
Macdonald,	Podell	Wilson, Bob
Mass.	Pollock	Wyatt

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Adair.  
 Mr. Feighan with Mr. Collier.  
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.  
 Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Blackburn.  
 Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Fino.  
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Dellenback.  
 Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bray.  
 Mr. Brasco with Mr. Frelinghuysen.  
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Derwinski.  
 Mr. Nichols with Mr. Esch.  
 Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Brock.  
 Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Gardner.  
 Mr. Podell with Mr. Cunningham.  
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Halleck.  
 Mr. Holland with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
 Mr. Ullman with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.  
 Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Gardner.  
 Mr. Stephens with Mr. Kuykendall.  
 Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Burke of Florida.  
 Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Lukens.  
 Mr. Corman with Mr. McCloskey.  
 Mr. Rogers of Florida with Mr. Gurney.  
 Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Morton.  
 Mr. Carey with Mr. Button.  
 Mr. Fisher with Mr. Mathias of California.  
 Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Neisen.  
 Mr. Gibbons with Mr. O'Konski.  
 Mr. Olsen with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.  
 Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Pirnie.  
 Mr. Selden with Mr. Moore.  
 Mr. Hull with Mr. Pollock.  
 Mr. Tunney with Mr. Roudebush.  
 Mr. Hagan with Mr. Morton.  
 Mr. Reuss with Mr. Springer.  
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Wyatt.  
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Ayres.  
 Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Bob Wilson.  
 Mr. Casey with Mr. Reinecke.  
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Pepper.  
 Mr. Diggs with Mr. Dawson.  
 Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Conyers.  
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Ashley.  
 Mr. O'Hare of Michigan with Mr. Resnick.  
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Roush.  
 Mr. Steed with Mr. Howard.  
 Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Haley.  
 Mr. Eckhardt with Mr. Kazen.  
 Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Minshall.

Mr. DICKINSON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks and include therein related extraneous matter on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.  
There was no objection.

### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AMENDMENTS OF 1968

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 16819) to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to extend the authorization of grants to States for rehabilitation services, to broaden the scope of goods and services available under that act for the handicapped, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 16819

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968".*

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2. (a) Section 1(b)(1) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by striking out "and" and by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, the sum of \$700,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, the sum of \$800,000,000".

(b) Section 1(b)(2) of such Act is amended by striking out "and" and by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, the sum of \$3,200,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, the sum of \$6,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, the sum of \$10,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, the sum of \$15,000,000".

(c) Section 1(b)(3) of such Act is amended by striking out "and" where it appears after "\$104,000,000", and by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, the sum of \$80,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, the sum of \$115,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, the sum of \$140,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, the sum of \$165,000,000".

(d) Section 1(b)(4) of such Act is amended by striking out "1969" and inserting "1973".

#### MINIMUM ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

SEC. 3. Section 2(a) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "The allotment to any State (other than the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam) for any fiscal year under the preceding two sentences which is less than \$1,000,000 shall be increased to that amount, the total of the increases thereby required being derived by proportionately reducing the allotments of each of the remaining such States under the preceding two sentences, but with such adjustments as may be necessary to prevent the allotment of any of such remaining States from being thereby reduced to less than that amount."

#### LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4. Section 2(b) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by inserting after "for such year" the first time it appears the following: "and such payments shall not be made in an amount which would result in a violation of the provisions of the State plan required by section 5(a)(14)".

#### PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OR ESTABLISHMENT OF FACILITIES

SEC. 5. Section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of payments to States for carrying out this section and section 3 with respect to expenditures under a State plan approved under section 5, State funds shall, subject to such limitations and conditions as may be prescribed in regulations of the Secretary, include contributions of funds made by any private agency, organization, or individual to a State to assist in meeting the costs of construction or establishment of a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation facility, which would be regarded as State funds except for the condition, imposed by the contributor, limiting use of such funds to construction or establishment of such facility."

#### ALLOTMENTS TO STATES FOR THE INNOVATION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

SEC. 6. Effective with respect to fiscal years ending after June 30, 1969, section 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) Whenever the Secretary determines that the amount allotted to a State or States under subsection (a)(1) of this section for any fiscal year is not sufficient for such State to carry out the purposes of this section in such State and that such State will be able to use additional amount during such year, he shall increase such State's allotment to the extent that he deems necessary. The amount of such increase shall be derived by reducing the allotments proportionately of such other States as he may select, giving due regard to each of such other States' needs in carrying out the purposes of this section."

#### PROJECTS WITH INDUSTRY; TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS OF SECTION 4

SEC. 7. (a) The first sentence of section 4(a) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by inserting "(1)" after "Secretary shall" and striking out "(1)" after "grants", and by amending clause (2) thereof to read as follows: "(2)(A) make grants to States and public and other nonprofit organizations and agencies for paying part of the cost of planning, preparing for, and initiating special programs to expand vocational rehabilitation services in those States where, in the judgment of the Secretary, such action holds promise of yielding a substantial increase in the number of persons vocationally rehabilitated, and sums appropriated for grants under this clause shall remain available for such grants through the close of June 30, 1974, (B) make contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with employers and organizations for the establishment of projects designed to prepare handicapped individuals for gainful employment in the competitive labor market under which handicapped individuals are provided training and employment in a realistic work setting and such other services (determined in accordance with regulations of the Secretary) as may be necessary for such individuals to continue to engage in such employment, (C) make grants to State vocational rehabilitation agencies and other public and private nonprofit agencies to enable them to develop new programs to recruit and train individuals for new career opportunities in order to provide appropriate manpower in programs serving handicapped individuals and to upgrade or expand those services and (D) make grants to vocational rehabilitation agencies and other public and private nonprofit agencies to enable them to develop new programs to recruit and train handicapped individuals to provide them with new career opportunities in the fields of rehabilitation, health, welfare, public safety and law enforcement, and other appropriate public service employment."

(b) Section 4 of such Act is amended by striking out subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as (b) and (c), respectively.

(c) So much of section 1(b)(3) of such Act as precedes "there is authorized" is amended to read as follows:

"(3) For the purpose of (A) making grants under section 4(a)(1) for research, demonstrations, training, and traineeships; (B) making grants under clause (2)(A) of section 4(a) for planning, preparing for, and initiating special programs to expand State vocational rehabilitation services; (C) making contracts and jointly financed cooperative arrangements under clause (2)(B) of section 4(a) for projects for providing jobs to handicapped individuals; and (D) making grants under clauses (2)(C) and (D) of section 4(a) to develop new programs to recruit and train individuals for new career opportunities."

(d) Section 4(c) of such Act (as so redesignated by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out "section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 5703 of title 5, United States Code."

#### STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 8. (a) Section 5(a)(1)(A) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by inserting "(1)" after "except that" and by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: ", and (ii) the Secretary, upon the request of an agency so designated, may authorize such agency to share funding and administrative responsibility with another agency of the State in order to permit such agencies to carry out a joint project to provide services to handicapped individuals, and may waive compliance with respect to vocational rehabilitation services furnished under such joint projects with the requirement of section 5(a)(3) that the plan be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State".

(b) Section 5(a)(7) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(7) provide that evaluation of rehabilitation potential, counseling and guidance, personal and vocational adjustment, training, maintenance, physical restoration, and placement and followup services will be provided under the plan."

(c) Section 5(a)(9) of such Act is amended by striking out "Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" and inserting in lieu thereof "Social Security Administration".

(d) Section 5(a) of such Act is further amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (11), by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (12) and inserting a semicolon, and by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(13) provide for continuing statewide studies of the needs of handicapped individuals and how these may be most effectively met; and

"(14) provide that where such State plan includes provisions for the construction of rehabilitation facilities—

"(A) the Federal share of the cost of construction thereof for a fiscal year will not exceed an amount equal to 10 per centum of the State's allotment for such year,

"(B) the provisions of subsections (b)(1), (2), and (4), and (e) of section 12 shall be applicable to such construction and such provisions shall be deemed to apply to such construction, and

"(C) there shall be compliance with regulations of the Secretary designed to assure that no State will reduce its efforts in providing other vocational rehabilitation services because its plan includes such provisions for construction."

#### EVALUATION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

SEC. 9. Section 7 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) For any fiscal year ending after June 30, 1968, such portion of the appropriations for grants under section 1 as the Sec-

retary may determine, but not exceeding 1 per centum thereof or \$1,000,000, which ever is the lesser, shall be available for evaluation by the Secretary (directly or by grants or contracts) of the programs authorized by this Act."

#### REVISION OF DEFINITIONS

SEC. 10. (a) Subsection (a) of section 11 of the Rehabilitation Act is amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) The term 'vocational rehabilitation services' means the following services:

"(A) evaluation, including diagnostic and related services, incidental to the determination of eligibility for and the nature and scope of services to be provided;

"(B) counseling, guidance, and placement services for handicapped individuals, including followup services to assist such individuals to maintain their employment;

"(C) training services for handicapped individuals, which shall include personal and vocational adjustment, books, and other training materials;

"(D) reader services for the blind and interpreter services for the deaf; and

"(E) recruitment and training services for handicapped individuals to provide them with new employment opportunities in the fields of rehabilitation, health, welfare, public safety, and law enforcement, and other appropriate service employment.

"(2) Such term also includes, after full consideration of eligibility for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, and insurance, the following services and goods provided to, or for the benefit of, a handicapped individual:

"(A) physical restoration services, including, but not limited to, (i) corrective surgery or therapeutic treatment necessary to correct or substantially modify a physical or mental condition which is stable or slowly progressive and constitutes a substantial barrier to employment, but is of such nature that such correction or modification may reasonably be expected to eliminate or substantially reduce the handicap within a reasonable length of time, (ii) necessary hospitalization in connection with surgery or treatment, (iii) prosthetic and orthotic devices;

"(B) maintenance, not exceeding the estimated cost of subsistence, during rehabilitation;

"(C) occupational licenses, tools, equipment, and initial stocks and supplies;

"(D) in the case of any type of small business operated by the severely handicapped the operation of which can be improved by management services and supervision provided by the State agency, the provision of such services and supervision, alone or together with the acquisition by the State agency of vending stands or other equipment and initial stocks and supplies;

"(E) the construction or establishment of public or other nonprofit rehabilitation facilities and the provision of other facilities and services which promise to contribute substantially to the rehabilitation of a group of individuals but which are not related directly to the rehabilitation plan of any one handicapped individual;

"(F) transportation in connection with the rendering of any other vocational rehabilitation service;

"(G) any other goods and services necessary to render a handicapped individual employable;

"(H) services to the families of handicapped individuals when such services will contribute substantially to the rehabilitation of such individuals."

(b) Subsection (c) of section 11 such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The term 'rehabilitation facility' means a facility which is operated for the primary purpose of providing vocational rehabilitation services to, or gainful employ-

ment for, handicapped individuals, or for providing evaluation and work adjustment services for disadvantaged individuals, and which provides singly or in combination one or more of the following services for handicapped individuals: (1) Comprehensive rehabilitation services which shall include, under one management, medical, psychological, social, and vocational services, (2) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic and orthotic devices, (3) prevocational conditioning or recreational therapy, (4) physical and occupational therapy, (5) speech and hearing pathology, (6) psychological and social services, (7) evaluation, (8) personal and work adjustment, (9) vocational training (in combination with other rehabilitation services), (10) evaluation or control of special disabilities, and (11) extended employment for the severely handicapped who cannot be readily absorbed in the competitive labor market; but all medical and related health services must be prescribed by, or under the formal supervision of, persons licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State."

(c) Subsection (d) of section 11 of such Act is repealed.

(d) Subsection (e) of section 11 of such Act is amended by striking out "or a workshop" and "and a workshop, respectively," and by striking out "101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code" and inserting in lieu thereof "501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954".

(e) Subsection (f) of section 11 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(f) Establishment of a rehabilitation facility means (1) the expansion, remodeling, or alteration of existing buildings necessary to adapt them to rehabilitation facility purposes or to increase their effectiveness for such purposes (subject, however, to such limitations as the Secretary may, by regulation, prescribe in order to prevent impairment of the objectives of, or duplication of, other Federal laws providing Federal assistance in the construction of such facilities), (2) initial equipment of such buildings and of buildings constructed with payments made under section 2, and (3) the initial staffing thereof (for a period not to exceed four years and three months)."

(f) Subsection (i) of section 11 of such Act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and 80 per centum for each succeeding fiscal year; except that with respect to payments pursuant to section 2(b) to any State which are used to meet the costs of construction of rehabilitation facilities (as provided in section 11(a) (8) (2) (E)) in such State, the Federal share shall be, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the percentage determined in accordance with the provisions of section 12(c) applicable with respect to that State".

(g) Subsection (g) of section 11 of such Act is amended by inserting before the period the following: "; and, for purposes of sections 4, 7, 12, and 13 only of this Act, American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for such purposes the appropriate State agency designated as provided in section 5(a) (1) shall be the Governor of American Samoa or the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as the case may be".

(h) (1) Section 11(h) (2) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended by striking out "August 31" and inserting in lieu thereof "September 30", and by striking out "Provided" and all that follows down through "1957".

(2) Section 11(h) (3) of such Act is repealed.

(3) Section 11(h) (4) of such Act is redesignated section 11(h) (3) and is amended by striking out "and subsection (1)".

(1) Section 11(j) of the Vocational Re-

habilitation Act is amended by adding at the end thereof before the period the following: "by October 1 of the year preceding the fiscal year for which funds are appropriated pursuant to authorization provided for in section 1".

(j) Section 11 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(1) Except where used in sections 12 and 17, the term 'construction' means the construction of new buildings and the acquisition of existing buildings, and the term 'cost of construction' includes architects' fees and acquisition of land in connection with construction, but does not include the cost of off-site improvements."

#### REHABILITATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND STAFFING

SEC. 11. (a) (1) The center heading of section 12 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended to read as follows:

#### "GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND STAFFING OF REHABILITATION FACILITIES"

(2) Section 12 of such Act is amended (A) by striking out "workshop or" and "workshops and" wherever such terms appear, (B) by striking out ", as the case may be" at the end of subsection (b) (1), and (C) by striking out "workshop" where it appears in paragraph (3) of the last subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "rehabilitation facility which is primarily a workshop".

(b) Subsection (1) of section 12 of such Act is amended (1) by inserting after "June 30, 1968" the following: "\$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972", and (2) by striking out "1970" and inserting in lieu thereof "1974".

#### REHABILITATION FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT

SEC. 12. (a) The center heading of section 13 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended to read "REHABILITATION FACILITY IMPROVEMENT".

(b) Subsection (a) of such section is amended by striking out "workshops and" in paragraph (1), and by striking out "workshops or" both times it appears in paragraph (3).

(c) Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking out "Workshop" where it appears in the center heading and inserting "Rehabilitation Facility", and by amending paragraph (1) thereof to read as follows:

"(b) (1) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to public or other nonprofit rehabilitation facilities to pay part of the cost of projects to analyze, improve and increase their professional services to the handicapped, their business management, or any part of their operations affecting their capacity to provide employment and services for the handicapped."

(d) Subsection (c) of such section is amended (1) by striking "Workshops" where it appears in the center heading and inserting "Rehabilitation Facility", (2) by striking out "workshops" in paragraph (1) and inserting "rehabilitation facilities", and (3) by striking out "section 5 of the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 5703 of title 5, United States Code".

(e) Subsection (d) of such section is amended by inserting after "subsection (a)" in paragraph (2) the following: "for a rehabilitation facility which is a workshop", and by striking out in paragraph (4) "section 5 of the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 5703 of title 5, United States Code".

(f) Subsection (e) of such section is amended by striking out "workshop or".

(g) Subsection (f) of such section is amended by striking out "and subsection (b)" and inserting in lieu thereof ", sub-

section (b), and subsection (c)", and by inserting after "June 30, 1968" the following: "\$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and \$40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972".

VOCATIONAL EVALUATION AND WORK ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 13. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended (1) by striking out sections 15 and 16, (2) by redesignating sections 17, 18, and 19 as sections 16, 17, and 18, respectively, and (3) by inserting after section 14 the following new section:

"VOCATIONAL EVALUATION AND WORK ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

"SEC. 15. (a) (1) For each fiscal year each State shall be entitled to an allotment of an amount bearing the same ratio to the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (2) of this subsection for meeting the costs described in paragraph (3) of this subsection, as the product of (A) the population of the State, and (B) its allotment percentage (as defined in section 11(h)) bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States. The allotment to any State under the preceding sentence for any fiscal year which is less than \$50,000 (or such amount as may be specified as a minimum allotment in the Act appropriating sums for such year) shall be increased to that amount, the total of the increases thereby required being derived by proportionately reducing the allotments to each of the remaining States under the preceding sentence, but with such adjustments as may be necessary to prevent the allotment of any of such remaining States from being thereby reduced to less than that amount.

"(2) There is authorized to be appropriated for carrying out this section \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding fiscal year only such sums may be appropriated as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law.

"(3) The Secretary shall pay to each State an amount equal to 90 per centum of the cost of evaluation and work adjustment services furnished to disadvantaged persons under a plan of such State approved under subsection (d), including the cost of any evaluation and work adjustment services furnished by the designated State vocational rehabilitation agency or agencies for other agencies providing services to disadvantaged individuals under another evaluation program of the State, except that the total of such payments to such State for such fiscal year may not exceed its allotment under paragraph (1) for such year. The cost of evaluation and work adjustment services shall not include any amounts paid by another public or private agency for the provision of evaluation or work adjustment services.

"(4) 'Evaluation and work adjustment services' include, as appropriate in each case, such services as—

"(A) a preliminary diagnostic study to determine that the individual is disadvantaged, has an employment handicap, and that services are needed;

"(B) a thorough diagnostic study consisting of a comprehensive evaluation of pertinent medical, psychological, vocational, educational, cultural, social, and environmental factors which bear on the individual's handicap to employment and rehabilitation potential including, to the degree needed, an evaluation of the individual's personality, intelligence level, educational achievements, work experience, vocational aptitudes and interests, personal and social adjustments, employment opportunities, and other pertinent data helpful in determining the nature and scope of services needed;

"(C) services to appraise the individual's patterns of work behavior and ability to acquire occupational skills, and to develop work attitudes, work habits, work tolerance, and social and behavior patterns suitable for successful job performance, including the utilization of work, simulated or real, to assess and develop the individual's capacities to perform adequately in a work environment;

"(D) any other goods or services provided to a disadvantaged individual, determined (in accordance with regulations of the Secretary) to be necessary for, and which are provided for the purpose of, ascertaining the nature of the handicap to employment and whether it may reasonably be expected the individual can benefit from vocational rehabilitation services or other services available to disadvantaged individuals;

"(E) outreach, referral, and advocacy; and

"(F) the administration of these evaluation and work adjustment services.

As used in this section, the term 'disadvantaged individuals' means (i) handicapped individuals as defined in section 11(b) of this Act, (ii) individuals disadvantaged by reason of their youth or advanced age, low educational attainments, ethnic or cultural factors, prison or delinquency records, or other conditions which constitute a barrier to employment, and (iii) other members of their families when the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to family members is necessary for the rehabilitation of an individual described in clause (i) or (ii).

"(b) No payment may be made from an allotment under this section with respect to any cost with respect to which any payment is made under any other section of this Act.

"(c) The Secretary shall approve a State evaluation and work adjustment plan which:

"(1) Designates as the State evaluation and work adjustment agency the same agency designated under section 5(a) of this Act (other than the State blind commission or other agency providing assistance or services to the adult blind).

"(2) Provides for financial participation by the State, which may include non-Federal funds donated to the State.

"(3) Shows the plan, policies, and methods to be followed in providing services under the State evaluation and work adjustment plan and in its administration and supervision, and, in case evaluation and work adjustment services cannot be provided all disadvantaged individuals who apply for such services, shows the order to be followed in selecting those to whom evaluation and work adjustment services will be provided.

"(4) Provides such methods of administration, other than methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the plan.

"(5) Contains provisions relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards and the establishment and maintenance of minimum standards governing the facilities and personnel utilized in the provision of evaluation and work adjustment services consistent with the provisions of the State plan for vocational rehabilitation services.

"(6) Provides that evaluation and work adjustment services will be provided without regard to whether or not the disadvantaged individual is in financial need, except to the extent provided for under paragraph (3).

"(7) Provides that the State agency will make such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may from time to time reasonably require to carry out his functions under this section, and comply with such provisions as he may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

"(8) Provides for cooperation by the State

agency with other public and private agencies concerned with disadvantaged individuals and joint undertakings to further the effectiveness of evaluation and work adjustment services for such individuals.

"(d) The Secretary shall discontinue payments under this section in the same manner and on the same basis as he is required by section 5(c) to discontinue payments under sections 2 and 3, and judicial review of such action shall be had in the same manner as is provided in section 5(d) for similar action taken by him under section 5(c).

"(e) Payments under this section may be made (after necessary adjustments on account of previously made overpayments or underpayments) in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installment and on such conditions, as the Secretary may determine."

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

SEC. 14. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 409), is amended (1) by striking out the word "physically" wherever it appears, and (2) by striking out "not to exceed the sum of \$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be required".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, the effective provision of vocational rehabilitation services to the disabled of this Nation is of deep interest to every Member of the House. Since coming to Congress, I have had a continuing interest in this program.

I remember when the United Mine Workers welfare and retirement fund began its program for the rehabilitation of disabled coal miners. I am told that there were more disabled miners in my congressional district than any other in this country. This program not only rehabilitated many of the Nation's most severely disabled people, but greatly influenced rehabilitation everywhere by demonstrating that the most severely handicapped people could actually achieve rehabilitation.

The development of a strong and effective Federal-State program of rehabilitation services coincides with the tenure of Mary Switzer, first, for 17 years as Commissioner of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, and presently as Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Services Agency.

During this period, the Congress has on numerous occasions overwhelmingly approved legislation to strengthen and expand rehabilitation programs. Our enthusiastic and, on frequent occasion unanimous, approval of legislation in this area is largely due to Miss Switzer's efficient administration of programs. In the

past, the Congress has responded rather generously in the confidence that Miss Switzer would implement congressional decisions in a manner which fully reflects congressional intent and in a manner which effectively reaches and serves the disabled and handicapped people of the Nation.

Miss Switzer has been ably assisted in the task of administering the vocational rehabilitation program by Mr. Joseph Hunt, who is presently Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration. On behalf of the committee, I wish to extend appreciation to both Miss Switzer and Mr. Hunt for their helpful cooperation in connection with H.R. 16819.

As I have mentioned, the vocational rehabilitation program is essentially a Federal-State program. I doubt if one can find a better example of a successful Federal-State cooperative effort than the vocational rehabilitation program.

I have had the opportunity to become familiar with the work of the Kentucky State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency, headed by Mr. Ben Coffman, and with the work of many of the rehabilitation centers and workshops in the State. I have been impressed by the dedication of rehabilitation people to the restoration of the handicapped and with the aggressive and progressive approach that they are making to help handicapped people achieve an equality of opportunity.

I am proud of the results that have been attained by the Kentucky State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency; 4,810 handicapped people were rehabilitated in Kentucky in fiscal year 1967. Kentucky, in fact, rates sixth in the Nation in the numbers of handicapped individuals rehabilitated for 100,000 population. On the other hand, it is distressing to me to realize that Kentucky has a very high relative rate of disability, so far as this can be ascertained. I know that the needs in my own district are very great.

I have been impressed with the way the State vocational rehabilitation agency in Kentucky works with other organizations on joint activity programs. Among the cooperative programs underway in Kentucky are those with the University of Kentucky Medical Center, the Department of Mental Health, the Kentucky Department of Child Welfare, the correctional institutions, and with numerous school systems. Through these cooperative arrangements, rehabilitation is being introduced into the institutions of the State, and very wholesome results are being accomplished. It is this outgoing spirit on the part of the vocational rehabilitation agency that offers so much promise that it can make an increasingly important contribution to the total efforts of our society to bring about an equality of opportunity among its citizens. Cooperation and coordination must be key words in the future.

A major share of the credit for this legislation should be given to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS], chairman of the Select Education Subcommittee. His prompt and efficient handling of the bill has made it possible to report in less than 6 weeks after its in-

troduction. It has been a pleasure to work with him and other members of the subcommittee in developing H.R. 16819. It is truly a bipartisan measure, reported unanimously by both subcommittee and full committee.

The chairman of the subcommittee will provide the House with a detailed explanation of the bill. Mr. Speaker, I would like to describe only a few of its major provisions.

Under the bill appropriation authority for section 2, the basic grant-in-aid program for the States, is extended through 1972 with \$700 million authorized for fiscal year 1971 and \$800 million for fiscal year 1972. Under existing legislation, \$500 million is authorized for fiscal year 1969 and \$600 million for fiscal year 1970 to carry out the section 2 program.

The program of grants to the States for innovation of vocational rehabilitation services carried on under section 3 is extended with authorizations of \$3,200,000 for fiscal year 1969, \$6 million for fiscal year 1970, \$10 million for fiscal year 1971, and \$15 million for fiscal year 1972. The section 4 program for special projects is also extended through fiscal year 1972, with an authorization of \$80 million in fiscal year 1969, \$115 million in fiscal year 1970, \$140 million in fiscal year 1971, and \$165 million in fiscal year 1972. The section 12 program providing funds for the construction, equipping, and staffing of rehabilitation facilities is extended through fiscal year 1972, as is the section 13 program providing for the improvement of rehabilitation facilities.

A minimum allotment of \$1 million to States under section 2 and reallocation of funds to the States for innovation of vocational rehabilitation services are provided.

Authority for grants to provide new career opportunities for handicapped individuals is proposed.

The definition of rehabilitation services is broadened and updated to include followup services, services to families, new construction, and new employment opportunities for the handicapped.

Very importantly, the Federal share of the Federal-State program is increased from the current 75 to 80 percent.

A new program of providing for vocational evaluation and work adjustment is proposed, to serve not only handicapped individuals as now defined, but other individuals disadvantaged by reason of either advanced age or other conditions which constitute a barrier to employment.

Under the bill certain rehabilitation services will be extended for the first time to handicapped persons in American Samoa and the trust territories.

Finally, States will be permitted to use 10 percent of their section 2 money for new construction of rehabilitation facilities.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, because it expresses so well my own feelings, I want to quote a paragraph from the testimony of Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center of New York City, taken from the testimony he presented to the committee during its hearings on the rehabilitation legisla-

In spite of great progress in legislation, rehabilitation techniques, and public awareness and support, the major portion of a difficult job of rehabilitating the handicapped still remains. Individuals who in earlier years would have had brief life expectancies are now living into old age with chronic disabling and handicapping conditions. New hazards and changing technology are also contributing to the increase in the instance of disability. While rehabilitation programs are expanded in hopes of restoring the handicapped to useful employment, medical science is expanding the number of handicapped by prolonging human life, and changing technology is adding new barriers to their employment.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of H.R. 16819 will not only continue but greatly strengthen our national effort to eliminate barriers to the employment of handicapped and disabled Americans.

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

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. It is true, I would ask the distinguished Chairman, that we are increasing the authorization \$100 million per year for the next 3 years, or through the end of the fiscal year 1972?

Mr. PERKINS. For section 2, the program of basic grants to the States, there is a \$100,000,000 increase proposed for fiscal year 1971; that is, \$100,000,000 more than the \$600,000,000 presently authorized for fiscal year 1970. For fiscal year 1972, an additional \$100,000,000 is authorized so that in fiscal year 1972 \$800,000,000 is authorized for section 2. The bill proposes for fiscal year 1969 an authorization of \$153,200,000 in new authority. When added to the \$500,000,000 already authorized, the total authorization for programs carried on under the act in fiscal year 1969 is \$653,200,000. For fiscal year 1970, \$236,000,000 in new authority is proposed. For fiscal year 1970, \$600,000,000 is already authorized so that there is a total authorization for fiscal year 1970 of \$836,000,000.

For fiscal year 1971, the bill proposes a total authorization of \$1,010,000,000 and for fiscal year 1972, \$1,060,000,000. The legislation therefore provides for over \$2 billion in authorizations. However, I wish to point out that the \$2 billion would be expended over a 4-year period.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's candor. I have read the report. I speak as one who has not only been in favor of this bill since I have been in the Congress during the past 8 years, but also during the previous 9½ years when I served as medical referee for one of the district rehabilitation centers. I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor could explain: First, why we authorize roughly 35 percent more than is budgeted or appropriated for each year; and second, why he feels an additional \$100 million a year needs to be authorized in a time of economy and austerity?

Mr. PERKINS. I think the distinguished gentleman will agree with me that we are presently not spending enough in the field of vocational rehabilitation.

I know in my area much more needs to be done. We do not have adequate rehabilitation facilities. We took the ad-



vice of the best experts in the country in establishing authorization figures in the bill.

For the current year \$500 million is already authorized for section 2. We established that figure a couple of years ago. But there is only \$345 million in the budget for section 2 of the act.

The increasing authorization will assure an orderly development of the program and a steady increase in the number of individuals served and rehabilitated. Since States do not appropriate enough money to match all of the Federal money allotted to them under this section, the actual appropriation, as is the case this year, will be considerably less than the total sum authorized.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the distinguished chairman's reply and explanation. I agree this is one of our Federal programs that has worked hand-in-glove with the various States of the Union.

I take it from the gentleman's answer that much of the additional funding is for brick and mortar in addition to rehabilitation services.

Mr. PERKINS. Funds are provided under section 12 for the construction of rehabilitation facilities. In fiscal year 1970, \$20 million is authorized, in fiscal year 1971, \$30 million, and in fiscal year 1972, \$40 million would be authorized. Also under amendments proposed in this legislation, a State may use some of its section 2 money, no more than 10 percent, for construction of new rehabilitation facilities. I should point out also that the vocational evaluation and work adjustment program accounts for a considerable amount of the increase in authorizations. In fiscal year 1970, \$75 million is proposed for the program, and in fiscal year 1971, \$100 million.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS], the author of the bill.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I urge all the Members of this House to support H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

Twenty-four members of the House Education and Labor Committee joined me in the introduction of H.R. 16819. I have had splendid support from all the members of the committee. I am particularly thankful for the help and cooperation of our chairman, Mr. PERKINS. I also wish to express my thanks for the cooperation and assistance of the ranking minority member of the Select Subcommittee on Education, Mr. REID of New York, Congressman STEIGER of Wisconsin, a member of the subcommittee, and Congressman SCHEUER of New York.

The bill was reported unanimously by both the Select Subcommittee on Education and by the full committee.

It is with great satisfaction that I present the bill to this House, for I feel it is one of the most constructive measures that will be considered this session.

The State-Federal program of rehabilitation already has a fine history of accomplishment. The number of rehabilitations for the 1968 fiscal year is expected to exceed 200,000. Former Secretary Gardner is the authority for the statement that for every \$1,000 spent on the vocational rehabilitation of disabled peo-

ple there is a resulting increase of \$35,000 in the lifetime earnings of the rehabilitated individual. It is most significant that the 154,000 persons rehabilitated in 1966, the last year for which we have complete records, will result in \$5.2 billion in additional lifetime earnings, and that the total cost of rehabilitation of these individuals was less than 3 percent of this amount. What rehabilitation services have meant in terms of human values is impossible for us to calculate.

Four days of hearings were conducted by the Select Education Subcommittee. The witnesses included representatives of all the national organizations most directly concerned with rehabilitation and closely related matters and many individuals who testified on the basis of their personal knowledge of the values of vocational rehabilitation and of the needs of handicapped people.

For the last 48 years, the union of State and Federal effort has meant the difference between despair and success for vast numbers of our Americans who are handicapped.

The bill would extend appropriation authority for the basic grant-in-aid program, for innovation project and other special project grants, and for grants to rehabilitation facilities through fiscal year 1972. This extension is necessary to allow orderly planning on the State and local level.

Greater flexibility is given to States in a new provision to allow new construction of facilities from section 2, general program support funds. Under present law, such funds may be used only for expansion and alteration of existing buildings. A limitation of 10 percent of a State's allotment is placed on new construction, and a "maintenance of effort" provision is included to assure that other services are not diminished. Standards for construction, as well as matching rates will be consistent with those provided under section 12 of the act, grants to rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

The Laird amendment, now existing in appropriation language, is made part of the act and authorizes the use of voluntary funds for construction and expansion of a public or nonprofit rehabilitation facility.

The definition of "rehabilitation services" has been broadened to include, first, follow-up services to maintain handicapped people in employment; second, services to family members when such services contribute substantially to the rehabilitation of the handicapped individual; third, other facilities, equipment, and services which contribute to the rehabilitation of a group of individuals but which are not related directly to the rehabilitation plan of any one identified handicapped person; fourth, new construction—previously mentioned—and fifth, services to develop new career opportunities for handicapped people in appropriate service employment such as health, welfare, rehabilitation, and law enforcement.

Another provision waives the sole agency and statewideness requirements. This would allow vocational rehabilitation agencies greater flexibility to share funding and administrative responsibility with other agencies. This authority

will make it easier to work with welfare agencies, manpower agencies, and others to develop projects for handicapped people for whom they share responsibility or can jointly contribute to effective program operations.

A new State plan requirement is the carrying on of comprehensive statewide planning as a part of the regular State vocational rehabilitation program.

H.R. 16819 increases the Federal matching rate from 75 percent to 80 percent, effective fiscal year 1970, for the basic grant-in-aid program under section 2. This change in the Federal share is made in order to become more consistent with related programs and to aid in expanding the program. Authority is given also to reallocate the amounts distributed to States for innovation project grants under section 3 on the basis of need and program performance.

Two new special projects are initiated. One will authorize contracts with business, industry, and commerce to place handicapped persons in competitive work situations. This is an extension of the workshop principle. The other program provides for new career opportunities in order to provide appropriate personnel in programs serving the handicapped, and also to provide new career opportunities for handicapped people in the governmental and other fields of public service such as rehabilitation, health, welfare, public safety, and law enforcement.

Provision is made to permit the use of up to \$1 million of sections 2, 3, and 4 appropriations for evaluation of the vocational rehabilitation programs.

One of the most important provisions of this legislation is a new program of vocational evaluation and work adjustment services to handicapped and other disadvantaged individuals. This will allow the deployment of the important evaluation process to groups beyond the present definition of physical or mental handicap. Rehabilitation facilities will be used extensively. The unique vocational rehabilitation resources can be, through this new authority, joined more effectively with other agencies in cooperative programs. The evaluation process will lay the groundwork for regular rehabilitation services to those found eligible, and provide vital diagnostic and vocational guidance information to other disadvantaged persons so that they may better improve themselves and receive services by referral to other appropriate agencies and community resources.

The terms "rehabilitation facilities and workshops" are redefined into the one inclusive term, "rehabilitation facilities." Initial staffing assistance is extended to cover 4 years and 3 months in place of the present limitation of 1 year, and is extended to all rehabilitation facilities, as well as to new construction.

The programs under sections 4, 7, 12, and 13 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are extended to trust territories and American Samoa. Provision is made to provide a minimum allotment of \$1 million for each State under the section 2 allotment provision. Finally, the bill removes the present limitation on appropriation authorization for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, we have designed this bill to improve a humanitarian and economically sound program. The provisions provide for more flexibility; they lend themselves to increased efforts against poverty, toward multiagency cooperative operations. They generally serve to expand services to handicapped people. Staff development, program development, and job development are each built in, as well as provisions for increasing the base of facilities resources.

I feel confident that this legislation will make a tremendous contribution to the Nation's welfare. I trust that this body will join me in support of this proposal.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

This is a bipartisan bill enjoying the support of some 25 Members on both sides of the aisle.

I would particularly like to thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS], for his diligence and thoughtfulness both in the hearings and the introduction and reporting of the bill. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STEIGER] has played a valuable role throughout and has been helpful in the development of amendments. The same can be said for the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHERLE].

Also, Mr. Speaker, I should like to call the attention of the House to the initiative of the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. POLLOCK] in drafting an amendment that provides for minimum allotments for small States such as Alaska, Delaware, Wyoming, and Nevada.

The legislation also contains an amendment by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] which in the past has been a part of the appropriations language and now has been incorporated in this bill. This allows the use of voluntary funds for construction as well as for the establishment of rehabilitation facilities.

Lastly, I think it is important to note and to register here today the very able leadership that Mary Switzer as the Administrator has given this vital and all-important program as the Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I concur in the remarks of our chairman with regard to the main details of the bill and will not try to elaborate thereon.

Mr. Speaker, the funds authorized and the programs extended and enlarged in this bill can help some of the 3.7 million handicapped Americans to lead productive, useful lives in their communities. Too often handicapped persons feel they are considered second-class citizens while in fact the personal qualities of courage, determination, and perseverance that they have developed in the course of living with their handicap can be of inestimable value both to private and public organizations. Given a chance, handicapped Americans can be some of our most sensitive, thoughtful, and hard-working citizens.

The funds provided for in this legis-

lation and, through them, the programs established by the States for basic support, special projects, workshop and rehabilitation facilities, construction and improvement are necessary steps toward this end.

In the fiscal year 1967 over 183,000 disabled persons were restored to more productive lives, about 12.5 percent more than in the preceding year. In this fiscal year it is estimated that more than 200,000 handicapped Americans will be rehabilitated. In addition—and I would call the attention of the Members of the House particularly to this—this year's amendment adds a new section entitled "Vocational Evaluation and Work Adjustment," which will extend certain of the existing programs to individuals who are "disadvantaged by reason of age, low educational attainment, ethnic or cultural factors, prison or delinquency records, or other conditions which constitute a barrier to employment."

Now, more than ever before, in the light of the Riot Commission report, it is essential that vocational rehabilitation services, while continuing to focus principally on the physically handicapped, also become involved in assisting handicapped ghetto dwellers and the rural poor.

In a letter of April 23, Miss Switzer wrote to me that the ghetto and the rural poor "should be able to look to the rehabilitation program as one of the resources available to them and ready to serve whenever possible. This includes the full range of vocational rehabilitation services to disabled ghetto and impoverished rural people, and evaluation and work adjustment services to all such persons."

Mr. Speaker, I should like to clarify one point concerning the need for increased authorizations especially under section 2—grants to the States—of the bill. Allotments are made to the States based on the authorizations, thus enabling the States to know several years in advance of their budget and planning cycles the approximate funds they can count on for the next 2 years. "Without the indications by the Congress of the value of the vocational rehabilitation program," Adrian Levy, assistant commissioner for vocational rehabilitation of the State of New York, has written, "and its intent to strengthen and support rehabilitation efforts for the reasonable future, as represented by the legislative authorizations, we in the State cannot make realistic plans for the next few years and it will be more difficult to obtain necessary and desirable State support for improved programs."

The authorizations in the bill are in the amount of \$700 million for fiscal year 1971 and \$800 million for fiscal year 1972. Miss Switzer has said that to fail to increase the authorizations to these levels—from \$400 million in fiscal year 1968, \$500 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$600 million in fiscal year 1970—"would be most disturbing to the States and, I feel, would bring about a leveling off of support just as the States are gaining momentum and establishing goals and plans to make vocational rehabilitation services available to all handicapped individuals. This could be tragic, indeed."

The bill makes a number of technical amendments and I would like to highlight a few that I believe are of especial importance to the future of vocational rehabilitation programs. These include: First, authority to use up to 10 percent of a State's allotment under section 2 for construction of rehabilitation facilities and workshops, as well as for expansion as is presently allowed; second, authority for the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into contracts with business and industry to place handicapped persons for training on an individual basis; and third, a redefinition of certain terms including broadening of the meaning of followup services and extension of family services.

This bill, I believe, represents a distinct service in the national interest and I hope it will enjoy broad support here on the floor of the House by all the Members of Congress in order to help the 3.7 million physically handicapped people in the United States.

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

Mr. REID of New York. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID], and to congratulate all for the fine bipartisan support which has been exhibited on behalf of this bill. I wish particularly to thank my colleague and to congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, chairman of the subcommittee, for the tremendous leadership and hard work and the thorough mastery of this subject that he has shown throughout the consideration of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, under suspension of the rules, I rise to support H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

This bill provides for a modest and reasonable expansion of vocational rehabilitation. It is modest in terms of the proven contribution of this program over the years and the recently increasing recognition of its good work.

All available information tells us that the vocational rehabilitation program has not yet reached its optimum size, and we all know that its philosophy and procedures are applicable to broad target groups of people in need. I see good principles reflected in every aspect of the program.

The heart of rehabilitation is its focus on the individual. Here we have a dynamic and innovative program which never disregards the basic tradition of the central position of the individual client and the protection of his dignity. It is a model for State-Federal partnership based upon a history of successful cooperative efforts.

The total rehabilitation movement in this country is more than a public program. It is a system of efficiently operating alliances of public and voluntary organizations.

In making these statements, I am aware, of course, that there is room for improvement. Our State rehabilitation agencies are totally behind rehabilitation, and they, too, know that we are only at the beginning of the road to our goal.

The 1968 amendments will help us on the way.

The provision in H.R. 16819 for an increase in the Federal share to 80 percent will serve to expand the general program and help to narrow the backlog of people needing services. Coupled with the waiver of statewideness, and the provision for evaluation of all disadvantaged persons, the new financing will foster additional coordinated projects and programs with other agencies. Rehabilitation is a valued partner of any effort in helping people to help themselves. All of us are vitally interested in coordinated application of Government and voluntary programs. Just about every Governor has established a coordination or planning office. H.R. 16819 will give both Federal and State administrators a broader and more flexible vocational rehabilitation program.

The provisions for recruiting, training, and establishing career ladders for handicapped and other disadvantaged people, as well as for nondisadvantaged new employees, is very important to the mission of vocational rehabilitation, and is a significant expansion of the new careers program, which I have sponsored for several years in a wide variety of legislative programs. Good administration requires staff development and full attention to personnel needs at all levels of training and professional achievement. Encouragement and emphasis is given to the use of indigenous aides. These provisions to develop jobs in the human services, and to develop urgently needed support staff in our rehabilitation programs, mesh neatly with other new authorities and extension of services. Rehabilitation programs will become more available to mayors, county governments, and the State governments in mounting programs against poverty in urban and rural areas.

Our committee is aware of the extensive and comprehensive planning going on at the State and local level involving wide citizen participation; and we are aware of studies and planning going on in the administration, and by competent national advisory committees, and even studies made for other Government agencies.

The bill we have designed is a significant step toward some of the recommendations that have emerged and will come out of these careful studies. When we discuss the issues in rehabilitation in committee, when we read similar conclusions in published reports; and when we hear it from Hawaii, Utah, Pennsylvania, and Maine, then we know there must be broad consensus in various areas as a result of common accumulated experience in this field.

The new authority in H.R. 16819 for special projects with business, industry, and commerce is highly significant and timely as the private sector continues to increase its involvement and share responsibilities in community affairs.

Mr. Speaker, not only will H.R. 16819 make a major and balanced advance in the humanitarian program of vocational rehabilitation, it will also prove to be a solid and prudent investment in our human resources, an investment which guarantees a profitable return to society

at large. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and I wish to congratulate the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS], and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS], for bringing this piece of legislation to us.

I would like to emphasize what the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] pointed out, and that is this: This bill is landmark legislation. It addresses itself to one of the biggest problems of this country, the paradox of having available jobs on the one hand, and on the other hand not having people with which to fill these jobs.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will provide educational benefits, instruction, and assistance to people who are not only physically handicapped, but individuals disadvantaged by reason of school dropout, advanced age, low educational attainment, ethnic or cultural factors, prison or delinquency records, or other conditions which constitute a barrier to employment.

Mr. Speaker, we have been reading about the poor people's march that is now working its way toward Washington. I believe it is important to point out to these marchers that this legislation pending before us anticipates some of the pleas that will be made by them when they arrive here, and to further point out that there is a great deal of similar legislation in the pipeline which will help meet many of their problems.

It is my opinion that efforts are being made by Congress to meet the problems described by the poor people's march. Congress recognizes the problem these people complain about, and will exhibit to them that this Congress is now working in every field of social endeavor to improve the lot of these people and impress upon them that our goal is to give every American an opportunity to get gainful employment.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation, because, in my opinion, it will do more to get people into the mainstream of the American economy of this country than, perhaps, any other piece of legislation which has been pending before us.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHERLE].

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in sponsoring the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

The goal of our society is to assist each American to advance as far as his ability will allow. The goal of our society is to help people to help themselves; to provide them with dignity and an opportunity to become self-sufficient.

The vocational rehabilitation program does this by providing those with mental or physical disabilities, job skills which can make each a productive member of our society.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act represents an important landmark in the

history of Federal-State cooperation. Our dedication to helping people help themselves began in 1920 when President Woodrow Wilson signed the Smith-Fess Act into law.

That first law in this area limited services provided to a physically or mentally disabled person to counseling, job training, the provision of artificial limbs, and job placement.

With World War II came a major step forward with the amendments of 1943 to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act which provided medical, surgical and other physical restoration services for the mentally ill.

Legislation was enacted in 1965 to begin the job of carrying out the recommendations of the President's Commission on Health, Disease, Cancer, and Stroke. The concept of this act is consistent with the finest American traditions. Its results have been heartening. In fiscal 1967, for example, more than 173,000 disabled persons were restored to productive lives as a result of assistance under this act. This represented a gain of 1.25 percent over the previous year.

The legislation of 1968 moves our concern for the disabled forward to an even greater degree. It provides for an evaluation of the program as it exists and broadens and updates the definition of rehabilitation services to include, first, follow-up services; second, services which promise to contribute to the rehabilitation of a group of individuals; third, service to families; fourth, new construction; and, fifth, new employment opportunities for the handicapped.

This legislation increases the Federal share in Federal-State programs to 80 percent, and removes the present limitation on the amount authorized to be appropriated for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Society has not forgotten those who desire to be self-supporting citizens but who need assistance to accomplish this end. This legislation is a commitment to provide such help.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill. The vocational rehabilitation program is the most successful antipoverty effort supported by our Federal Government. This year alone, nearly 175,000 disabled persons will be rehabilitated and returned to productive lives.

The economic gain to our society from this program pays for its costs many times over, but the benefit in social and humane terms is beyond calculation. Every individual who is rescued from despair and restored to a useful role in our economy represents a victory for fundamental concepts in our society—individual dignity and personal responsibility. It is easy for most of us to speak of "the dignity of work," but the handicapped person who is helped to earn a living knows more than any of us the meaning of that phrase.

We are nearing the 50th anniversary of the Federal-State cooperative effort in vocational rehabilitation, which began in 1920. It is a model of effective social

legislation and of sound Federal-State relations. Its administration in recent years under the able direction of Miss Mary Switzer has been a fine demonstration of constructive Federal action, and incidentally, a very good argument for the participation of women in the highest councils of government. We in the Congress have come to rely upon Miss Switzer for guidance in expanding and extending rehabilitation services, and to have complete confidence in her advice.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. REID] for his work in bringing this bill to the floor, and to congratulate particularly the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. STEIGER] for his hard work on this legislation. As a freshman Member of the House, he has demonstrated a capacity for legislative detail, and an intelligence and diligence that are placing a constructive imprint upon legislation of great importance to the national welfare.

I urge enactment of this bill, H.R. 16819, which will further increase the effectiveness of the vocational rehabilitation program.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STEIGER].

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 16819, a bill to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. I am pleased to be a co-sponsor of this legislation, which has emerged from the Select Subcommittee on Education, and I want to pay tribute to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS] for the outstanding leadership he has shown in helping to bring to the House today, legislation which will enhance the entire range of rehabilitation services throughout this country. Because my colleagues have aptly described the principal concepts of this bill, emphasizing its vital meaning, I will direct my remarks to specific provisions.

#### LAIRD AMENDMENT

Innovation and upgrading of the program are the prime characteristics of this legislation. The committee has attempted to incorporate into it provisions which contribute to the ability of those working in vocational rehabilitation to better serve our citizens. In this regard, this bill before us recognizes the leadership and foresight of my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], by including in it the Laird amendment. My colleague has long been cognizant of the great work being done by private agencies in the field of rehabilitation, as well as the great need to provide funds to develop facilities which assist the handicapped.

In fiscal year 1965, the first Laird amendment appeared in Public Law 88-605, and permitted for the first time Federal matching, under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, of expenditures for the establishment of rehabilitation facilities and workshops where the State funds are derived from private contributions conditioned upon use for a specified rehabilitation facility or workshop. Prior to the Laird amendment, earmarking by the contributor for use in establishment of a specific facili-

ty precluded Federal matching. This amendment provided a new source of State funds and a new means of providing Federal aid to private nonprofit facilities and workshops.

The establishment of facilities involved with the Laird amendment included expansion, remodeling, or alteration of existing buildings, and acquisition of initial equipment to adapt such buildings to rehabilitation facility or workshop purposes or to increase their effectiveness for such purposes. In the case of rehabilitation facilities, establishment also included initial staffing.

In fiscal year 1966, the Laird amendment was revised in Public Law 89-156 to set a ceiling of \$5 million on the aggregate of allocations to the States from their allotments under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for paying the Federal share of expenditures for establishment of workshops or rehabilitation facilities where State funds used for such expenditures were derived from private contributions conditioned on use for a specified workshop or facility.

In fiscal year 1967, a Laird amendment appeared in Public Law 89-787 identical to the provisions found in the 1966 appropriations act.

In fiscal year 1968, the Laird amendment was expanded to allow VRA to raise the ceiling on allocations for Laird projects from \$5 million to \$10 million. The dollar ceiling did not apply to expenditures under section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for facility establishment when the State share was derived from public funds or from private contributions which were not earmarked for a particular facility. Nor did the ceiling apply to facility establishment projects under section 3 of that act, regardless of the source used for the State share.

This year in this bill, H.R. 16819, once again the Laird amendment appears, but this time his thinking, which has become an integral part of the entire rehabilitation program, has been incorporated into the Vocational Rehabilitation Act itself, and provides that contributions of funds made by private agencies, organizations, or individuals to a State may be used to assist not only in the cost of establishment, but, for the first time, in the cost of construction, as well.

Because of the efforts of Mr. LAIRD, the entire spectrum of vocational rehabilitation has been enriched.

#### WOOD COUNTY PROJECT

Within the last four decades, the outstanding characteristic of vocational rehabilitation in the United States has been the development of new techniques and methods which have brought about more complete services for the handicapped. With the goal of making every handicapped individual a contributing and productive member of society, literally hundreds of approaches have been tried, some proving to be practical while many have been discarded. But the search goes on. Although this legislation expands the scope and responsibility of the Rehabilitation Service Administration, it is significant to note that RSA, as well as individuals and organizations working in this field throughout the United States are prepared and willing to accept the added responsibility be-

cause of the planning and experimentation that has been done. All too often, it seems that ideas are born, money appropriated, and agencies formed before problems and their solutions are adequately thought out, with the net result of wasted effort and wasted human resources. Fortunately, the stability of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service is such that, through the testing of ideas, new solutions and avenues have been and are continuously being developed, and their value proven before they are put into expanded use.

This legislation before you broadens the definition of handicapped and expands vocational rehabilitation beyond the traditional areas. For example, it allows for followup services designed to keep a rehabilitated individual on the job. Heretofore, there has been no formal provision for this service as DVR usually closed a client's case "within reasonable time after placement." The definition of handicapped has been expanded to include other individuals disadvantaged by reasons of youth or advanced age, low education attainment, ethnic or cultural factors, prison or delinquency records, or other conditions which constitute a barrier to employment. As E. B. Whitten, executive director of the National Rehabilitation Association, pointed out in testimony before our subcommittee:

The vocational rehabilitation agencies have long recognized the fact that a thorough evaluation of the nature and extent of one's disability and his potential for rehabilitation, including employment, is the necessary foundation for a sound plan for the individual's rehabilitation. This lesson has been learned by hard and sometimes costly experience. This process is just as necessary, sometimes more necessary, for those whose disabilities stem from environmental factors as it is for those whose disabilities stem principally from physical or mental impairments. Yet an analysis of existing programs aimed at the training and employment of disadvantaged people will reveal that this ingredient, as a regular agency procedure is missing in all such programs except vocational rehabilitation.

The vocational rehabilitation agency, with long and successful experience in providing comprehensive evaluation services to its clients, is the best equipped by working philosophy and experience to provide this kind of service. The agency's function should be of service. The agency's function should be expended to authorize it to make work evaluation and such work adjustment services available to the clientele of other community agencies who share responsibility for serving disadvantaged people. It is anticipated that the services will be of particular value to public welfare agencies, state employment services, community action programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and to a multitude of voluntary organizations with similar objectives, some of which are attempting to provide such services now. Many other agencies will use the services.

A report to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare pursuant to contract No. HEW-OS-67-61, from Greenleigh Associates, Inc., New York, N.Y., indicated:

Vocational rehabilitation is a special kind of program in at least two respects. First, it is essentially directed to the physically and mentally handicapped, although it shares the concern which all the training

programs have for the economically and socially disadvantaged. In fact, many of VRA's physically and mentally handicapped clients are also economically and socially disadvantaged. Vocational rehabilitation was undoubtedly assisting the "disadvantaged" long before its administrative regulations were changed in 1965 to extend eligibility to the culturally handicapped (i.e., persons whose deviant social behavior results from vocational, educational, cultural, social, environmental or other factors).

To illustrate Vocational Rehabilitation's ongoing efforts in research and the extent to which they are prepared to incorporate the new dimensions of this act into everyday practice, I would like to point to research presently being conducted in the State of Wisconsin called the Wood County project. Wood County was chosen as an experimental base because it is considered to be representative of the average county in the State of Wisconsin. It has an income level that falls within the median statewide range, it is partially urban, partially rural, and has a population characteristic of a typical county in the State—60,000.

Vocational Rehabilitation is prepared to expand its services to include individuals other than those with whom they have traditionally worked, that is individuals who have disabilities which can be medically determined. The Wood County project has, since its inception, worked with, in addition to handicapped individuals, those who are educationally and culturally deprived. Approximately 40 percent of the populations served are from categories other than those that are considered to be "medically disabled." As Commissioner Joseph Hunt, of the RSA, said in testimony before our subcommittee on March 28 of this year:

I want to stress to you our hope and expectation that this set of legislative proposals should make it possible for all handicapped people to obtain maximum vocational evaluation and work adjustment services, within the full range of vocational rehabilitation services that will enable them to function at their maximum potential. Similarly, Mr. Chairman, we are convinced that the vocational rehabilitation programs will continue to make an important contribution to the overall program of adjustment training and placement of other disadvantaged people for whom the Congress and the Nation have expressed such deep concern.

Under the brilliant leadership of Miss Switzer who is now responsible for the re-direction of many programs for disadvantaged children, youth, older people and disabled, we are finding new ways to associate the resources and the experience of the vocational rehabilitation programs with those of other programs to help rehabilitate increasingly greater numbers of disadvantaged people who need help that will produce for them new horizons of hope and attainment.

Without establishing new facilities and working in existing workshops in the county, the Wood County project has used the combination of existing facilities, a concentrated caseload for each project counselor, an extensive public information program, new training and extensive followthrough techniques to achieve a high degree of success and set an example which could become the prototype for expanded rehabilitation services in the future.

The figures presented in testimony by

Mr. Adrian Towne, Wisconsin vocational rehabilitation director, not only indicates that rehabilitation is prepared to accept the new challenges of this legislation, but may also have some answers for solving some of our other manpower problems. The tables which are included as a part of my remarks, describe the accomplishments.

First. In its first year of operation, 1965, the average number of cases served per 100,000 population in the United States was 227. The Wisconsin average was slightly higher with 278, and the Wood County project at the end of the year was 393. In 1966, while the U.S. average was 254 and the Wisconsin average 334, the Wood County average jumped to 767. In the third year, the discrepancy is still greater, as the Wood County project served 1,197 individuals, compared to the U.S. average of 287. This year they expect to serve 1,136, as compared to the estimated national average of 327.

Second. The average per capita expenditure in 1965 was 69 cents nationally and approximately the same in Wisconsin at 80 cents, while the Wood County project spent \$1.73. In 1966, the U.S. average—\$1.09—and the Wisconsin average—\$1.20—rose slightly where the Wood County average jumped to \$5.30. In 1967, the national and State averages rose to \$1.53 and \$2.08, respectively, while the Wood County cost rose to \$6.40. The project, now in its fourth year, has a plan whereby they will now begin to phase down their costs in the fourth and fifth years, and by the end of the fifth year be at approximately the same level in expenditures as the rest of the State. Consequently, the Wood County costs have dropped to \$3.12 in 1968.

Third. Possibly the most revealing figures of all are those on the average cost of rehabilitating an individual. The program is not yet finalized, but it is interesting to note that at the end of the first year, when they were engaged in extensive case finding, few clients had completed the rehabilitation programs, their figures indicate an average cost per rehabilitant with a national average of \$1,089. In other words, it cost three times as much to conduct this operation during the first year. In the second year, the Wood County average dropped to \$2,009, while the national average rose to \$1,325. In the third year, when they were in full operation, while the average cost in the United States rose to \$1,750 per case, the Wood County cost dropped to \$1,895 per case. This year, the estimated figures are that the national average will be \$1,915, while the Wood County average will be down to \$1,666.

The most significant aspect of the Wood County project is, in addition to paving the way for the incorporation of new legislative provisions in H.R. 16819, the fact that some welfare recipients have been removed from the local relief rolls. To illustrate this success, in a letter written to Congressman LAIRD recently, the welfare director of Wood County stated:

As far as the relief load in Wood County is concerned, it has been more than cut in half since the inception of the project. Just prior to the beginning of the project, the re-

lief load totalled 145 cases. On May 1, 1967, it totaled only 59 cases. I believe very much that considerable credit must be given to this project for this reduction and while I have not always been in agreement (with this program), I would be the first to admit that an expanded rehabilitation program would ultimately prove beneficial to the taxpayers.

Tables referred to are as follows:

CASES SERVED PER 100,000 POPULATION

	1965	1966	1967	1968
United States.....	227	254	287	327
Wisconsin.....	278	334	413	486
Wood County.....	393	767	1,197	1,136

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BASED ON REGULAR PROGRAM SEC. 2 CASE SERVICE EXPENDITURES AND CASE SERVICE EXPENDITURES FOR WOOD COUNTY

	1965	1966	1967	1968
United States.....	0.79	1.09	1.53	2.00
Wisconsin.....	.80	1.20	2.08	2.11
Wood County.....	1.73	5.30	6.42	6.12

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

AVERAGE COST PER REHABILITANT

	1965	1966	1967	1968
United States.....	1,089	1,325	1,750	1,915
Wisconsin.....	944	1,050	1,402	1,428
Wood County.....	3,000	2,009	895	1,666

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

CASES REHABILITATED PER 100,000 POPULATION

	1965	1966	1967	1968
United States.....	70	78	87	100
Wisconsin.....	80	111	148	171
Wood County.....	58	264	717	468

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

SMALL STATE AMENDMENT

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this legislation recognizes that special problems unique to certain States exist, and, to assist those States in their efforts to increase efficiency, expand rehabilitation operations and to extend services to a greater portion of their citizens, a base of \$1 million has been set under title II to help achieve these goals.

Through this increased funding, it is our hope that more rehabilitation facilities will be made available, training resources expanded, services to individuals in remote areas enlarged, and that their ability to obtain and retain competent personnel will be improved.

I would like to commend the illuminating testimony of the distinguished and able gentleman from Alaska [Mr. POLLOCK] for focusing the attention of the subcommittee on the situations existing in our sparsely populated States.

Congressman POLLOCK brought to the committee, on his behalf and that of the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BARING], the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. ROTH], and the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON], the unique needs that exist in each of these States and their suggestion for handling the problem embodied in the bill, H.R. 16178. I was pleased to offer the amendment

which is included in H.R. 16819, which sets a minimum of \$1 million for all States.

Had the committee not taken this action, these States would have only received Federal allotments in fiscal year 1969 as follows: Alaska, \$438,921; Nevada, \$577,883; Delaware, \$745,448; and Wyoming, \$817,883.

With the inclusion of the million-dollar base in this legislation, allocations to other States will have to be revised; however, they will be minute by comparison to the benefits to be derived by the four States involved. An example of how the other States will be affected by this change is the fact that the State of Nebraska's Federal allotment will only be reduced by \$10,000; another, South Dakota's, by only \$7,000.

#### NEW CAREERS

The committee recognizes that the development and expansion of the size and scope of rehabilitation services will require new forms and types of manpower, and will necessitate the creation and implementation of new training and utilization procedures. In addition, we are aware of the great demands presently being made upon professional rehabilitation workers, as well as the need for additional supportive personnel.

This legislation has addressed itself to both situations by inclusion of provisions whereby funds will be made available to allow agencies working with the handicapped to fill their manpower needs.

The intent is quite clear, however, that it is not our desire to merely meet agency manpower needs but to promote job development which offers new career opportunities and the promise of advancement. Grants will be allotted on the basis of the degree to which the new positions enhance an agency's capacity to improve its services and the employee's potential for upward mobility. Hopefully, in meeting this challenge, individuals will be brought into the field of rehabilitation who might never have had the thought of or the opportunity to do so, but who have the capacity to make a significant contribution. I can envision housewives, the unemployed, the handicapped themselves, and even the hard-core unemployed being mobilized and becoming a new and as yet untapped resource.

Is vocational rehabilitation ready to accept this challenge? Previously I described the outstanding research program being conducted in Wood County, Wis. However, efforts to find new avenues for evaluation, training, and placement of the handicapped, the disadvantaged, and the hard-core unemployed have by no means been limited to Wood County. National organizations such as the Association of Rehabilitation Centers, Inc., with 230-member centers located in 42 States, Puerto Rico, and Canada, have for the past 2 years conducted a pilot training program in which the experience and expertise of its member-agencies have been directed toward the development of methods and the actual training and placement of hard-core unemployed individuals to fill supportive personnel positions. Recipients of this training are recruited from the ranks of disadvantaged and are either unem-

ployed or underemployed individuals. Training is at two levels: First, patient contact aide, such as physical therapy aide, counselor aide, social work aide, recreation aide, and so forth; and, second, institutional aide such as food service worker, maintenance helper, and so forth. Training programs have ranged in length from 6 weeks to 26 weeks, and all trainees have been employed by the training facilities at the Federal minimum wage.

As you can see, vocational rehabilitation is a field which not only recognizes needs and problems, but is prepared to meet the challenge and the mandate given them through this act.

#### STATEWIDE PLANNING

This legislation has included provision for continuing statewide planning to insure that state vocational rehabilitation agencies will have the authority and flexibility to review and revise their directions and activities as needed.

Mr. Adrian Levy, chairman, public policy committee, council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation, stated in testimony before the committee:

It would be unreal to ignore the rapidity and depth of social changes occurring in our time. What is planned now for next year may very well turn out to be inadequate by that time. While we require flexibility in our approaches if we are to meet future needs, we also require factual data upon which to base changes in our approach. The "one-shot" development of a "plan" will be of little value and constant review and current plan revision is a necessity.

I would, however, encourage the States and Rehabilitation Services Administration to go beyond merely developing plans and ideas, but strive to find vehicles which will make possible the efficient implementation of the results of their planning efforts. For example: finding techniques for feeding material into the State legislative process; outline methods for sustaining the grassroots interests that might be generated during planning; consider new approaches to State agency staffing development, such as a unit combining planning, research, and community coordination; and, to develop methods and techniques for involving the educational and business communities in the final rehabilitation process to bring about a better understanding of goals, aims, and purposes. Most important, consideration should be given to the establishment of model plans and programs through the grant authority by the RSA which can be viewed and shared by other States, so that through an interchange of ideas all programs throughout the country can ultimately benefit and grow.

#### EVALUATION

In conclusion, I must make reference to the legislation which provides funds for the periodic evaluation of rehabilitation programs. In my judgment, this is a most vital area, for it is only through critical self-evaluation that strengths and weaknesses are determined and programs improved. Evaluation is necessary for Congress to appropriately carry out its oversight function, but it is as important that Vocational Rehabilita-

tion look at itself and continue to grow. This is not to imply that evaluation today is not adequately being conducted, or that the Secretary's office is not carrying out its functions; rather it is intended that the available funds be utilized on the National, State, or local levels, wherever they can best serve to bring about more understanding of the entire rehabilitation process and ultimately improve the opportunities for all served by this program to become productive members of society.

I urge the passage of this bill, H.R. 16819, by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968. This bill extends the Vocational Rehabilitation program through fiscal year 1972 and broadens the scope of services to the handicapped.

Vocational rehabilitation has been a highly successful program and certainly one that is sorely needed. Operated by the States with Federal assistance the services provided have resulted in huge increases in the lifetime earnings of rehabilitated persons. By increasing the earning power of these individuals society naturally benefits by turning dependents into productive citizens. Perhaps more important is the improvement in the individual lives that cannot be measured in terms of dollars.

H.R. 16819 contains a provision that will materially assist a small group of States in their efforts to provide proper rehabilitation services. The formula for distribution of funds under section 2(a) of the act has unfortunately not provided sufficient funding to small States. These States have not been able to establish a proper program of rehabilitation services. This is corrected in the committee bill by the establishment of a \$1 million minimum allocation under section 2(a). This minimum will allow these small States to build the type of program intended by Congress. It is a welcome addition to the law for my own State of Alaska and those other States whose allocations fall below the proper level.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly endorse H.R. 16819 and urge its overwhelming passage.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, the passage of H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968, will mean much to this splendid cause in all of our States, but particularly to those States affected directly by the language of a bill I have cosponsored to increase certain minimum payments.

Introduced by my respected colleague, the Congressman from Alaska [Mr. POLLOCK], the bill was incorporated into the measure the House will pass today.

The bill before us establishes a one million dollar minimum allocation under section 2(a) which means that the voca-

tional rehabilitation program in Wyoming would receive that amount in fiscal 1969, rather than the lesser amount of some \$694,000 which was our allocation for fiscal 1968.

This language is recognition of the fact that all States, regardless of their populations have certain minimum charges associated with the creation and administration of an effective vocational rehabilitation program. These costs are no less substantial for Wyoming, Alaska, Delaware, or Nevada, than for California or New York.

I commend the Education and Labor Committee for incorporating this language into H.R. 16819, and my colleague, the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. POLLOCK], for drafting the bill which is the basis for this amendment.

Our smaller States and their people in need of vocational rehabilitation assistance have been well served by this action.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968 which were reported unanimously by the House Education and Labor Committee, I am very pleased to recommend this bill to the House.

I am sure that most Members are fully aware of the excellent work which has been carried out for so many years by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration—recently renamed the "Rehabilitation Services Administration"—under the leadership and direction of Miss Mary E. Switzer. This agency is now being directed by Mr. Joseph Hunt, a man long devoted to the work of rehabilitation. This arm of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has set an example which all Government agencies should try to achieve. The Rehabilitation Services Administration has made its mission one of giving handicapped men and women the necessary tools by which they can take a more useful place in life.

This Federal-State program has proven itself over and over again to be the best example of what can be accomplished when a program is developed and directed properly. The Rehabilitation Services Administration is constantly striving to give men and women the means of acquiring self-respect and thereby add dignity to their lives.

This past year, over 173,000 men and women were rehabilitated. Today these people are in the mainstream of life. They are working in every part of the country, in practically every type of occupation that is found in today's labor force. More than this, however, the rehabilitation program has proven that opportunity and fulfillment can be made real for large numbers of people who face very serious problems. By July 1 of this year, the Rehabilitation Services Administration expects to announce the rehabilitation of over 200,000 persons in fiscal year 1968. This is indeed a great accomplishment.

I would like to address myself to several provisions of this bill before you today. H.R. 16819 extends through fiscal year 1972 the appropriation authorization for the rehabilitation program.

This provision allows rehabilitation agencies to continue their operations in an orderly fashion. Many of the provisions for the rehabilitation program are due to expire June 30 of this year. H.R. 16819 also extends the authority for grants for rehabilitation facilities as redefined to include centers, workshops, and other facilities. It extends the authority for innovative projects with special provision for a redistribution of funds in order to make maximum use of the funds appropriated for this modest program. In addition, it extends the authority for grants for special projects, including research and training. Extension of this grant authority will give recognition to the accomplishment of the program.

An amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act contained in H.R. 16819 which is of special interest and delight to me deals with the trust territories which I feel have been neglected for so long. H.R. 16819 extends a specific program under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to American Samoa and the trust territories. This will allow research to be made and techniques developed to meet the needs of these people. Facilities may be constructed in the trust territories and personnel may be trained to serve the people. This is a much needed amendment. I trust that it will demonstrate what can be done for the people of the trust territories, and encourage other programs to follow into that area.

Special words of commendation must be noted for the excellent leadership that this measure has been given by the chairman of this Subcommittee on Education, the Honorable DOMINICK DANIELS. I know that the entire Committee on Education joins me in expressing our deepest and highest esteem to him for his efforts to bring this new and improved program to the House for our consideration today.

I encourage Congress to act favorably on this bill for I know that each member of this body is committed to improving the lives of the Nation's disabled.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, we have before us today a bill that would continue and increase this Nation's commitment to vocational rehabilitation—surely one of the most worthy endeavors of the Federal Government. I am pleased to stand in support of H.R. 16819. In so doing I wish to commend the very able leadership provided on this legislation by the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, Congressman DOMINICK DANIELS. As it is widely known, Congressman DANIELS is one of the principal architects of this Nation's outstanding rehabilitation program, and it is through his continued creative overview that this program has shown a capacity to adjust to the rehabilitation needs of the people.

There are several major provisions of H.R. 16819 that are of special interest to me. First, there is a provision increasing and extending the authorization of funds for the vocational rehabilitation program. Mr. Speaker, disability presents a formidable problem in our society today. In our hearings on this bill, the very capable and distinguished Mary E. Swit-

zer, Administrator of the newly organized Social and Rehabilitation Service and also the capable and devoted servant of the handicapped, Joseph Hunt, Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, stated the problem very clearly for us. They pointed out that we still have close to 4 million disabled people who need vocational rehabilitation services if they are to become employable. About 500,000 new cases are added each year to this number. Against this need, the Federal-State program rehabilitated 173,000 disabled people into useful work last year. Thus we can see that the challenge before us is great if we are to reach and restore those who need help.

The challenge, Mr. Speaker, is to close a gap between the 173,000 rehabilitated and the 500,000 requiring rehabilitation. This legislation will make strides in that direction.

Since the vocational rehabilitation program began under President Woodrow Wilson in 1920, more than 2 million handicapped individuals have received services and have been rehabilitated to activity and useful work. It is estimated that every Federal dollar invested in rehabilitation yields a return of \$5 in income taxes paid by persons rehabilitated.

Second, H.R. 16819 would provide for the use of section 2 funds for new construction purposes. The need for facilities is great and must be met if we ever expect to provide the services needed to the great number of handicapped individuals. With this need in mind, however, we place a limitation of 10 percent of the State's allotment which can be used for construction purposes and require that the level of services now provided will not be diminished.

Third, Mr. Speaker, I am most impressed by the provision of this bill which requires the State to continue in its statewide planning program designed to provide services needed for handicapped people. In 1965, we approved a special 3-year statewide planning authority. These grants have given the citizens of the States the opportunity to plan the steps that must be taken within both governmental and voluntary agency programs in order to have comprehensive rehabilitation services available to all handicapped individuals by 1975. Every State agency is encouraged by this new amendment in the bill to incorporate this plan as a vital part of its ongoing program. Many agencies have already programmed for such planning personnel. However, emphasis on continuous availability and assessment is imperative if all States are to make the ever changing needs of the handicapped citizen. This is not a request for any special funding but would be a program area that would be supported under the regular grant program.

Mr. Speaker, the vocational rehabilitation program has come a long way since its beginning in 1920 to help the disabled of the country to achieve as Mary E. Switzer so appropriately phrases it, "the dignity that comes from work, and the self-respect that comes from personal independence." Likewise, the Subcommittee on Education under the lead-

ership of the gentleman from New Jersey has come a long way to keep the rehabilitation effort attuned to the needs of the people of this society.

I urge passage of H.R. 16819.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to express my unqualified support of H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

Since 1920, when Congress passed the first Vocational Rehabilitation Act, more than 2 million handicapped people have been rehabilitated for jobs under this public program.

Rehabilitation of the disabled—those either physically or mentally handicapped—is carried out through a large variety of public and voluntary programs, but the national point of focus for the public program is the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. I believe that with the support and encouragement of the House Education and Labor Committee—and the subcommittee chaired by the Honorable DOMINICK DANIELS in particular—they have done an outstanding job in carrying out the purposes of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, but the increasing demand for services for the handicapped makes it imperative that we broaden and expand this program—and extend some provisions in the existing program—to permit the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and the States to meet this growing demand.

This program reaches the most disadvantaged of our people. We not only need to give these individuals the dignity that comes from work, and the self-respect that comes from personal independence, but we need them in our labor force.

It is particularly heartening to me that we in this country no longer accept the idea that a serious physical handicap means a life of dependence and uselessness. A few years ago, the great majority of individuals with severe physical handicaps were condemned to lives of dependence.

Today, through an inspired combination of education, health services and care, job training, and sheer human devotion, hundreds of thousands of such lives are being rebuilt—making it possible for these individuals to become productive members of our society.

This program is of particular importance to our veterans, whose service to their country has left them with physical handicaps. Increased program growth in vocational rehabilitation, and increased demand for its services, has always followed a major war or conflict. We must not fail in our obligation to our returning servicemen, who are in need of such rehabilitation services to prepare them for return to civilian lives.

Nor can we fail to meet the needs of our children—and our adults—who are mentally retarded. Many of our children today are being educated and prepared to live useful lives in the various programs under existing legislation.

But much remains to be done, and it is my belief that the bill we are considering today will provide another significant step forward in advancing the cause of our Nation's disabled people.

I am proud to note that my State of Montana has been among the forefront of those States who have made substantial progress in expanding and improving vocational rehabilitation programs for their citizens.

In the past several years, Montana has steadily increased the State's commitment in matching funds for vocational rehabilitation programs, and will continue to do so through the life of this legislation, so that by 1972 we will have doubled the State's matching funds—25 percent—which will in turn double the Federal commitment—75 percent.

Under section 3 of the act, which provides for grants to the States for developing new and innovative methods of training the handicapped—particularly the severely disabled—Montana is one of only five States who have used its full allotment for this purpose for the past 4 fiscal years. This program—a 5-year program to encourage the States to update and find new and improved methods of training for the handicapped—provides 90 percent Federal matching grants for the first 3 years and 75 percent for the additional two.

Also of importance in this legislation is the provision that beginning in 1970, the States will receive \$4 in Federal money for every State dollar, rather than the present \$3 for every State dollar. This will be of great importance in helping Montana and other States to continue to expand their vocational rehabilitation programs to meet the ever-increasing demand for such services.

To me, one of the compelling reasons for supporting this program is the increase in the earnings of those people rehabilitated, which in turn not only benefits the individual but all of us. As an example of this, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the following portion of a summary of the VRA exploratory cost-benefits analysis, which the Department completed last year:

**SUMMARY OF THE VRA EXPLORATORY COST-BENEFITS ANALYSIS**

One of the most impressive ways in which VR services benefit disabled persons is in the increase in earnings of these persons. A recent VRA study estimated this increase over the working lifetimes of 200,000 persons whose cases were closed during FY 1966 by State VR agencies. It was found that every dollar expended on these 200,000 disabled persons will produce a lifetime increase in earnings and value of work activity of \$35. This is exclusive of other economic benefits of VR services such as reduction in public assistance payments and in cost of support in tax-supported public institutions. Indirect and intangible benefits were mentioned in the study but no effort was made to assign dollar value to them. Thus, only a single economic benefit was the focal point of the study—increased earnings.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that all of my colleagues will join me in giving wholehearted support to this legislation, not only today but in the future. It is a program that I believe ultimately benefits us all.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I most earnestly hope the House will speedily and overwhelmingly approve this measure before us, H.R. 16819, which is designed to strengthen the existing pro-

grams operating under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and expand the scope of rehabilitation services within the communities and States.

In essence, vocational rehabilitation is a combination of services provided to a physically or mentally disabled person in order to prepare him for employment and productive useful living.

Since the inception of our Federal-State program of vocational rehabilitation, over 2 million handicapped persons have been guided and helped to a point of productive activity. Our most recent statistics show that in the fiscal year of 1967, over 170,000 disabled Americans were restored to more productive living.

This whole program is certainly a worthwhile national endeavor, and the bill before us is designed to strengthen the present Federal-State programs and authorize three major additions which would set up special programs to let the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare make contracts with business, industry, and commerce to place handicapped persons in competitive employment; provide new career opportunities for the handicapped; and provide work adjustment services to disabled as well as handicapped people.

In brief, Mr. Speaker, this measure is a realistic effort, founded on past, valued experience, to marshal all the resources of Federal and State governments, in cooperation with business, industry, and commerce, to help handicapped Americans to achieve productive living and fully participate in the personal, social, and economic activities of their community. There is no question about the need for these programs; there is no question that the programs have been unusually effective in their operation; and there is no question that the results prove that the program has been a sound investment for the country. Therefore, I again urge that this bill be adopted without extended delay.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act which are before us today. This year marks the 48th anniversary of the original Vocational Rehabilitation Act. That original act has been amended and improved many times, so that as a result, over 2 million handicapped Americans have been rehabilitated over the life of the program. In recent years, the scope of the program has been expanded to more nearly meet the tremendous need. In fiscal year 1967, over 173,000 disabled persons were assisted. In the current fiscal year, it is expected that over 200,000 handicapped persons will be rehabilitated.

Although the act has been successful, much remains to be done. The number of disabled without help is shocking. Among all Americans, the cost for parents of training and educating their mentally or physically retarded children is staggering. It is a burden that cannot be borne by single families. For that reason, I have introduced legislation which has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee which provides a tax credit for the parents of physically or mentally retarded children up to \$600 for the costs incurred in providing for spe-



cial education and training. However, without the programs provided for by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, private attempts at training and education would be totally inadequate.

Improved rehabilitation programs will mean improved service to the handicapped, and more Americans restored to a productive life in a dynamic economy which needs their contribution.

The heart of the amendments before us lies in section 2(a), which authorizes a 2-year extension of appropriations for grants to the States for vocational rehabilitation services. At the present time the Federal Government bears 75 percent of the cost of these programs, but an amendment we are considering today increases the Federal share to 80 percent. In light of the heavy tax burden of the States, it is only proper that we should do this. But the States should remember that because of increased expenditures on the Federal level, the actual amount of money that the State should be prepared to contribute will increase.

Under this legislation, with the 80 percent-20 percent matching formula, Ohio would receive, in the fiscal year 1971 appropriations, a Federal grant of \$16,355,848, toward which the State would have to make available as its participating share, \$4,088,962. For fiscal year 1972, the Federal grant would be increased to \$18,809,224, while the State's matching participation would be \$4,702,306.

It is extremely important that Ohio and all of the States be prepared to meet their participating share under the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968. Preparations for this participation must be made now in order to make full use of the Federal grants available under these amendments of 1968. With the States and Federal Government working together, vocational training could be extended to mentally retarded persons who are capable of training for useful employment. This is extremely important to the mentally retarded who can be made useful and productive members of our society.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the bill before us as another step toward adequate care for the handicapped—care which restores the handicapped to a useful role in our society.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of H.R. 16819, the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

The purpose of this legislation is to extend certain provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and to make certain improvements in the services provided for the rehabilitation of handicapped and other disadvantaged individuals.

I am particularly pleased that in extending the authority and authorization until 1972 for section 2 funds, that the Committee on Education and Labor recommended that the minimum allotments of \$1 million be provided to the States and that these grants can be used in the future for construction of rehabilitation facilities and workshops, as well as for expansion or alteration of existing buildings.

This bill will also provide for reallocot-

ment of funds to States for innovation of vocational rehabilitation services; provide for projects with industry to train handicapped individuals for gainful employment; provide grants for manpower programs to agencies serving handicapped individuals; and provide grants for new career opportunities for handicapped individuals.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD, and further, Mr. Speaker, that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the pending legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD charts which will show the authorizations and appropriations under the Rehabilitation Act for the years 1967, 1968, and 1969, and also the proposed authorizations for the years 1970, 1971 and 1972.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The chart referred to follows:

#### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT, AS AMENDED—AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

Section	Title	1967		1968		1969	
		Authori- zation	Appro- priation	Authori- zation	Appro- priation	Authori- zation	Appro- priation
2	Basic support.....	350,000	236,000	400,000	287,000	500,000	345,900
3	Innovation.....	7,000	3,000	9,000	3,200	3,200	3,200
4	Special projects.....	104,000	67,974	117,000	68,412	80,000	75,306
	Expansion.....		6,310		7,500		11,000
	Statewide planning.....		3,250				
	Research.....		21,139		21,299		23,971
	Training.....		28,700		29,388		29,310
	Centers.....		8,575		10,225		11,025
	Domestic support.....						
	Citizens advisory group.....						
12	Construction.....	7,000	4,500	9,000	3,850	10,000	1,890
13	Workshop improvement.....	9,000	6,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Improvement.....		4,000		4,000		4,000
	Training services.....		2,000		6,000		6,000
16	Correctional rehabilitation.....	800	800	800	800	(1)	(1)
17	National center for deaf-blind youths and adults.....					(3)	600
18	Services for migratory agricultural workers.....					(2)	3,500
	Authorizations and appropriations of existing vocational rehabilitation.....	477,800	318,274	549,800	373,262	603,200	440,396
15	Vocational evaluation and work adjustment.....					\$ 50,000	
						653,200	
						\$ 500,000	
	Total.....					\$ 153,200	

<sup>1</sup> Legislation expires in 1968.

<sup>2</sup> No specific amount listed in the authorization.

<sup>3</sup> Proposed authorization in H.R. 16819 for new program.

<sup>4</sup> Authorized by Public Law 90-99.

<sup>5</sup> New authorizations per H.R. 16819.

#### PROPOSED AUTHORIZATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

Section	Title	1970	1971	1972
2	Basic support.....	600,000	700,000	800,000
3	Innovation.....	6,000	10,000	15,000
4	Special projects.....	115,000	140,000	165,000
12	Construction.....	20,000	30,000	40,000
13	Workshop improvement.....	20,000	30,000	40,000
	Total.....	761,000	910,000	1,060,000
15	Vocational evaluation and work adjustment.....	\$ 75,000	\$ 100,000	
		836,000	\$ 1,010,000	\$ 1,060,000
			\$ 600,000	
	Total.....	\$ 236,000		

<sup>1</sup> Proposed authorization in H.R. 16819 for new program.

<sup>2</sup> New authorizations per H.R. 16819.

<sup>3</sup> Authorized by Public Law 90-99.

Total authorization fiscal years 1969-72, \$2,459,200,000.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS] that the

House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 16819, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that

a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 335, nays 0, not voting 98, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—335

Abbitt	Ellberg	Latta
Abernethy	Erlenborn	Leggett
Adams	Eshleman	Lennon
Addabbo	Evans, Colo.	Lipscomb
Albert	Everett	Lloyd
Anderson, III.	Evins, Tenn.	Long, La.
Anderson, Tenn.	Fallon	Long, Md.
Andrews	Fascell	McCarthy
N. Dak.	Findley	McClary
Annunzio	Flood	McClure
Arends	Flynt	McCulloch
Ashbrook	Foley	McDade
Aspinall	Ford, Gerald R.	McDonald,
Baring	Ford,	Mich.
Bates	William D.	McEwen
Battin	Fountain	McFall
Belcher	Fraser	MacGregor
Bell	Friedel	Machen
Bennett	Fulton, Pa.	Mahon
Berry	Fulton, Tenn.	Mailliard
Betts	Fuqua	Marsh
Biester	Gallianakis	May
Bingham	Gallagher	Mayne
Blackburn	Garmatz	Meeds
Blanton	Gathings	Meskill
Blatnik	Gettys	Michel
Boggs	Gialmo	Miller, Ohio
Boland	Gilbert	Mills
Bolton	Gonzalez	Minish
Bow	Goodling	Mink
Brademas	Gray	Mize
Brinkley	Griffin	Monagan
Brooks	Gross	Montgomery
Broomfield	Grover	Moorhead
Brotzman	Gubser	Morgan
Brown, Mich.	Gude	Morris, N. Mex.
Broyhill, N.C.	Hall	Morse, Mass.
Broyhill, Va.	Halpern	Mosher
Buchanan	Hamilton	Moss
Burke, Mass.	Hammer-	Murphy, Ill.
Burleson	schmidt	Murphy, N.Y.
Burton, Calif.	Hanley	Myers
Burton, Utah	Hanna	Natcher
Bush	Hansen, Wash.	Nedzi
Button	Harrison	Nix
Byrne, Pa.	Harsha	O'Hara, Ill.
Byrnes, Wis.	Harvey	O'Neal, Ga.
Cabell	Hathaway	O'Neill, Mass.
Cahill	Hawkins	Ottinger
Carter	Hays	Passman
Cederberg	Hébert	Patman
Chamberlain	Hechler, W. Va.	Patten
Clancy	Heckler, Mass.	Pelly
Clark	Helstoski	Perkins
Clausen,	Henderson	Pettis
Don H.	Herlong	Philbin
Clawson, Del	Hicks	Pickle
Cleveland	Hollifield	Pike
Cohelan	Horton	Poage
Colmer	Hosmer	Poff
Conable	Howard	Pool
Conte	Hungate	Price, Ill
Corbett	Hunt	Price, Tex.
Cowger	Hutchinson	Pryor
Cramer	Ichord	Pucinski
Culver	Irwin	Purcell
Curtis	Jarman	Quie
Daddario	Joelson	Quillen
Daniels	Johnson, Calif.	Railsback
Davis, Wis.	Johnson, Pa.	Randall
de la Garza	Jonas	Rarick
Delaney	Jones, N.C.	Rees
Denney	Karth	Reid, Ill.
Dent	Kastenmeier	Reid, N.Y.
Devine	Kee	Reifel
Dickinson	Keith	Reinecke
Dole	King, Calif.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Donohue	King, N.Y.	Rhodes, Pa.
Dorn	Kleppe	Riegle
Dow	Kluczyński	Roberts
Downing	Kupferman	Robison
Dulski	Kyl	Rodino
Duncan	Kyros	Rogers, Colo.
Dwyer	Laird	Ronan
Edmondson	Landrums	Rooney, N.Y.
	Langen	Rooney, Pa.

Rosenthal	Snyder	Waldie
Rostenkowski	Stafford	Walker
Roth	Staggers	Wampler
Roybal	Stanton	Watkins
St. Onge	Steed	Watson
Ruppe	Steiger, Ariz.	Watts
Ryan	Steiger, Wis.	Whalen
St Germain	Stratton	Whalley
Sandman	Stuckey	White
Satterfield	Sullivan	Whitener
Saylor	Taft	Whitten
Schadeberg	Talcott	Widnall
Scherle	Taylor	Wiggins
Scheuer	Teague, Calif.	Williams, Pa.
Schneebell	Teague, Tex.	Wilson, Bob
Schweiker	Tenzer	Wilson,
Schwengel	Thompson, Ga.	Charles H.
Scott	Thompson, N.J.	Winn
Shibley	Thomson, Wis.	Wolf
Shriver	Tieman	Wright
Sikes	Tuck	Wylder
Sisk	Udall	Wyle
Sisk	Ullman	Wyman
Skubitz	Utt	Yates
Smith, Calif.	Van Deerlin	Young
Smith, Iowa	Vander Jagt	Zablocki
Smith, N.Y.	Vanik	Zion
Smith, Okla.	Waggonner	Zwach

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—98

Adair	Farbstein	Madden
Andrews, Ala.	Feighan	Martin
Ashley	Fino	Mathias, Calif.
Ashmore	Fisher	Mathias, Md.
Ayres	Frelinghuysen	Matsunaga
Barrett	Gardner	Miller, Calif.
Bevill	Gibbons	Minshall
Bolling	Goodell	Moore
Brasco	Green, Ore.	Morton
Bray	Green, Pa.	Nelsen
Brock	Griffiths	Nichols
Brown, Calif.	Gurney	O'Hara, Mich.
Brown, Ohio	Hagan	O'Konski
Burke, Fla.	Haley	Olsen
Carey	Halleck	Pepper
Casey	Hansen, Idaho	Pirnie
Celler	Hardy	Podell
Collier	Holland	Pollock
Conyers	Hull	Resnick
Corman	Jacobs	Reuss
Cunningham	Jones, Ala.	Rivers
Davis, Ga.	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Fla.
Dawson	Karsten	Roudebush
Dellenback	Kazen	Roush
Derwinski	Kelly	Selden
Diggs	Kirwan	Slack
Dingell	Kornegay	Springer
Dowdy	Kuykendall	Stephens
Eckhardt	Lukens	Stubblefield
Edwards, Ala.	McCloskey	Tunney
Edwards, Calif.	McMillan	Vigorito
Edwards, La.	Macdonald,	Willis
Esch	Mass.	Wyatt

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Bevill.
Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Dellenback.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bray.
Mr. Brasco with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Der-
winski.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Podell with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Holland with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Kuykendall.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr.
Burke of Florida.
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Lukens.
Mr. Corman with Mr. McCloskey.
Mr. Rogers of Florida with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Martin.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Fisher with Mr. Mathias of California.

Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Nelsen.
Mr. Gibbons with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Olsen with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Selden with Mr. Moore.
Mr. Hull with Mr. Pollock.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Reuss with Mr. Springer.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Wyatt.
Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Hardy.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. Casey with Mr. Jacobs.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Karsten.
Mr. Dawson with Mrs. Green of Oregon.
Mr. Kazen with Mr. Pepper.
Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. O'Hara of Michigan with Mr. Slack.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Eckhardt.
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Roush.
Mr. Haley with Mr. Vigorito.
Mr. Kornegay with Mr. McMillan.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING PER DIEM ALLOWANCE FOR MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 10897) to amend section 404 (d) of title 37, United States Code, by increasing the maximum rates of per diem allowance and reimbursement authorized, under certain circumstances, to meet the actual expenses of travel.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 10897

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking out "\$16" and "\$30", respectively, and inserting in place thereof "\$20" and "\$35".*

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY of New York). Is a second demanded?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 10897 is a companion bill to H.R. 13738 which increases the maximum per diem rates for civilian employees of the Government. As you know, that bill passed the House on April 23 by a vote of 289 to 65.

The bill before us would increase the maximum per diem allowance for travel within the contiguous 48 States and the District of Columbia for members of the uniformed services from \$16 to \$20 and would increase the maximum allowance for reimbursement on an actual expenses basis for such travel from \$30 to \$35 per day.

The increase is supported by a study conducted by the Bureau of the Budget of travel experiences covering personnel of 18 Federal agencies including the Department of Defense.

The Department of Defense recom-

mended enactment of the bill. The bill was unanimously reported by the Armed Services Committee.

I ask the House to approve this legislation to equalize per diem rates for military and civilian employees of the Government.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on the 23d of last month, as the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on Armed Services has just stated, this House approved, by a substantial vote, an increase in the per diem allowance in reimbursements authorized to meet actual expenses for official travel performed by a civilian employee of the Government. This was in the executive branch.

The Bureau of the Budget study, cited during consideration of that legislation, and which was just referred to by my colleague from Illinois [Mr. PRICE], also applies to the Department of Defense, and the men in the uniformed services of our country. What is fair for one group of Government employees should apply to all. Our servicemen should not be treated differently, or receive lesser benefits than those not in the service.

I am one of the first Members of this body to recognize the deplorable fiscal position our Government is now in, and rapidly getting worse. However, I cannot in good conscience ask our military personnel to make further sacrifices if their civilian counterparts are not denied the benefits recently incorporated in H.R. 13738.

Mr. Speaker, therefore, I support the bill under consideration, H.R. 10897, and ask for its favorable consideration by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 10897.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BILL TO SAVE INVALUABLE NATURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to grant authority to State legislatures to establish local highway review commissions for the purpose of assessing the effect of proposed Federal-aid highways upon parklands, historic sites, wildlife sanctuaries, and the like. My bill would require the prior approval of a commission in any case where a proposed highway system would pass through or is contiguous with an area over which it has jurisdiction. Disapproval by a commission may be overruled only by the Secretary of the Interior.

I have spoken a number of times on

this floor in support of conservation measures and have expressed my concern over the shocking disregard for our scenery, wildlife, natural resources, and historic communities and landmarks that has been shown in the past by some corporations, government agencies, and roadbuilders.

Once a forest or a preserve is destroyed or desecrated by a highway it is ruined forever. As the New York Times has observed, certain parts of our country might be aptly described as "wall-to-wall concrete." As our civilization spreads out further from the urban centers of our Nation, less and less area remains wild and unspoiled.

The bill I am proposing today would permit State legislatures, in their discretion, to create an administrative unit to review proposed highway routes. This review would be in addition to that presently required under the Federal Highway Act to be conducted by State highway commissions.

My bill prescribes that a State commission shall be staffed entirely by persons with recognized expertise in the areas of conservation of natural resources and wildlife and preservation of historic sites, communities, and landmarks.

Approval of a proposed highway may only be granted or denied after provision has been made for appropriate public hearings.

The bill leaves the precise jurisdictional base for each commission up to the State legislature in that it may cover a single county or a group of counties. In some instances, it may be the judgment of the legislature that a single State commission is sufficient.

While I certainly recognize the need for an adequate and effective highway program, this bill is an attempt to create a decisionmaking authority which would balance the interests of the conservationists against those of the roadbuilders. If we are to take significant steps to save from destruction what remains of our invaluable natural and historical resources, I urge Members to give this bill careful consideration.

#### SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND HUMANITARIAN TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, the miraculous work of the medical profession in bringing the dread disease of tuberculosis into almost complete control is a praiseworthy subject in itself. But, in north Louisiana there is a plan underway that effectively couples this miraculous work with the medical profession's effort to bring that same kind of understanding and treatment to still another disease, alcoholism. This combination is worthy of comment.

Alcoholism is unquestionably one of

the most serious health problems facing the Nation today. It may even be the No. 1 problem, just as tuberculosis was once high up on that list. The story of what has been done and what is planned for the future in the struggle against alcoholism is inspiringly told in a series of two editorials which recently appeared in the Shreveport Times. I hope every Member will take a few minutes today and read these two items, to the end that we, ourselves, can do an even better job in the future in assisting efforts such as this. The two editorials follow:

#### NEED TREATMENT CENTER HERE: ALCOHOLISM NOW RATED ABOVE CANCER AS NATIONAL HEALTH PROBLEM

The Caddo-Bossier Council on Alcoholism (a United Fund member) and other groups are trying to get the state to convert an unused building on the Pines Sanatorium grounds into a North Louisiana treatment center for alcoholism, now rated above cancer as a national health problem. The need is obvious and urgent. Yet some who should be pushing the plan the hardest seem to drag their feet. The final decision is up to the Legislature.

Alcoholism is recognized in federal law and in numerous federal and state court rulings as a disease, incurable medically as of now, but from which there can be recovery and a return to complete functioning as a member of society.

The Council estimates that there are 38,000 victims of alcoholism in North Louisiana, including 16,000 in the local area. Fifteen per cent of the latter are women. The total includes Protestant Ministers, Catholic Priests, members of bench and bar, physicians and surgeons, fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, rich and poor, members of every profession or vocation—many of them now non-drinkers but still afflicted with the disease of alcoholism because of the certainty of a vicious return of it if they do so much as take a drink.

Yet there is no State facility in North Louisiana for treatment of alcoholics, although there are a number in South Louisiana. The federal government spends \$3 billion a year on public health, including \$609 million a year on research into mental health, heart diseases (rated as the two top national health problems) and cancer, rated No. 4, but it spends little or nothing on alcoholism, which is rated as No. 3.

Some 33 per cent of all Shreveport police arrests are for offenses involving use of alcohol—a costly police function, indeed. National figures show 95 per cent of all alcohol arrest cases are of persons afflicted with alcoholism as a disease.

*(Weekend intoxication or steady drinking do not necessarily make a person an alcoholic in the sense of sickness. An alcoholic is one whose physiological makeup is such that alcohol completely destroys his will power. It can bring death, insanity and various other diseases. Even if the alcoholic has abstained for 10 or 20 years, he or she cannot take a mere drink or two without losing self control through reactivation of the dormant sickness.)*

Alcoholism costs local industry \$3,000,000 a year because of 4,000 alcoholics in the 117,000 work force. The national cost is \$2 billion a year. The Times presents below the first of two editorials on alcoholism, current court rulings on it, and the need for action against it. The data used has been gathered periodically for over a year. For assistance, we are deeply indebted to attorneys in Texas, Louisiana and Washington, D.C.; to the Caddo-Bossier Council; to dozens of local alcoholics—drinking and non-drinking, including those of wealth and high social position as well as those of the skid row type;

and above all to Alcoholics Anonymous, a fellowship that, locally and nationwide, has returned literally thousands of drunks, some from insane asylums, to respected places in society.

TERMED A DISEASE IN THE YEAR 1804

Alcoholism last year was moved into third place—above cancer—by the American Medical Association (AMA) in its list of the nation's most important health problems. Mental health comes first, heart diseases second, cancer fourth.

The AMA also long ago designated alcoholism as a sickness—a disease, and not merely a matter of character or will power, for the first thing that alcoholism does is destroy all will power. The World Health Organization gives it the same designation. So does the National Council on Alcoholism.

The federal Congress in 1947—21 years ago—proclaimed alcoholism to be a sickness in a federal law passed affecting arrests for drunkenness in the District of Columbia. Congressman Edward Hébert of Orleans Parish was a leader in gaining passage of this law. The AMA gave it full support. A treatise written by a Doctor Trotter in 1804 is cited in current federal court decisions holding alcoholism a disease. Senator Jacob Javits of New York is seeking new congressional action against the disease.

The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and District of Columbia federal Circuit Court of Appeals—courts which are outranked only by the U.S. Supreme Court—all have in one way or another proclaimed or accepted alcoholism as a sickness and held that its victims cannot be criminally punished for acts caused by it.

A federal District Court in New York State held last September that alcoholism is a disability and qualified for disability insurance benefits under the Social Security Act.

All of the court decisions referred to above, and literally scores of others, have come in very recent years, mostly in 1966-67.

In addition, federal court decisions hold that drinking by an alcoholic is not voluntary, but an involuntary symptom of the disease over which the alcoholic has no control.

Thus, these decisions hold that an alcoholic is not responsible for his drinking or for acts resulting from it; that he can be committed to a treatment center by a court—in the manner of a narcotics addict or a mentally deranged person—but he cannot be punished for a crime resulting from his alcoholism. The decisions apply only to the geographical areas covered by jurisdiction of the court concerned.

The U.S. Supreme Court now has before it a case for hearing, probably next fall, that may bring a landmark ruling on alcoholism comparable to its landmark *Robinson* ruling on narcotics addicts, thus upholding the numerous lower federal court alcoholism rulings.

If the Supreme Court does apply *Robinson* to alcoholism, all courts will have to make the same application and treatment centers will be needed throughout the nation.

The two most noted federal Circuit Court of Appeals rulings on alcoholism are those known as *Easter* and *Driver*.

In *Easter* in 1966, the District of Columbia federal Circuit Court of Appeals held *unanimously* that by common law definition conduct cannot be criminal unless it is voluntary and that an alcoholic's act, under influence of his sickness, is not voluntary and is not committed with knowledge of what is being done.

In *Driver*, in 1966, the federal Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals concurred in the *Easter* decision but carried it on to a ruling that criminal punishment for an act caused by sickness, including alcoholism, would violate provisions of the Eighth Amendment to the federal Constitution against cruel and inhuman punishment, and the Fourteenth

Amendment provision for equal protection of the laws for all citizens.

In 1869 the New Hampshire Supreme Court, in *Pike vs. State*, a murder case, held that if the defendant could prove that alcoholism was a disease and that the murder was the result of his alcoholism, he could not be held criminally responsible.

The case now before the U.S. Supreme Court is sponsored in part by the American Medical Association, the American Civil Liberties Union and other groups. It is the case of *Leroy Powell vs. the State of Texas*, on appeal from the Travis County (Texas) Court No. 1.

Many legal experts who have been involved in various federal Appeals Court cases on alcoholism believe that in the Powell case the Supreme Court will follow its ruling in *Robinson*, in which the Supreme Court said (370 US at 666):

"It is unlikely that any State at this moment in history would attempt to make it a criminal offense for a person to be mentally ill, or a leper, or to be afflicted with a venereal disease. A State might determine that the general health and welfare require that the victims of these and other human afflictions be dealt with by compulsory treatment, involving quarantine, confinement, or sequestration. But, in the light of contemporary human knowledge, a law which made a criminal offense of such a disease would doubtless be universally thought to be an infliction of cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. See *Francis V. Resweber*, 329 U.S. 459."

None of the above means that a person who is drunk in public, or a drunk who violates a criminal law, cannot be removed from the streets by the police. It does not mean that a spree or weekend or convention drinker—or drunk—necessarily is an alcoholic afflicted with the sickness of alcoholism. But final Supreme Court designation of alcoholism as a sickness would mean that where an arrested alcoholic is brought before a judge, the constitutional and common law provisions against cruel and inhuman punishment, and concerning criminal action without knowledge by the perpetrator because of disease, would apply.

Alcoholism, as of now, is incurable. There can be recovery from it in the sense of lasting—lifetime—sobriety. But the moment an alcoholic starts to drink again, he is gone. There are many cases of persons who have remained sober for 5, 10 or 20 years and thus become convinced that they could drink "socially" or "as a gentleman" (or "as a lady") only to find that once they took a few gulps the disease had seized them again in all of its virtually unbreakable horror and strength.

Yet there has been nationwide abdication by the public, by government at all levels, and by health organizations and agencies of their responsibility to face and fight alcoholism as a disease in the same manner that tuberculosis and polio were conquered, and mental health, heart ailments and cancer now are being attacked. All have national drives for funds as well as hundreds of millions of federal tax money for research. All are accepted as diseases having certain destructive effects on the community and on humanity.

Alcoholism largely is ignored.

Certainly the local effort to create an alcoholic treatment center here for all of North Louisiana should succeed.

The Confederate Memorial Board has offered the Pines building to use as an alcoholic center but with the stipulation that it can reclaim the building on a year's notice. This provides an uncertainty as to future operation. Perhaps because of this, the State Hospital Board has not included money for operating costs in its budget. The Shreveport Medical Society, giving full endorsement to the need for an Alcoholic Center, seems con-

cerned about the location. Those close to the LSU Shreveport Medical School wonder if the Center should be tied into the school—why, no one explains.

In the meantime, alcoholism brings death and insanity, destroys families, hampers industry and both local and national economy generally, places lifetime trauma on innocent children, breeds other diseases and wrecks lives and careers generally.

It's time for all of our state and local health agencies to act unitedly; for the community itself to move; for all of our state Legislators to get on the ball.

LOUISIANA PARISHES, POPULATION, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALCOHOLICS IN AREA THAT COULD LOGICALLY BE SERVED BY UNIT LOCATED AT PINES SANITARIUM, SHREVEPORT

Parish	Population	Estimated number of alcoholics
Bienville.....	17,897	465
Bossier.....	65,459	3,140
Caddo.....	248,707	11,860
Calcasieu.....	167,878	7,890
Caldwell.....	9,688	250
Claiborne.....	20,571	530
De Soto.....	26,309	684
East Carroll.....	16,237	422
Jackson.....	17,237	448
La Salle.....	13,935	330
Lincoln.....	31,075	807
Morehouse.....	37,889	985
Natchitoches.....	38,505	1,000
Ouachita.....	114,676	5,160
Red River.....	10,866	282
Richland.....	26,879	699
Sabine.....	20,123	404
Union.....	19,298	400
Vernon.....	21,046	540
Webster.....	43,512	1,130
West Carroll.....	15,538	403
Winn.....	16,579	430
Total.....	999,904	38,259
State of Louisiana.....	3,719,519	112,000

Source: Population, Editor & Publisher Market Survey, 1967.

ALCOHOLISM IN INDUSTRY

	Number
Employees in national work force.....	80,000,000
Employees in Caddo-Bossier work force.....	117,225
Alcoholics in national work force (3.4%).....	2,800,000
Alcoholics in Caddo-Bossier work force.....	4,103

DOLLAR COST TO INDUSTRY

	Amount
Nationally.....	\$2,000,000,000
Caddo-Bossier.....	3,000,000

Note: Reasons—1. absenteeism; 2. loss of fringe benefits; 3. loss of trained manpower; 4. inefficiency; 5. accidents.

NORTH LA. CENTER NEEDED TO TREAT ALCOHOLISM AS A DISEASE

A diabetic cannot live without insulin. An alcoholic cannot live with alcohol. Diabetes and alcoholism both are sicknesses. Neither is curable but there can be recovery from each and the living of life as a normal and helpful member of society.

But the diabetic must have insulin; and the alcoholic must never touch alcohol, or the full deluge of horror and tragedy of his affliction will come crashing down on him.

Neither one can be damned as responsible for his disease.

Of course, diabetes affects only the individual victim. The drinking alcoholic usually wrecks himself, his home, his children, may become insane or commit suicide. He costs local and national industry billions of dollars a year, and is a menace to society. He can become a non-drinker—for life—but he still is an alcoholic because his sickness recurs if he tries to drink again.

Non-drinking alcoholics have learned these things so well that at times one may hear someone—man or woman, young or old—say at a social event where liquor is served:

"Do not urge me to drink. I am an alcoholic. If I drink, I die."

ALCOHOLIC DRINKING IS NOT VOLUNTARY

Four federal Circuit Courts of Appeal and innumerable lower federal and state courts

have held in the past few years that alcoholism is a disease; that drinking by an alcoholic is not voluntary, but involuntary as a symptom of the disease and is not the disease itself; that since alcoholism destroys all willpower and self-control, accepted principles of long standing common law prevent punishing the alcoholic criminally for actions he does not know he is committing; and that, to treat him in court as a criminal, and to inflict criminal punishment, would violate the Eighth Amendment to the federal constitution forbidding cruel and inhuman punishment, and the 14th Amendment requirement for equal protection of the laws.

These decisions now apply only within geographical jurisdiction of the courts making them. The U.S. Supreme Court will decide soon whether the principles it set down as to narcotic addicts—known as the *Robinson* case—apply also to alcoholism, as held by four of its federal lower Circuit Courts of Appeal. A Supreme Court ruling would apply everywhere.

A narcotics addict cannot be punished criminally for his addiction, or for criminal acts committed under its influence, because it is a sickness which has destroyed his knowledge of his acts. Neither *Robinson* nor a comparable ruling by the Supreme Court on alcoholism, could prevent an alcoholic or a narcotics addict from court commitment and confinement under treatment; nor would either apply to steady drinkers or occasional drunks who drink voluntarily and can quit voluntarily as they wish. They are not alcoholics in the sickness sense.

The most successful steps thus far by law enforcement authorities in connection with alcoholics is the Detoxification Center, started in St. Louis a few years ago (with a somewhat comparable plan being tried in Boston and elsewhere). In St. Louis, drunks in a public place are taken into custody by police but they are not taken to a police station cell or put in jail by a judge. On arrest, they are taken by the arresting officer straight to the Detoxification Center.

There they undergo a course of treatment to get them on their feet, clear their minds, enable them to regain physical strength. They are told of the best methods to avoid alcohol and they learn that they have a disease which cannot be cured, but from which they can recover and return to normalcy in everything but taking a drink; that resumption of drinking, no matter how much they try to limit the quantity, could be fatal.

The St. Louis Center is in primitive stages as yet, because there has been so little research into alcoholism; so much public treatment of the sick alcoholic solely as "a drunk" and "a lush," instead of as a sick person who is part of the nation's third most important health problem.

But, 40 per cent of drunks taken by police to the St. Louis Detoxification Center are never arrested again in St. Louis for public drunkenness. If the percentage seems small because it is a minority figure, it still probably is a percentage which no private institution can approach in handling alcoholics.

It is as a step in this direction that the Caddo-Bossier Council on Alcoholism, is seeking to have an unused building on the Pines grounds converted by the State into a treatment center for North Louisiana alcoholics, of which there are 38,000, with 16,000 in the local area, the figures covering both drinking and non-drinking alcoholics.

These alcoholics include—or have included in recent years—priests, ministers, government officials, doctors, lawyers, judges and people of virtually all vocations; also the very rich and those ranking high socially, as well as pitiful drunks showing up in police court every Monday morning. Local area alcoholics in the area work force cost local industry \$3,000,000 a year.

#### CATHOLICS MOVE TO HELP PRIESTS

Catholics have recognized the presence and danger of alcoholism among their priesthood and buying the big and magnificent home and estate in Michigan of a deceased newspaper publisher and converting it into a retreat—and treatment center—for alcoholic priests. Catholic priests administer the retreat; Catholic laymen purchased the grounds and home and pay off any deficits in operation. Some Protestant faiths have moved a bit in the same direction, but not far enough.

The Confederate Memorial Board has made the Pines surplus building available, but has kept the availability subject to cancellation on a year's notice. The real hitch is that the State Hospital Board has not included the cost of operation in its budget and public welfare and public health groups are not pushing as they should; nor are local medical groups; nor are some Legislators.

Operational costs per year for the Pines Center are estimated at from something over \$200,000 a year to around \$350,000; sums often exceeded in past State budgets for such things as dressing up parish fairs, building bridges across little more than creeks, etc.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), since its formation several decades ago with a noted physician—a seemingly destroyed alcoholic—as a co-founder, has opened doors to a return to useful life of thousands of alcoholics from skid row and even insane asylums to millionaire homes, from the realms of genius intellectuals to the illiterate, from literally every walk of life.

But AA's scope is limited by its very nature. It neither supports nor opposes any "cause." It has no payrolls, accepts no gifts other than the nickel, the quarter or the dollar (often nothing) its members may drop in a basket at a meeting. It is not evangelical and conducts no crusades. It functions on one principle: "If you want to get drunk, that's your business. If you want to stay sober, that's our business." It imposes no "program," offers no "treatment." It is a fellowship, functioning in both the most literal and the broadest meanings of that word, and also in the most limited.

#### ROCKEFELLER WOULD HAVE HELPED AA

Some years ago the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., learning of AA's work, gave a luncheon for some 400 friends, all wealthy, some multi-millionaires. Only AA alcoholics were speakers. Some were non-drinking alcoholics for years, some with the flush of the last drunk not yet fully erased from their faces. So impressed were the guests, that millions of dollars probably could have been raised right there. But AA stuck to its principle: money only from members—the dimes, quarters or dollars. Big financing would have destroyed its foundation by creating payrolls and fights to get on them; by fomenting organizational politics; by ending the so-valuable anonymity.

Within AA are the Alanons—wives of alcoholics. Many stand by their alcoholic husbands to a bitter end. Many gain the reward of a recovered home—a family. Many leave their husbands. No one who understands the horrors and tragedies alcoholism can create would blame them.

But, too often, one noted recovered alcoholic once wrote, wives of alcoholics come to think of themselves as martyrs and refuse to extend a helping hand to an alcoholic husband who has made a tremendous recovery from his sickness; thus needlessly adding new trauma and new emotional destruction to their children. The same thing can be said of husbands with alcoholic wives.

If alcoholism is to be licked as a local or nationwide menace, it must first be recognized as a sickness; not merely judicially, but by legislative action and by the public.

The police can act only under laws provided by government for their activities.

They cannot be expected to block a now incurable sickness by sweeping the streets clean of drunks every weekend—taking the poor to jail and the rich to their homes.

Public prosecutors are charged with seeing that justice—not necessarily conviction—is done in court. But a prosecutor cannot be responsible for treatment of the sick.

A judge can convict or free a drunk—as of now in most places he can impose criminal punishment for conduct held by high federal courts to be not subject to criminal punishment. But he cannot create a place of commitment for assistance to the alcoholic or be responsible for efficient maintenance of such places when created.

The problem is one of Public Health, which means that it is the problem of the Governor, the Legislature, and all organizations concerned with public health, whether for profit or charity or as a governmental operation; and for the community itself.

Whether North Louisiana has an Alcoholic Treatment Center, as proposed on the grounds of the Pines or elsewhere, rests, in the end, with all of these; not with court decisions.

It's somebody's move and action is needed right now.

#### THE U.S. CAPITOL AND ITS PRESIDING OFFICERS

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in the March 1968, Federal Bar News is contained a very fine article entitled, "The U.S. Capitol and Its Presiding Officers," by Cyril F. Brickfield.

The article describes the duties and the strength of our great Speaker and Vice President. The article is as follows:

#### THE U.S. CAPITOL AND ITS PRESIDING OFFICERS

(By Cyril F. Brickfield)

The Federal Bar, representing as it does the Federal lawyer past and present, salutes the legislative heads on Capitol Hill. Pictured on the cover is an unusual photograph of the East Front of the United States Capitol Building taken from Independence Avenue. This Building houses the Senate and the House of Representatives chambers. The \$20 million-32 foot extension to the East Front was completed in 1961 just in time for the Inauguration of President John F. Kennedy. The statue on the top of the dome is freedom.

Presiding over the legislative houses are two distinguished Americans. The Vice President of the United States, Hubert H. Humphrey and the Speaker of the House, John W. McCormack. These legislative leaders not only have fascinating backgrounds in government to highlight but both have special messages for FBA members.

#### VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

Hubert H. Humphrey came to Washington in 1949 as a Senator from Minnesota. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1954 and again in 1960. During his years in the Senate the Vice President distinguished himself as a prolific originator of legislation, an outspoken and effective debater and an astute parliamentary leader. He is perhaps best known as the pioneering Senate architect of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. He was elected Vice President in November 1964, as the running mate of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The first bill Mr. Humphrey introduced in the Senate in 1949, was a proposal sixteen

years ahead of its time: to establish medical insurance for the aged through Social Security. This bill was typical of the main course of his legislative record. That record constantly was in the direction of greater federal action in helping the less privileged segments of American society.

The Vice President has a quick intelligence and has the reputation for being able to grasp facts relating to taxation, defense and other complicated legislation the way some men know batting averages.

The Constitution prescribes only one duty for a Vice President. He presides over the Senate and he casts a vote in case of a tie. But President Johnson has assigned Vice President Humphrey numerous added tasks. Among the most important are: helping to push legislation in Congress, co-ordinating civil rights activities in federal agencies, chairing the National Aeronautics and Space Council and doing liaison work with mayors.

**SPEAKER M'CORMACK**

*John W. McCormack* is the forty-fifth Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was elected Speaker at the opening of the second session of the eighty-seventh Congress, on January 10, 1962. He succeeded "Mr. Speaker"—*Sam Rayburn* of Texas. Noted for his diligence as a legislator, his barbed wit in floor debate and his influence among liberal and conservative Democrats alike, Mr. McCormack is a powerful Speaker. He has long been recognized as one of the Great Progressives of the country.

The Speaker of the House wields enormous influence in determining the course of government policy, both as presiding officer over the members of the House of Representatives, and as the President's chief advocate in Congress. For the Speaker can entertain or refuse to entertain any motion at his own discretion and he can refuse recognition to members trying to speak on the floor of the House. All legislative enactments must bear his signature.

At the age of 21, Speaker McCormack was practicing law in Boston, after reading for the law and studying at night. There, he developed a reputation as a trial lawyer. He was elected to the Congress in 1928 and re-elected ever since. In the House he became known as a workhorse who taught himself to be an expert on tax matters, for example. He still is. His phenomenal knowledge of proposed legislation comes about partly because his day ends late at night when he lays aside a great stack of reports and communications he carried home to study and absorb.

Basically Speaker McCormack is a modest and humble man. He rarely talks about what he has done or is doing. Yet the fact of the matter is that his long and dedicated service in the Congress has involved consideration of thousands of bills, many of which bear his indelible opinions and imprints. Characteristically, Speaker McCormack has been content to accord to the Chairman of important House committees the duties to issue important statements or take the spotlight. He is second in line of succession to the President, after the Vice President, if death causes a Presidential vacancy. It is a privilege for the Federal Bar to pay tribute to Speaker McCormack.

**MONDAY HOLIDAY BILL**

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the Monday holiday bill, H.R. 15951, is scheduled

for debate tomorrow, May 7. H.R. 15951 provides for the observance of three national holidays on Mondays: Washington's birthday—third Monday in February, Memorial Day—last Monday in May, and Veterans Day—fourth Monday in October. In addition, this bill provides for a new national holiday, Columbus Day, to be observed on the second Monday in October.

To further acquaint my colleagues with the popularity which this legislation enjoys, I have requested the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress to prepare a compilation of all of the polls taken in connection with Monday holiday legislation. Also, I have asked LRS to prepare a statistical analysis comparing the holiday traffic fatalities on 1-day, 2-day, 3-day, and 4-day holidays for the past 10 years. As an appendix to the latter document is an earlier holiday traffic accident study prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce as part of a report entitled "The Federal Role in Highway Safety"—86th Congress, first session, House Document No. 93.

I believe that the findings of these studies will bear out the conclusions, first, that Monday holiday legislation has immense support from the general public—as well as business, labor, and government groups; and, second, 3-day holiday periods represent much less of a fatality risk to the motorist than 1-day midweek holidays.

Mr. Speaker, I include the above-mentioned reports and documents, in addition to a question-and-answer sheet on H.R. 15951 prepared by my staff, in the RECORD at this point:

**LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS POLLED REGARDING MONDAY HOLIDAY LEGISLATION—RESULTS OF PRIVATELY CONDUCTED POLLS**

Organization	Answer	Number of companies	Percent of companies	Number of employees	Percent of employees
Hawaii Employees Council.....	Yes.....	169	73.5	38,097	82.3
	No.....	45	19.6	6,048	13.1
Manufacturers Association of Delaware County, Pa.....	Yes.....	46	.....	15,307	.....
	No.....	3	.....	77	.....
Tri-State Industrial Association Inc. (Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio).....	Yes.....	227	93.0	234,226	.....
	No.....	17	7.0	3,031	.....
Management Council of Southwestern Connecticut, Inc.....	Yes.....	35	.....	.....	.....
	No.....	11	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Chamber of Commerce.....	Yes.....	8,210	85.0	.....	90.0
	No.....	1,356	14.0	.....	5.0
Employees Association of El Paso, Tex.....	Yes.....	26	.....	2,697	.....
	No.....	10	.....	597	.....
San Diego (Calif.) Employees Association, Inc.....	Yes.....	130	.....	20,104	87
	No.....	19	.....	1,708	13
Western Carolina Industries, Inc., Asheville, N.C.....	Yes.....	78	.....	.....	.....
	No.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Associated Industries of Cleveland, Ohio.....	Yes.....	204	.....	94,019	.....
	No.....	12	.....	4,739	.....
Capital Associated Industries, Inc.....	Yes.....	79	.....	55,892	.....
	No.....	13	.....	7,580	.....
New York State Council of Retail Merchants, Inc.....	Yes.....	.....	64.0	.....	.....
National Association of Internal Revenue Employees.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	90
	No.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Empire State Chamber of Commerce, Albany, N.Y.....	Yes.....	346	.....	.....	.....
	No.....	20	.....	.....	.....

**RESULTS OF PRIVATELY CONDUCTED POLLS AMONG INDIVIDUALS**

Poll conducted by—	Answer	Numerical responses	Percentage responses	Poll conducted by—	Answer	Numerical responses	Percentage responses
This Week magazine.....	Yes.....	192,000	93.0	WMAR-TV, Baltimore, Md. (between 7:30 and 11 p.m., July 11, 1967).....	Yes.....	1,430	55.0
	No.....	13,000	7.0		No.....	1,170	45.0
Wisconsin State Journal.....	Yes.....	368	76.8	New Readers Press, Syracuse, N.Y.....	Yes.....	247	.....
	No.....	116	23.2		No.....	76	.....
News for You, Syracuse, N.Y.....	Yes.....	83.3	.....	Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator.....	Yes.....	3,720	93.0
	No.....	16.7	.....		No.....	280	7.0
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N.Y.....	Yes.....	1,135	92.3	Harris Survey (Jan. 1, 1968).....	Yes.....	497	31.0
	No.....	85	7.7		No.....	1,025	64.0
Ithaca Journal.....	Yes.....	73	.....				
	No.....	11	.....				

Source: U.S. Congress—House, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 4, hearings, Aug. 16, 17, 1967, p. 17.

In addition to results listed above, several State Chambers of Commerce have conducted informal polls of their member organizations. The results have been as follows:

The South Carolina Chamber of Commerce reported a 2 to 1 margin of support for the measure. (July, 1967)

The Maine Chamber of Commerce reported a 20 to 1 margin of support. (August 8, 1967).

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce reported that their poll showed 78 percent in favor of the proposal.

The Hawaii Chamber of Commerce poll indicated a 94.8 percent support for the Monday holiday bill.

Source: Mr. Hilton Davis, Group Manager, National Economic Development Group, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

MARSHA WICE,  
Government and  
General Research Division.

MOTOR-VEHICLE DEATHS ON MAJOR HOLIDAYS

Year	Memorial Day		Fourth of July		Labor Day		Christmas		New Year	
	Immediate deaths	Total deaths	Immediate deaths	Total deaths	Immediate deaths	Total deaths	Immediate deaths	Total deaths	Immediate deaths	Total deaths
1947	228 (3)	305	255 (3)	340	293 (3)	390	179 (1)	275	110 (1)	170
1948	204 (3)	270	296 (3)	395	293 (3)	390	277 (2)	395	207 (2)	295
1949	253 (3)	335	296 (3)	395	410 (3)	545	413 (3)	550	269 (3)	860
1950	347 (4)	435	491 (4)	615	389 (3)	620	545 (3)	725	304 (3)	405
1951	81 (1)	125	105 (1)	160	461 (3)	615	535 (4)	670	375 (4)	470
1952	363 (3)	485	366 (3)	490	432 (3)	675	556 (4)	695	407 (4)	510
1953	241 (2)	345	261 (2)	375	405 (3)	540	523 (3)	695	317 (3)	420
1954	362 (3)	485	348 (3)	465	364 (3)	485	392 (2)	560	296 (2)	425
1955	368 (3)	490	407 (3)	540	438 (3)	585	609 (3)	810	364 (3)	485
1956	109 (1)	170	137 (1)	210	435 (3)	580	706 (4)	885	409 (4)	510
1957	94 (1)	145	426 (4)	535	445 (3)	595	224 (1)	345	160 (1)	245
1958	371 (3)	495	370 (3)	495	420 (3)	560	594 (4)	740	377 (4)	470
1959	310 (2)	445	276 (2)	395	438 (3)	585	493 (3)	655	374 (3)	500
1960	367 (3)	490	442 (3)	590	415 (3)	555	488 (3)	650	338 (3)	450
1961	462 (4)	580	509 (4)	635	386 (3)	515	523 (3)	700	337 (3)	450
1962	109 (1)	170	145 (1)	225	501 (3)	670	645 (4)	805	388 (4)	485
1963	525 (4)	655	556 (4)	695	561 (3)	750	226 (1)	350	193 (1)	300
1964	431 (3)	575	510 (3)	680	535 (3)	715	596 (3)	800	474 (3)	630
1965	490 (3)	655	557 (3)	740	574 (3)	765	720 (3)	960	562 (3)	750
1966	542 (3)	720	577 (3)	770	636 (3)	850	600 (3)	800	468 (3)	620

Source: "Accident Facts, 1967." "Immediate" deaths, press associations; "total" deaths, NSC estimates.

Note: "Immediate" deaths include only those which occurred by midnight of the last day of the holiday period. "Total" deaths include immediate deaths plus an estimate of delayed deaths—those which occur within 12 months after the day of accident (they are charged back to the day of the accident). Figures in parentheses show number of full days in each holiday period. Deaths are for these days plus the last 6 hours of the preceding day.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1968.

To The Honorable ROBERT McCLOY  
Attention William Sasselman

From Economics Division

Subject: Statistical analysis of holiday accidents

We are happy to send you the enclosed table which appears in "Accident Facts," a publication of the National Safety Council. These are the only five holidays for which statistics are collected. The number in parentheses indicates the number of days in the holiday period. Therefore, the (1) would show a midweek holiday, a (3) is either a Monday or Friday week-end, etc.

From the enclosed table we have prepared an analysis, using the total death figures from the years 1957 to 1966, by taking the average number killed on one-day holidays, 2-day holidays, 3-day holidays, and 4-day holidays and finding the average number of deaths per day. As a result of this, we found that on the Fourth of July, Christmas and New Year holidays, more people died per day on a one-day holiday than on a three-day holiday. Labor day, of course, is always a three-day holiday, but it is significant that the average number of deaths per day for that holiday is lower than the averages for most of the other one-day holidays. The only holiday which differs statistically is Memorial Day, which shows less deaths per day for a one-day holiday than on three-day holidays. The number in parentheses on the left indicates the number of times the particular one-day holidays or two-day holidays, etc. occurred in the ten-year period.

Years 1957-67

	Average deaths per day
Memorial Day	
(2) one-day holiday	157.5
(1) two-day holiday	222.5
(5) three-day holiday	195.6
(2) four-day holiday	154.4
Fourth of July	
(1) one-day holiday	225.0
(1) two-day holiday	197.5
(5) three-day holiday	218.3
(3) four-day holiday	155.4
Labor Day	
(10) three-day holiday	218.6
Christmas	
(2) one-day holiday	347.5
(0) two-day holiday	( <sup>1</sup> )
(6) three-day holiday	253.6
(2) four-day holiday	193.0
New Year	
(2) one-day holiday	272.5
(0) two-day holiday	( <sup>1</sup> )
(6) three-day holiday	188.8
(2) four-day holiday	119.3

MARY ANN PORSCHÉ,  
Reference Librarian.

<sup>1</sup> Not applicable.

THE FEDERAL ROLE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY

(Letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting the report on the investigation and study made to determine what action can be taken by the Federal Government to promote the public welfare by increasing highway safety in the United States, pursuant to section 117 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1965, and under the general authority of section 307 of title 23 of the United States Code, entitled "Highways")

ACCIDENT RATES DURING HOLIDAY PERIODS

Much public concern has been expressed for the increase in the number of traffic deaths during major holiday periods. It seems to have been generally accepted that more driving and less cautious driving typifies those periods. Driving is obviously more for social purposes than normally. Everyone is familiar with the programs of public education and pleas for safer driving that are made before and during major national holidays. The prediction of the number of imminent deaths, and the reporting of these predictions, seem to be the major theme.

Lack of comparative knowledge

Emphasis is often placed upon selected accident causes or prevention techniques, sometimes to the neglect of a steadier, more poised program of safety promotion. Some proposals have called for special holiday speed limits. The practical value of hit-and-run safety measures, or of overall campaigns, for that matter, has always been difficult to prove. One indication, of course, was found in the widespread S-D Day (Safe Driving Day) promotion in December 1954, which was intensively supported but quite unconvincing in its results. In few instances have

holiday death totals been related to the exposure in terms of miles driven, so the relative seriousness of the problem has never had real measurement.

Holiday and nonholiday danger ratings

Using traffic data available from State highway department records, the Bureau of Public Roads, with the cooperation of the National Safety Council, made a special analysis of holiday fatalities in 1955-57. Death totals were compiled by the National Safety Council and national estimates of the vehicle-miles of travel were prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, using traffic flow data regularly received from a sample of counter stations in urban and rural areas throughout the country. Nationwide, these were totaled for the official holiday period and for a comparable nonholiday period, using the same days of the week and hours of the day at a time either preceding or following the holiday by not more than a month. The fatality rate (deaths per 100 million vehicle-miles of travel) was then calculated for each holiday and for the comparable nonholiday period. The results are shown in table 15.

In addition to the effects of holidays, per se, and of variation among holidays, their duration is also worth considering, since some are 1-day, midweek holidays while others are 3- or 4-day weekends. Since the National Safety Council starts its record at 6 p.m. on the evening preceding the holiday, the holiday time periods appear in the table as 30, 78, or 102 hours.

For quick review of the information, "danger ratings," representing the holiday death rate divided by the nonholiday death rate, were calculated and are shown in table 16. In this table the duration of each holiday is shown in days.

TABLE 15.—3-YEAR COMPARISON OF DEATHS PER 100 MILLION VEHICLE-MILES, HOLIDAY VERSUS COMPARABLE NONHOLIDAY PERIODS

Period	Year	Number of hours included	Number of deaths		Rates <sup>1</sup>	
			Holiday	Nonholiday	Holiday	Nonholiday
Memorial Day	1955	78	490	441	7.95	7.81
	1956	30	170	107	7.52	5.24
	1957	30	145	123	5.91	5.92
July 4	1955	78	540	441	8.67	7.46
	1956	30	210	119	9.47	5.25
	1957	102	535	548	6.30	6.43
Labor Day	1955	78	585	490	9.31	8.17
	1956	78	580	486	8.84	7.86
	1957	78	595	478	9.26	7.58
Christmas	1955	78	810	484	15.83	9.82
	1956	102	885	548	12.59	8.27
	1957	30	345	125	18.64	6.55

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15—3-YEAR COMPARISON OF DEATHS PER 100 MILLION VEHICLE-MILES, HOLIDAY VERSUS COMPARABLE NONHOLIDAY PERIODS—Continued

Period	Year	Number of hours included	Number of deaths		Rates <sup>1</sup>	
			Holiday	Nonholiday	Holiday	Nonholiday
New Year's.....	1955	78	485	484	9.86	9.69
	1956	102	510	548	7.86	8.27
	1957	30	245	125	15.47	6.59
Totals by year						
All periods.....	1955	390	2,910	2,340	10.13	8.52
	1956	342	2,355	1,808	9.59	7.61
	1957	270	1,865	1,399	8.97	6.76
Totals by length of period						
30-hour period.....	(?)		1,115	599	10.76	5.88
78-hour period.....	(?)		4,085	3,304	9.80	8.27
102-hour period.....	(?)		1,930	1,644	8.77	7.55
Grand total						
All periods.....	(?)		7,130	5,547	9.63	7.71

<sup>1</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles of travel.  
<sup>2</sup> All years.

TABLE 16.—DANGER RATINGS<sup>1</sup> OF HOLIDAY PERIODS AS MEASURED BY FATALITY RATES

Holiday period	Danger rating <sup>1</sup>			
	1957	1956	1955	Average
Memorial Day.....	1.00 (1)	1.44 (1)	1.02 (3)	1.08
July 4.....	.98 (4)	1.80 (1)	1.16 (3)	1.18
Labor Day.....	1.22 (3)	1.12 (3)	1.14 (3)	1.16
Christmas.....	2.85 (1)	1.53 (4)	1.61 (3)	1.70
New Year's.....	2.35 (1)	.95 (4)	1.02 (3)	1.12
Average.....	1.30	1.26	1.19	1.25

<sup>1</sup> Death rate (fatalities per 100 million vehicle-miles of travel) of holiday period divided by death rate of comparable nonholiday period. Parenthetical numbers indicate whether holiday was 1 day in midweek of a 3- or 4-day weekend.

*Death rate 25 percent higher on average holiday*

In general, holiday travel has a danger rating of 1.25; that is, the risk of a fatality in a given amount of holiday driving is about 25 percent greater than in other similar periods. However, this is largely the effect of Christmas holidays, which averaged 70 percent above the corresponding nonholiday experience.

On the basis of duration, the 1-day, midweek holidays were the most potent producers of accidents with an average danger rating of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for 4-day holiday weekends.

The danger rating for the New Year's holiday is relatively low. This may be due, at least in part, to the lesser aggregate mileage driven on New Year's holidays, which was about 1 percent less than in comparable nonholiday periods, while during all other holidays travel ranged from 2 to 11 percent higher. It could also be the sobering effect following the typically severe experience at Christmas.

Though average annual holiday death rates have declined in the 3 years studied, the death rates of comparable nonholiday periods declined even faster. As a consequence, the danger rating of holidays, on the average, has increased from 1955 to 1957. However, this may have limited significance since all 1955 holidays were of 3-day duration while 1956 had two and 1957 had three of the more hazardous 1-day, midweek holidays.

Whether the holiday-accident experience would have been greater without the usual intensive safety efforts cannot be determined, of course. Whether the results of these efforts can be seen at the particular times of their application is probably of less importance, however, than is the fact that the holiday periods are sufficiently more hazardous to warrant the use of every practical means and opportunity to hammer on the broad theme of safe driving, which seems bound to have beneficial long-range effects.

tional Association of Travel Organizations and the National Retail Federation. Strong support for Monday holidays was similarly expressed by such labor organizations as the American Federation of Government Employees, the Government Employees Council of the AFL-CIO, the International Amalgamated Transit Union, the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, and the National Association of Letter Carriers. Likewise, testimony favoring Monday holiday legislation was given by representatives of the Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission.

Q. Who will be affected by the new Monday holiday legislation?

A. Strictly speaking, Federal employees and the District of Columbia. However, the states have traditionally adopted the Federal holiday schedule in enacting state holidays.

Q. Have any states already enacted Monday holiday legislation?

A. Yes. The State of Massachusetts earlier this year enacted a bill providing for the observance of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Patriot's Day (a special state holiday) on Mondays. With the exception of Patriot's Day, Massachusetts' legislation conforms to the pattern which would be established by H.R. 15951 regarding the observance of Washington's Birthday and Memorial Day. It should be noted also that Monday holiday legislation is pending in at least nine other state legislatures. Therefore, it is important that the Congress act soon to establish a Monday holiday schedule which can serve as a guide for the states. If Congressional action is delayed, there is a risk that the states would act independently in the establishment of Monday holidays thus possibly diffusing the observance of Monday holidays over the entire calendar.

Q. Do most of the states already observe Columbus Day as a state holiday?

A. Yes. 34 of the 50 states observe Columbus Day or a similar state holiday such as Discovery Day or Landing Day.

Q. Will the observance of the new Columbus Day holiday represent any cost to the Federal Government in terms of lost man-hours or the payment of premium wages?

A. No. The very substantial economic savings expected to be realized from the scheduling of three present national holidays on Mondays will more than offset this expense. Experience shows that when a Federal holiday falls on any weekday other than Monday or Friday, employee absenteeism rises sharply on the days preceding or following such a holiday. While no government statistics are available on this subject, figures supplied to the Library of Congress by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York with respect to the private sector bear this out. As stated in the LRS study: "Memorial Day and the Fourth of July fall on Thursdays this year. As a result, of the 60 companies in New York which the Commerce and Industry Association of New York polled, 40% of these companies said they were closing operations on the following Fridays as well as the holiday itself. Another 5% were just maintaining skeleton staffs. The reason for this is that so many employees would be absent on these Fridays, due to the holiday, that it would not pay them to try and operate. Similarly, of the same 60 companies, 52% of them closed on the Mondays preceding these same two holidays last year when they fell on Tuesdays, for the same reasons."

Of course, the cost of Columbus Day to the states will not be particularly significant as 34 states already observe this holiday. Therefore, state and local governmental units, schools, banks and businesses would be unaffected economically by the new holiday schedule. As the remaining 16 states are primarily agricultural, representing less than

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING H.R. 15951, THE MONDAY HOLIDAY BILL

Q. Which national holidays will be observed on Monday under this bill?

A. Under the provisions of H.R. 15951, three of our present national holidays will be so observed: Washington's Birthday (third Monday in February), Memorial Day (last Monday in May), and Veterans Day (fourth Monday in October. In addition, H.R. 15951 provides for a new national holiday, Columbus Day, to be observed on the second Monday in October.

Q. What are the benefits of the Monday Holiday Bill?

A. Three-day holidays offer greater opportunities for families—especially those whose members may be widely separated—to get together. Such periods would provide increased chances for travel away from home to the historical sites and other places of interest connected with our traditional holidays, and would allow more time to prepare for appropriate commemorations of our American heritage.

Also, the three-day span of leisure time, resulting from the observance of certain holidays on Monday, would allow our citizens greater participation in their hobbies as well as in educational and cultural activities. Finally, Monday holidays would improve commercial and industrial production by minimizing midweek holiday interruptions of production schedules and reducing employee absenteeism before and after midweek holidays.

Q. Who supports Monday holidays?

A. Business, labor, government and—most important of all—the general public. Subcommittee hearings on Monday holidays clearly indicate that this legislation is responsive to the needs and desires of a great majority of the population. In support of the Monday holidays, testimony came from such important business groups as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Na-



25% of the population, the industrial impact of a new holiday would be minimal.

Q. Are three-day holidays more unsafe for motorists than one-day midweek holidays?

A. No. There is a popular misunderstanding. Actually, a U.S. Department of Commerce report, using data provided by state highway departments, and Bureau of Public Roads, conclusively showed that: "On the basis of duration, the one-day, midweek holidays were the most potent producers of accidents, with an average danger rating (holiday death rate divided by nonholiday death rate) of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for 4-day holiday weekends." (The Federal Role in Highway Safety, 86th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. No. 93.)

A more recent report, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service—using traffic death figures for the years 1957-1966—compared the number of traffic fatalities over 1-day, 2-day, 3-day, and 4-day holidays for five major holidays. This report concluded: "on the Fourth of July, Christmas and New Year's holidays, more people died per day on a 1-day holiday than on a 3-day holiday, Labor Day, of course, is always a 3-day holiday, but it is significant that the average number of deaths per day for that holiday is lower than the average for most of the other 1-day holidays."

Also, as 3-day holidays become more prevalent, Americans may have less inclination to travel during such periods, thereby reducing the average number of persons who would take to the highways during any given holiday and lessening traffic fatalities.

Q. When will the new holiday schedule go into effect?

A. The effective date of H.R. 15951 is postponed until January 1, 1971 to permit state legislatures to adopt the Federal schedule. This delay will also enable calendar manufacturers, schools, businesses, labor, club and other organizations to adjust their schedules to reflect the new Monday holiday observances.

#### STATE OF NEW YORK SETS EXAMPLE TO AID COLLEGE STUDENTS OBTAIN LOANS

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, with the continuing increases in the interest rates and also college costs, our college students throughout the Nation are encountering financial problems in the pursuit of their higher education. At this time, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, the lead which the State of New York has taken in providing college loan assistance to these students. I hope other States will duplicate the fine record which New York has attained in this area.

The following ad appeared in the New York Daily News setting forth the advantages available to a resident of New York State in obtaining a State-assisted college loan at 3 percent interest:

[From the New York Daily News, May 6, 1968]

#### HERE'S MONEY, GO TO COLLEGE

\$1000 for your freshman year.

\$1000 for your sophomore year.

\$1250 for your junior year.

\$1500 for your senior year.

Is there anyone who's been accepted by a college, but isn't going because of money?

Will \$4750 make a difference?

Bankers Trust will lend you up to that amount, to help you become a Bachelor of Something.

If you want to be a Master, of course, \$4750 won't be enough. So we'll lend you another \$1500 for each year of graduate work, as long as it leads to a degree.

We'll lend you up to a maximum of \$7500. You don't pay us back until after you graduate. Then, you get up to 10 years to pay it off.

The interest doesn't start until after you graduate either. And it's only 3% (any other kind of loan would cost about twice that).

Bankers Trust is making these loans in cooperation with the New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation.

The loans are for those ready to start college now, those already attending, and those who only go part time.

The prerequisites: you must be a U.S. citizen and a resident of New York State. And your parents must meet the financial qualifications. Come into any Bankers Trust branch for an application.

Want to go to college?

You'll find a banker at Bankers Trust.

#### RALPH ABERNATHY—PREACHER OR PERVERT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, ever since Ralph Abernathy assumed control of the rich man's "poor people's march" to occupy Washington, most southerners who know about Abernathy have shuddered at the deceit and national prestige buildup given Abernathy as a leader.

We have kept our peace—knowing that any comment would not receive fair consideration—in all probability discounted as "racism."

But the news establishment, knowing the facts, continued to be silent until the Montgomery Advertiser on May 2, 1968, spoke out.

In a lead editorial captioned, "The Leader of the Great Crusade," the Montgomery Advertiser slashed into Abernathy's reputation by calling him, "an unpolished and disreputable clod" and politely, I assure you, rehashed the sex scandal involving Abernathy and a 15-year-old female member of Abernathy's church.

I have a complete transcript of the testimony of the exploited girl given at the jury trial of her husband—who was acquitted by a jury of chasing and striking at Abernathy with a hatchet.

The testimony of the youthful victim, Vivian McCoy Davis, uncontradicted by Abernathy, is so filthy and perverted that I cannot—in good conscience—place it in the RECORD for our colleagues' examination.

I will, however, make her testimony available on request to my colleagues, or it can be obtained from the Herald, 407 Butler Street, Anderson, S.C.—South Carolina's oldest Negro newspaper—by asking for a copy of their June 19, 1964,

edition which contained a full account of the sordid background of Ralph Abernathy including the testimony.

I can only add that Abernathy apparently has little control over himself—he couldn't have control of the threatened booby trap merging on Washington under the banner of a poor people's march. But he can be used to exploit poor people.

Mr. Speaker, I place the May 2 editorial from the Montgomery Advertiser in the RECORD at this point:

#### THE LEADER OF THE GREAT CRUSADE

It is preposterous but unfortunately true commentary on the recent history of the most powerful country on earth that it is now receiving ultimatums from the likes of Ralph D. Abernathy.

Abernathy succeeded to the late Dr. King's mantle in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference by virtue of an association dating from the Montgomery bus boycott.

King was at least glib and adroit in the guile by which he managed to flummox an alarming number of Americans. But Abernathy is an unpolished and disreputable clod best remembered here for what may have been a record dash from his church office on the night of Aug. 29, 1958.

Panic-stricken and screaming, he was pursued by an irate, hatchet-wielding husband who had accused him of having a relationship with his wife more suited to the pages of Kraft-Ebing's *Psychopathia Sexualis* than a family newspaper.

The wife of his assailant told a Montgomery Circuit Court jury in November 1958 that she had submitted to unnatural sex acts with the Reverend before her marriage, beginning at the age of 15, and that "he never stopped chasing me" even after her marriage to Edward Davis. She had been a member of Abernathy's church.

On the day Davis accosted Abernathy in his office, armed with pistol and hatchet, Abernathy had called her, Mrs. Davis testified.

The jury deliberated only 10 minutes, obviously invoking the unwritten law, before acquitting Davis of attempting to do in the preacher.

Yet, basking in the reflected glory of King, Abernathy emerged from the revolting case unscathed in the eyes of SCLC.

In 1960, he was signally honored by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, the subsequently deposed dictator of Ghana, by being invited to Accra for a "Conference on Non-Violence and Positive Action for the Security of Africa."

This was heady stuff for a man who, but for his color and the accident of time and place, would never have been heard from. But he was to go on to loftier things, despite his unsavory background, finally being elevated to King's throne after the tragedy in Memphis.

Monday he led the vanguard of a movement which is trying to intimidate Congress not only into massive redistribution of the wealth to the poor (along with the shiftless), but into changing foreign policy. Vietnam is only one item of the agenda of the amorphous mass which may number in the tens of thousands (hundreds of thousands, some say) who will attempt to immobilize Washington by late May.

In their initial protest Monday, the Abernathy-led extortionists denounced U.S. diplomatic and business ties with Portugal and South Africa. The United States must not be encumbered, the formal statement said, "with the support in any way of racist societies abroad."

Although Abernathy keeps mouthing the old line about non-violence, this is once again semantic camouflage for the threat of violence unless Washington—the President and Congress—knuckles under to every demand.

Today, the first of the poor people's caravans, as the march leaders describe them, is scheduled to set out from Memphis toward Washington via Marks, Miss. Next week, others are to start from other locations, in the Midwest, South, North and West.

The first contingents of what is designed to be a seige of Washington are due to arrive May 12, with the escalation of forces reaching peak strength for an indeterminate camp-in by May 30. According to the timetable, "major demonstrations" are to begin May 20.

By June, Abernathy's invading horde has it figured, there will be shantytowns all over Washington and the work of government should be paralyzed—unless:

The government meets all demands, including massive new federal programs and handouts, a guaranteed income for everyone, liberalization of welfare programs and regulations, and such changes in foreign policy as the blackmailers may demand.

Terror is not the appropriate reaction in Washington: righteous anger is, accompanied by massive force. Unless authorities have the courage to turn back this invasion, by whatever force is necessary, and refuse to be intimidated, the words of Senator Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia Democrat, will prove prophetic:

"I am greatly concerned for my country . . . I feel that we can see ample evidence of destruction of our nation from within."

It would all be sickening enough if the leadership were other than Ralph Abernathy, an unprincipled and unspeakable bum without any redeeming qualities whatever; a demagogue worse than Stokely Carmichael if only because he's so stupid; a degenerate unfit to lead the smallest rural church, much less pose as the representative of America's unfortunate poor.

#### WILBUR MILLS HONORED BY CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, WILBUR MILLS, our esteemed and beloved colleague from Arkansas, was honored by Clemson University in my congressional district on Saturday, May 4.

When Clemson University honored our distinguished colleague, WILBUR MILLS, Clemson was in turn honored. As chairman of the great Committee on Ways and Means for more than 10 years, WILBUR MILLS has exercised a great and beneficial influence on this Nation, and indeed on the entire free world. His wise counsel and superb leadership in international trade, taxation, social security, and fiscal responsibility has profoundly influenced the destiny of this Nation and the course of freedom in the Western World.

WILBUR MILLS was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by Clemson University for his statesmanship and leadership in preserving the economy of our country and for his forthright stand for fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, it was fitting and proper that our great colleague be honored at Clemson University, named for Thomas G. Clemson, son-in-law of John C. Cal-

houn, and the first Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture. Clemson University is on the old plantation of the immortal John C. Calhoun, one of the five greatest Senators of all time.

Mr. MILLS, while in the Calhoun mansion—one of the best kept shrines in America—was presented a gavel and pounding block made from a tree grown on the Calhoun mansion grounds by Dr. Wright Bryan, Clemson vice president and former editor of the Atlanta Journal and the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The lovely and charming Mrs. Mills accompanied her distinguished husband to the Clemson campus. His excellency, the Honorable Robert E. McNair, Governor of South Carolina, and our own beloved and great colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina, MENDEL RIVERS, chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, were present for this, one of the most momentous occasions in the history of my congressional district and indeed the State of South Carolina. The dynamic and able president of Clemson University, Dr. Robert C. Edwards, presented this coveted honorary degree to Chairman MILLS on behalf of the board of trustees and the faculty.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Clemson board of trustees is a friend of yours, the Honorable Edgar Brown, of South Carolina, who sat beside William Jennings Bryan at the Democratic National Convention in New York in 1924 and who for 40 years, as State senator and as chairman of the senate finance committee, has provided for South Carolina fiscal responsibility. Mr. Speaker, another lifetime member of the Clemson board is the Honorable James F. Byrnes, who served with honor in this House and the Senate and was perhaps best known for his distinguished service as Secretary of State and as "Assistant President" under the wartime administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Clemson University for honoring, on its graduation day, this great and good American who today is providing that leadership so essential to the future of young America.

#### EXPLANATION OF GENERAL PAIR

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 1, 1968, I left Washington by plane at 5 o'clock p.m. to go to West Liberty, W. Va., to make the keynote speech at the West Liberty State College students' mock national political convention.

After I left the floor on that date the bill, H.R. 16913, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, was passed.

I was paired generally with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. GALFIANAKIS] on final passage of that bill.

Mr. Speaker, if I had been present, I would have voted "nay."

#### PROTEST AGAINST AN ABSURD ORDER

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak because I am upset, angry, and indignant. Georgia men are dying on the battlefield of Vietnam every day. These men are good soldiers. They realize the importance of following the regulations of our armed services and the orders of their commanding officers.

However, Mr. Speaker, I have just learned that one of our men has refused to carry out an order.

Because of the nature of this order, I cannot remain silent on the matter. I am obligated to bring this absurd action to light and call to the attention of my colleagues the order which this young man refused to carry out.

The order, Mr. Speaker, was to remove from his wall above his bunk, the flag of his home State of Georgia.

Allow me to read briefly, a part of this soldier's letter to his mother.

DEAR MAMA: Last week, a few days ago, because of the racial tension, an order came out to remove all flags—"Rebel Flags" or any flag which contained the Confederate Symbol which as you know, our Georgia Flag is largely made up of. We were told to take down the Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Confederate flags—yet, the New York, Ohio, and others may still be displayed.

I have always respected military authority and have always been one to do what I was told—regardless, but this hit me with an emotion I have never experienced before and I have refused to do it. To let a New York Flag fly when a Georgia Flag can't. I doubted seriously the legality of them doing it. I refused to do it for my Commanding Officer, and I requested to go all the way to the General. I was so furious I sat and wrote a letter to Governor Maddox explaining it and asking that something be done about it. The Commanding Officer came in and said he wanted to talk to me before I wrote a letter to Governor Maddox and I said, "I'm sorry sir, but I just mailed it."

I do not think I need to read further, Mr. Speaker.

And, for what good reason was this order issued?

The reason given was that since some people view the Confederate flag as a symbol of racism, all State flags which contained bars and stars must be removed. Mr. Speaker, this includes nearly every Southern State. The order was that especially all Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi flags must come down immediately. Other flags from such States as New York and Ohio were allowed to remain displayed.

Our fighting men, Mr. Speaker, obtain the flags from their home States and they put them over their bunks as a reminder

of what they are fighting for and to show their pride in their home State.

I am told that a young Negro soldier from the State of Alabama was told to take his State flag down. This young man asked his commanding officer who he was supposed to be prejudiced against?

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. I will not stand by and watch a Georgia boy ordered to remove the flag of his State—the symbol of his heritage from his wall—just as I am sure that my colleagues from New York would not tolerate such an unreasonable, bigoted, and unpatriotic order of their fighting men.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that our generals in Vietnam have great responsibilities in conducting this war. I am sure that they have a tremendous responsibility for their men, but, I am also sure that this responsibility, Mr. Speaker, does not extend to the point of trying to destroy a soldier's faith, pride, and loyalty to his State.

I want to know, Mr. Speaker, which general it is who believes it is his duty to tell a man that he cannot display the flag of his State with pride and dignity.

I have written to my constituent, Mr. Speaker, and I have told him to keep me informed as to the developments of this incident.

I have written to the Department of Defense demanding—yes, I say demanding, Mr. Speaker—that this ridiculous and dangerous order be investigated.

And I call on my colleagues here today to join me in protesting this order for the removal of State flags from the bunks of our fighting boys.

#### TEACHER CORPS

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, in its short, 2-year existence, the Teacher Corps has made pioneering advances in aiding educationally deprived areas. I urge continued support of this outstanding program.

The recent disturbances in the cities have again emphasized the need for a national effort to improve education in the areas where the need is greatest. The "Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders" has declared that "the Teacher Corps is a sound instrument for such an effort."

The No. 1 need of education in the poverty areas is motivated and trained teachers. The Teacher Corps has demonstrated it can supply these desperately needed people.

In Hawaii there are five Teacher Corps teams composed of 26 teacher interns and five team leaders. Not only are the teams reaching slow learners in the elementary and secondary grades but they are also working with school dropouts and getting involved in community projects. These dedicated interns, who receive relatively little compensation for their work, have done an outstanding job in the short time they have been in Hawaii.

The Teacher Corps is a national effort to improve educational opportunities for children from low-income families. It recruits able college graduates to teach in poverty area schools. At present there are more than 1,800 such interns teaching in 29 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Teacher interns receive \$75 a week plus \$15 for each dependent. While teaching and working on community projects the intern attends a nearby university and studies toward his master's degree and teaching certificates. In Hawaii the Teacher Corps works in conjunction with the University of Hawaii and the Hawaii State Department of Education.

As we know one of the reasons that children fall behind in school is the inability to read properly. The teacher interns teach the slow learners new ways to read. They also concentrate on the enrichment of the whole child with field trips which better relate education to the world outside the classroom.

Some Corps programs in Hawaii deserve special note. One of the Teacher Corps teams is giving primary consideration to teaching dropouts. This class now consists of 48 pupils and the corpsmen have developed very good relations with these students. One intern is living in a low-rent housing project where he has developed recreational programs for the tenants. One girl intern was recently named to the Council of Social Agencies, an organization that, up to the time she joined, did not have a representative from the educational community of the area she serves.

The Teacher Corps in Hawaii is also using teaching materials that are more related to the world in which their pupils are living. This, of course, makes learning more enjoyable and interesting for the slow learner. The constructive use of the daily newspaper, with a discussion of the many subjects it contains, gives the pupils a broader look at the world around them.

In a praiseworthy notice in the Honolulu Star Bulletin for October 25, 1967, that newspaper said:

The idea for the Teacher Corps is buttressed by records—the records of youngsters who drop out of school, the records of police and courts, the records of generation after generation who retain a place on welfare and seldom move far from that niche.

The Corps is funded 90 percent by the Federal Government. However, the control of the programs, is in the hands of the local school district. The members are employees of the school system where they work. The school's authorities decide whether a member will be hired, fired, or reassigned.

Currently the appropriations for the Teacher Corps for fiscal 1969 is before the Congress. On the basis of the marvelous work of this program in Hawaii and across the Nation, I will support the program and urge my colleagues to do likewise. I support the full administration request of \$31.2 million for 1,500 corpsmen this summer.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at

this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my wholehearted support for legislation introduced today by the Honorable BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, of New York to create a Department of Consumer Affairs within the executive branch of the Government which I have joined in as a cosponsor. It is most fitting that the 90th Congress which has become known as the "consumer Congress" should take the initiative to organize this system of safeguards for the general benefit of the consumers.

I believe the statistics maintained and published by the Federal Government explain fully the extent of consumer activities. Total retail sales for the United States for the month of March 1968 amounted to \$26,943,000,000. The Bureau of Census, which maintains these statistics, reports that total sales for the country for 1967 amounted to a staggering \$313,503,000,000, which is roughly 40 percent of the country's gross national product. And retail sales have been increasing each year at the rate of 4 to 7 percent. Easily, it can be seen that this is one of the areas of activity within which there is a potential for greater consumer safeguards.

The historic theory of "the consumer beware" has come under unusual pressures with the development of innovative advertising and sales techniques.

I wish to extend my congratulations to Miss Betty Furness, the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, and to her predecessor, Mrs. Esther Peterson, who have made great strides in familiarizing the housewives and consumers on the pitfalls of hasty and ill-considered purchases. I believe they may share most of the credit for promoting legislation which has resulted in the Truth in Packaging and Labeling Act, the Truth in Lending Act and the Meat Inspection Act.

However, their authority in this vast area of spending is greatly restricted to an advisory role and it is still on a part-time basis carried out by advisory committees. I am informed that there are now 33 separate Federal departments and agencies which have a responsibility for protecting the consumer in various manners. It is a rare occasion when all 33 are represented in an organized fashion.

The legislation introduced today will charge the Department of Consumer Affairs with these responsibilities:

First. To protect and promote the interests of the people of the United States as consumers of goods and services;

Second. To present the consumer viewpoint before Federal departments and agencies in the formulation of policies of the Federal Government;

Third. To represent the interests of consumers of the United States in proceedings before courts and regulatory agencies; and

Fourth. To assemble, evaluate and disseminate information helpful to consumers.

The Department would also receive,

evaluate and take appropriate action with respect to complaints concerning commercial and trade practices detrimental to the interests of consumers.

A semiautonomous unit of National Consumer Information Foundation would be established within the Department and would administer a voluntary program under which manufacturers would submit their products for testing against specified performance characteristics. The comparative results of these tests would be indicated on information tags affixed to the product in order that the consumer might be better able to judge the relative merits of competing products.

An Office of Consumers Safety will conduct a continuing study of the safety of household products and shall identify and publish information concerning these products determined to present an unreasonable hazard to the health and safety of the consuming public.

Finally, an Institute for Consumer Research would be established to test products for the Consumer Information Foundation and make recommendations to other agencies of the Government as to the need for consumer research of various kinds.

I am pleased to say that my own State of Hawaii has already moved forward in this field to protect its consumers with the establishment of an Office of the Consumer Protector. Earlier this year, Governor Burns appointed Mr. Walter W. Harris to this post and a general information campaign has already been launched to apprise the consumer of ways to improve his buying techniques.

I urge the passage of this legislation as urgently needed and hope that early hearings can be held so that the immense public interest on this matter can be used as the basis for its favorable consideration by this Congress.

#### TALKING POINTS ON THE TAX INCREASE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] may revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I enclose for the information of my colleagues a "Memorandum for the President" dated May 2, 1968, from the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers on the subject "Talking Points on the Tax Increase." This memorandum contains valuable information which should be of deep concern to all Members of both branches of the Congress and to the people of our country.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS,  
Washington, May 2, 1968.

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Talking Points on the Tax Increase. Through Lloyd Hackler, you requested an updated checklist on the benefits to the Nation from enactment of the tax surcharge.

1. The tax bill will bring the present hec-

tic pace of economic advance down to a reasonable and safe speed.

The record GNP increase of \$20 billion in the first quarter—a 10% annual rate—is clearly unsustainable.

The huge Federal Budget deficit is fueling the excessive advance; the tax bill would take our foot off the gas. With reckless driving we take unnecessary risks of a crash.

2. The tax bill will insure the strength of our record prosperity, now in its 87th month. Good fiscal management contributed greatly to the tremendous progress of the 1960's, and poor fiscal management would jeopardize the gains.

In the past 7 years, the growth in our real GNP (corrected for price increases) has been nearly \$250 billion, as much as the total output of the Nation as recently as 1938.

The real income (after taxes) of the average American has increased 31%, as much as in the preceding 19 years combined.

3. The tax bill will curb inflation and start us on the road back to price stability.

Our Nation's spending is spilling over into higher prices because we are trying to buy more than even our immensely productive economy can produce.

Our present 4% rate of inflation is unacceptable. Inflation is the cruelest tax, throwing the burden on the weak and the poor.

For those who cannot defend themselves against inflation, a 4% price increase is far more costly than the penny-on-a-dollar tax surcharge.

Once an inflationary spiral gets going, Congress can't repeal it. But a tax increase can be taken off the books as soon as it is no longer necessary.

4. The tax bill will halt the dangerous tightening of money.

For the first time in nearly 50 years, the Treasury has to pay 6% to borrow, because of the huge deficit.

Mortgage rates are approaching 7% on the average, and are running way above that in many areas. For the average homebuyer, an extra percentage point of mortgage interest costs more than the surcharge—well over \$100 a year for many years.

Money is beginning to get scarce as well as expensive. Homebuilders should not be forced to suffer a repeat performance of 1966.

5. The tax bill will bring our budgetary deficit down to a safe size.

In a prosperous economy, there is simply no excuse for two \$20 billion deficits back to back.

Our war effort can and should be financed responsibly.

6. The tax bill will promote recovery in our world trade position.

A significant part of the Nation's excess spending is slopping over into added imports.

In March, our trade performance deteriorated to a record low, running in the red by \$158 million. Last year, we were \$344 million a month in the black, and that wasn't good enough.

7. The tax bill will generally strengthen our balance of payments and international position.

Demonstrating that we are managing our economy soundly will strengthen world confidence in the dollar.

The SDR agreement and the Washington gold accord showed the power of international cooperation. We have to meet our responsibilities to maintain that excellent spirit.

8. The enactment of the tax bill will be a convincing success for the democratic process.

It will show that our ability to promote prosperity works both ways: to apply the brakes—when needed—as well as the gas.

We can prove we are willing and able to take unpleasant—but essential—medicine, even in an election year.

9. In comparison with all these benefits, the tax increase imposes relatively small costs.

It will take away only an average of a limited time. It will leave Americans \$13 billion ahead on their tax bills, compared to the rates that were in effect in 1963.

It is so important that the Administration is willing to cut deeply into an already stringent Budget in order to produce a broadly-based, nonpartisan compromise.

ARTHUR M. OKUN.

#### THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF MILLERS FALLS CO.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, last week marks the 100th anniversary of the Millers Falls Co., one of the most distinguished manufacturing organizations in western Massachusetts.

Ever since primitive man discovered that he could provide food for his family, clothe and shelter them and protect himself from his enemies by striking one rock against another to make tools, tools have become among his most important possessions. Indeed, successive eras in history have come to be characterized as the age of stone, the bronze age, the iron age, the age of steel.

This week, Millers Falls Co. of Greenfield, Mass., moves into its second century of unsurpassed craftsmanship in the design and production of hand and power tools and saw blades. Since 1868 this internationally known tool company and its skillful men and women from northwestern Massachusetts have produced the tools which have gone into the opening of the West, the laying of thousands of miles of railway tracks, the building of great and small ships, the construction of canals, bridges and highways, the building of homes and giant skyscrapers, the fabrication of farm equipment, automobiles, aircraft and space vehicles and, in fact, everything conceived by the minds of man and made by his hands, including, today, computerized equipment.

I daresay every man in this Congress who is familiar with tools would find many with the trademark of Millers Falls were he to reexamine his own tool chest.

Later this year Millers Falls will celebrate its centennial appropriately in Greenfield. While in discussion with Mr. Otis E. Brown, the company president, I was pleased to learn that they are not content to rest on past achievements and that work throughout the year will concentrate on long- and short-term planning for future accomplishment.

Mr. Brown said to me:

Our second century concerns us most. The double insulation of electric power tools, in which our Company is the American pioneer, dominates Company thinking.

Although we are now marketing more than 100 of these safer, more convenient power tools, we are, in fact, converting our entire tool production to double insulation now that the National Electrical Code approves them for industrial maintenance and construction use as well as for the home workshop. At the same time we continue to

expand and improve upon our hand tool and saw blade lines which now number more than 4000 distinctive products. The past and present experience have provided us with the tool technology which now is utilized to produce the tools for today and tomorrow.

According to Vincent C. Giffen, vice president of marketing:

In particular, the market for double insulated shock-proof tools is expanding at a phenomenal rate. We would not have determined to convert all our power tool production to double insulation had it not been for the overwhelming response from the public for both these industrial and home workshop tools. We concede with the National Electrical Code that conventional power tools are safe when properly grounded, but that phrase, "when properly grounded", is the intangible which has inspired us and is influencing our entire industry to concentrate on these safer, more convenient tools.

Despite management's attention to what lies ahead, the company does not treat lightly the years of experience which have produced today's advancements in tool technology, nor the people who, generation after generation, have left their mark on this peculiarly distinctive company as strongly as if they had imprinted their own initials, as well as the company name, on the tools they conceived and made.

I know by name many of the men and women working in this company, as well as many who have now retired. They are a particular breed, proud of their own skills and jealous of the quality reputation of their product.

Recently I have seen with my own eyes some of the old catalog files, bills of purchase and sale, letters of patent, photos of long gone employees and early buildings, documents and old tools made a century ago, and other memorabilia which is accumulating as the local celebration nears.

As the old tools reappear, it is absorbing to see how cleverly they were crafted to specific use, how they built beauty as well as functional utility into these tools. Most I have seen could be used today. It is interesting to compare them to today's tools and to see how one model evolved from another to that whereas the principle may remain the same, constant improvement and new ideas have developed many of them from simple handtools to highly complex electric tools capable of swiftly performing complicated tasks.

It is interesting to me to learn how Millers Falls came into being. Two young men, Levi J. Gunn and Charles Amidon, coworkers in a now forgotten tool company decided one day to establish their own tool firm.

They did, and with their own hands they built a small factory. With what little capital they had they started making tools and wooden clothes wringers. Perhaps you may have seen one of their clothes wringers in some museum devoted to Americana. They comprise one large and three smaller corrugated rolls set into a frame fitted with springs and a handle. As a woman turned the handle and put her clothes through, wringer water was squeezed from the garment; a vast improvement over wringing clothes by hand or pounding them on a

rock. Today such clothes wringers are collectors' items rarely found and commanding prices far higher than when Gunn and Amidon sold them.

It was not until 1865, however, that the pair really got their start. That year one William Barber, of Windsor, Vt., came into their little factory with an improved brace he had invented but could not produce alone in production quantities. Up to that time braces had wooden frames and were cumbersome affairs. But Barber's brace had a malleable iron handle which permitted a wider sweep than was possible with the wooden brace, and hence permitted faster drilling. Today's swift, variable speed electric drills and power screwdrivers trace their origin to this same Barber's brace. At first the new brace caught on slowly but when someone at Millers Falls developed a ratchet, Barber's brace became the most widely used brace drill in the world. When patents expired other manufacturers began to make and sell Barber's brace, and it still is to be found in widespread use.

Two disastrous fires all but wiped out the new company before 1868. In that year another Yankee, Henry L. Pratt, a prosperous and far-seeing lumberman with impressive capital, came to the aid of Gunn and Amidon. He had located a factory site on the swift-moving Millers River near Greenfield. There he built a handtool factory and incorporated the business under the name, Millers Falls Manufacturing Co. With his partners firmly established in the production end of the business and with many lines added to production, Pratt opened a sales office in New York City. Growth thereafter was rapid.

Today the old millrace and some of the first buildings are to be seen at Millers Falls though production there, as in the Greenfield plant, is carried on in vastly expanded buildings and on the most modern of production lines.

A study of old patent rights acquired by Pratt, mostly from other inventors in western Massachusetts, reveal a keen, judicious, and big thinking mind.

In 1869 E. P. Stoughton joined Pratt in New York, ultimately to succeed him as president. In 1872 Millers Falls effected a merger with Backus Vise Co., and the company name was changed to its present form, Millers Falls Co. That same year George E. Rogers, a manufacturer of all-metal miter boxes, joined the company as secretary and merged his company with Millers Falls. Later, Rogers became general manager and vastly expanded production.

The 1872 catalog attests the growing number of lines of the young company. Many of the tools made then no longer are produced because the crafts and industries which employed them no longer exist. But it is rather astonishing to find listed away back there many other tools still in common and indispensable use throughout the civilized world.

Hardware Dealers magazine for 1915 credits Millers Falls Co., with "always having been prolific with original designs; many new tools have been the result of its pioneering." That same publication goes on to say:

Until brought out by Millers Falls Company, no one had conceived the hand drill.

Now (1915) Millers Falls makes 28 distinct styles. Breast drills were originally crude affairs without chucks, but the Millers Falls Company at once added a chuck.

The Langdon mitre box is known throughout the world. Before Millers Falls brought it out there were no commercial mitre boxes in existence. So on through the long list, in part comprising the modern hand hacksaw frame, bench drills, pocket tool holders, extension bit stocks, drill brace bits, jointer gauges, etc. The Millers Falls Company has exercised original thought and has been the father to a great number of tools now considered indispensable in the mechanics' kit.

For earlier than 1892 Pratt had built a worldwide export business which is continued today. The history of the company is also replete with mergers which usually followed near collapse of small factories in New England started on insufficient capital. The most important of these was the acquisition of Goodell-Pratt Co., of Greenfield in 1931. With many similar lines, the joining of these two companies brought together their experienced employees and provided extensive factory space in Greenfield, on which Millers Falls has since expanded. Some other acquisitions brought into the company the Coffin & Leighton tempered steel rules, Laigne micrometers, C. F. Richardson tempered iron levels and Stratton wooden levels, Ducharmes & Co. hammer-forged screwdrivers, awls, punches, and small tools.

As important as new factories and the acquisition of new tool lines were the experienced personnel who accompanied each new transaction.

New impetus to the entire tool industry came with the introduction of the first power tools in the early 1920's. Millers Falls began development work on its first power drill in 1926 and thereafter followed it with a succession of power tools including electric screwdrivers, sanders, polishers, and grinders. The field proved highly competitive and competition brought continuous improvement as one company strove to outdo another. A Millers Falls development in this era was the pistol grip for portable electric handtools, an innovation followed by all other companies.

These first electric power tools had little insulation. Today's conventional grounded tool with its third wire connected to the inside of the metal case was a development of the early 1940's. It provided functional insulation. At first the third wire was left dangling and was intended to be connected to a ground through a water pipe or by other means. Ultimately this wire was incorporated into the plug and the three-prong plug, which had to be used with a three-plug outlet or with an adapter, came into being. This grounded tool then came into common manufacture and was approved by the National Electrical Code, an approval it retains. Until Millers Falls brought out the first fully insulated drill in 1961, the grounded tool was the preferred electric power tool throughout the United States. It is now rapidly being overtaken by double insulation.

What is generally hailed as the most important safety breakthrough in the power tool industry in 30 years occurred when Millers Falls became America's pioneer in the production of double in-

sulated tools in 1961. In that year, following a trend long dominant in Europe, the company perfected an electric power drill so completely insulated that it required only a two-prong plug to protect the user from possible electric shock.

Millers Falls Co. was enthused over the potential for the fully insulated tool. It had been in use in Sweden for more than two decades without reported shock accident and thereafter had been adopted in country after country in Europe. Millers Falls spent \$3 million to install a streamlined production unit and in face of some industry resistance began the manufacture and sale of the new and improved power tools in quantity and in various models.

In essence, a double insulated electric power tool is one in which actual protection to the user against electric shock is built into the tool by the manufacturer.

The insulation system comprises functional and protective insulation, with the two insulations physically separated and so arranged that they are not similarly subjected to the same degree of deteriorating influences.

Development of such a tool was revolutionary in the United States. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., which reviews and approves electrical devices, wrote rigid specifications for their manufacture which exceed those posted for conventionally grounded tools. Thus, in addition to providing improved protection to users, the double insulated tools, because they had to meet these exacting standards, became improved and superior power tools.

Underwriters Laboratories' approval of double insulated tools resulted in part from that national testing group's recognition that fully 75 percent of all users of conventional grounded type tools removed the third prong to use them with two-pronged outlets, which are the most common in this country. This nullified the one safety feature built into these tools.

Holland's experience contributed to favorable reaction to the new tools in highly sophisticated electrical circles. Over a 5-year period in Holland there were no deaths or accidents from electric shock while using double insulated power tools, whereas conventional power tools still in use were responsible for nearly 100 electric shock accidents in that small country.

In 1967 the National Electrical Code, the national body for the approval of electrical equipment, approved the use of the double insulated tools for industrial maintenance and construction work, having 3 years earlier approved them for home workshop use. This decision proved a decisive factor in establishing the new tools on a par with grounded tools and started a trend now being followed by other manufacturers.

While it is perhaps too early to predict definitely that double insulated tools will entirely replace conventional power tools, it is generally conceded that Millers Falls pioneering has given such a movement decided impetus in a needed direction.

With several years start on other tool-makers in double insulation, and with its handtool and saw blade lines continu-

ing to grow, Millers Falls enters its second century with prospects for a long term of increased prosperity both for the company and for the many fine men and women it employs.

#### BUST UNVEILED TO LATE COL. MONROE JOHNSON

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the late Col. J. Monroe Johnson, was honored this morning in appropriate ceremonies at the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Association of Interstate Commerce Practitioners.

South Carolina is proud of the distinguished career of Colonel Johnson. He was truly one of the great Americans of our time, devoting more than 50 years of his life to our country in the military service and in positions of great public trust. Colonel Johnson was twice Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A superb bronze bust by the famous sculptor, Felix W. deWeldon, was unveiled in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished and honorable William T. Faricy, who for 10 years served as president of the American Association of Railroads, made the dedicatory address. I commend to the attention of our colleagues and the American people Mr. Faricy's splendid address:

REMARKS OF WILLIAM T. FARICY, AT DEDICATION OF BUST OF COL. J. MONROE JOHNSON AT INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, MAY 6, 1968

The Roster of members, past and present, of this oldest and most respected of the regulatory agencies contains the names of many distinguished Americans. An effort to name even some of those who have brought distinction to its work and added luster to its escutcheon would risk the injustice of inadvertent omission. The list is long and is inscribed in characters of such brilliance and durability as to constitute a shining and enduring record.

But we can agree today that in all this long history of the Commission, now extending over 80 years, no name stands out greater than that of the man whose bust we dedicate today. J. Monroe Johnson commenced his service on this Commission in 1940 and continued it through the year 1955 and twice served as its Chairman. The mighty Colonel, as many of us who knew him often referred to him, was really a great American. Engineer, soldier, statesman, administrator of exceptional capacity, he served his country well and faithfully.

Monroe Johnson was a most able executive. As head of the Office of Defense Transportation in World War II, he had the vision and foresight to avoid the mistakes which had led to Government operation of the railroads in World War I. He knew that each of the forms of transportation was well organized on a National scale—the trucks through the American Trucking Associations; the buses through the National Association of Motor Bus Operators; the pipelines through the Association of Oil Pipelines; the inland waterway carriers through the American Waterways Operators; the airlines through

the Air Transport Association; the railroads through the Association of American Railroads and the American Shortline Railway Association and all transport through the Transportation Association of America. Colonel Johnson knew also that the shipping and receiving public were well organized through the National Industrial Traffic League and the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards. He realized that agricultural transportation was capably organized through the farm organizations. Although as head of the Office of Defense Transportation he was not responsible for air transport, he recognized the importance of this growing arm of transportation and coordinated his efforts with those responsible in that field. In surface transportation, Monroe Johnson preferred to work through and with the existing transportation organizations. Believing in the sound principle of delegating authority and holding responsible those to whom authority was delegated, and being unafraid either to praise and reward the efficient or to fire and punish the inefficient, he coordinated the efforts of America's forms of transport and its users so well that at the end of the greatest war in history, it could truly be said that nowhere in all the world was the military might of America lessened or the striking power of its armed forces diminished by any failure of transportation here at home.

His brethren of the Interstate Commerce Commission knew his essential kindness and his innate courtesy. On occasion, he could be gruff and even impatient. But he had a passion for justice and believed that justice delayed could be justice denied. Like most great executives, he believed in deciding things quickly without being afraid to be wrong once in a while. Probably many of you have heard him remark, as I have, that perfection was an attribute that the Almighty reserved to Himself when He created man.

A trait of Monroe Johnson's that stood out was an intense patriotism. I recall one time being on a speaking program with him out in the Midwest. His talk preceded mine and he got up to speak immediately after the playing and singing of our National Anthem. Almost as the echoes of the last line of the "Star Spangled Banner" were fading, he took his text "land of the free and home of the brave." He went on to say that this country would say the land of the free so long as it remained the home of the brave, and no longer. I wonder what he would have said and thought of today's draft-card burners.

Always a vigorous advocate of a Cabinet Department of Transportation headed by a Secretary of Transportation, Col. Johnson's voice was one of the most prominent raised in behalf of the affirmative of what was once regarded as a highly controversial question. While the Colonel did not live to see the Department of Transportation come to its present efficient reality, he would have been delighted to see how well it is working out and how the fears of those who once opposed the idea have been proven groundless.

Monroe Johnson believed in our two-party political system, and was a life-long Democrat who would argue at the drop of the hat with anyone who ever criticized his party. President Truman held him in high esteem and the President's door was always open to him, whether on official business or a friendly social call from this friend he called "Steamboat".

It is my high privilege today to dedicate this statue. In presenting it to the Interstate Commerce Commission, I dedicate it to the members of the Commission, present and future, in the hope and in the confident belief that your labors and theirs will contribute to the welfare of America with the same nobility of purpose that characterized this great American—J. Monroe Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, Col. J. Monroe Johnson was born in Marion, S.C., on May 5, 1878,

in the congressional district of our beloved colleague, JOHN McMILLAN. The following is a very brief biography of Colonel Johnson as it appeared on the program:

J. MONROE JOHNSON: 1878-1964

J. Monroe Johnson was a soldier, a civil engineer and a public official. His place in history rests upon the sound philosophy which characterized his every action, and upon his valor and dedication. But his place in the hearts of those who knew him well—those who were his colleagues at work and his companions at play—rests on more than this. A quick, blunt man, he was also a thoughtful man, a man of great compassion—filled with kindness and love for his fellow man. He was a happy man who generated happiness for others. He lived by the doctrine that every man should be his brother's keeper.

He served in the Spanish-American War and recruited a company of military engineers for service on the Mexican Border in 1916. In World War I, he served in the heroic Rainbow Division and won promotion to Colonel on the field of battle during the First Argonne Offensive. Later, he served with distinction as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, as Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission of which he was twice Chairman, and as Director of the Office of Defense Transportation. He won the Medal for Merit and numerous other honors over the years. He was a great man who achieved his greatest ambition—to be a just man.

In a nation essentially provincial in spirit he took a national view of the public questions of his time, and by his service to his country and to his fellow man, he made America a happier, more prosperous nation. He contributed to a better life for all mankind.

#### GOOD DEEDS OF DU SABLE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during the days following the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, the news media starred the damage done by young people. I am, therefore, calling attention to the good work students at Du Sable High School did in the spirit of Dr. King.

I am extending my remarks to include a story from News-Clarion of Friday, May 3, 1968:

#### DU SABLE UPPER GRADE CENTER STUDENTS HELP RIOT VICTIMS

Throughout the turbulent days that followed the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. students at the DuSable Upper Grade Center honored his memory and furthered his dream by helping their fellow citizens who were in need.

Sponsored by the Student Council a drive to collect non-perishable food was initiated. Through the concerted efforts of the entire school, staff and student body, more than six large cardboard boxes of food was gathered and delivered to the Salvation Army for distribution. The school staff gave money for the purchase of bread and milk.

Memorial observances for Dr. King were held at DuSable Upper Grade Center on April 5, 1968. At an assembly, attended by Student Council Representatives, the Reverend Johnson, Pastor of Greater St. John Baptist Church spoke. Johnny Williams, President of the student council also spoke and he instructed the representatives to conduct similar services in their division rooms.

Essays describing the observances and the significance of Dr. King in the lives of individual students were written.

#### A STUDENT WRITES

At this morning's meeting, Rev. Johnson, the pastor of Greater St. John Baptist Church, gave a talk on his feelings toward the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his civil rights movement. Rev. Johnson knew the King family very well. He stayed in the King's home for some time while Dr. King was growing up.

He stated that Dr. King would want us to follow in his footsteps and carry on his ideas by means of nonviolence. That is, we should get as much education as we can and help to get equal rights for all Negroes through nonviolence.

As a young man, Dr. King began thinking about how the Negroes were being treated and decided to work to get civil rights laws passed so that everyone would get equal opportunities, "for we all are of the same world and under God we are all equal."

I think that we as young people, can stay in school get a good education, and help to promote Dr. King's idea of nonviolence.

#### LAUREN BROWN.

P.S.—Rev. William Johnson gave a swell speech, but I didn't realize that he knew Martin Luther King's father. He said it was 30 years ago when he asked Martin's father if Martin was going to preach. He said, "I don't know". But all those marches have been for the good purpose of helping Negroes in gaining opportunity, freedom, and world wide peace. Dr. King did a lot before he died. He knew he was going to die. In 1964 he won the Nobel Peace Prize. He was the youngest man ever to receive the prize. What he has done for us has been a great honor for the people, the nation, and the world.

#### BETTER TRAINING OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, next October begins the 50th anniversary year of the school of foreign service at Georgetown University. For almost half a century this institution has produced men and women who have distinguished themselves in the fields of diplomacy and trade. Presently, the school's administration and faculty are conducting an intensive study on the curriculum best suited for preparing graduates for careers in international affairs. Dr. Walter I. Giles, a professor of government in the school of foreign service for more than 20 years, has written a thoughtful article arguing that a broadly based liberal arts curriculum is superior to any narrow vocational training or area studies program in equipping the members of our foreign service to cope with the problems of our world.

By unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include excerpts from an article in the April 28, 1968, issue of the Hoya, by Dr. Walter I. Giles, associate professor of government and secretary to the late Father Edmund A. Walsh, founder of the school of foreign service:

#### CHANGES IN THE CURRICULUM OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL DURING THE LAST 25 YEARS

(By Walter I. Giles, Ph.D.)

In the decade that has passed since the death of Father Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., the

School of Foreign Service, which he founded in 1919, and directed for almost 35 years, has become a subject of increasing concern in the Georgetown academic community. The condition of the school, and its future development, are topics of frequent discussion among students, faculty, and alumni. Central to their discussions is the question of the School's identity.

It is contended that this institution is losing its identity both as a school and as a Foreign Service School. If this is true, Georgetown will have lost one of its most prestigious resources. When we reflect on the national and international fame achieved by the School under Father Walsh, and appraise the recognition still accorded to Georgetown University as a consequence of this past pre-eminence, even the slightest possibility that the School of Foreign Service is in a state of erosion should be a matter of grave concern to all friends of this University.

Edmund Walsh's direction of the School ended in late 1952 following a paralytic stroke from which he never recovered. Nineteen fifty-two, therefore, marked the end of a long and eventful era in the history of the School—the end of the Walsh era. That year also marked the acceleration of a policy which has brought radical changes in the nature and operation of the Foreign Service School: the policy of University integration. For three decades, prior to integration, the School functioned as an autonomous and independent institution within the University system. But after 1952, it was thoroughly integrated into the University. I submit that it is the consequence of some 15 years of integration which has raised the identity question today. When we examine the impact of integration on the nature and functioning of the School, we can better understand why its identity is now being seriously questioned.

#### TRUE IDENTITY

But first, what is this School's proper identity? To this question, one can, and does, receive an extraordinary variety of opinions hypothesizing some particular framework for this celebrated institution. Identity approached as a semantic exercise makes possible a rationalization of any given state of affairs, or any potential development. Thus, to take an extreme example, I recall a former official of the University expressing his opinion that regardless of what might happen to the School in the years after Walsh, Georgetown "will always keep the name 'School of Foreign Service'." To him, as to some others, the School's identity would be satisfactorily retained simply as long as this illustrious name was preserved. Indeed, about the only consensus concerning the School that I have found is precisely this: the name should be preserved for public relations values, if for no other.

#### THE WALSH ERA

It is probably too early to perceive the full consequences of integration on the national reputation of the School. We do know that under Father Walsh this School achieved an extraordinary professional reputation within a short period of time. It was the genius of this man to possess the remarkable ability to be in advance of his times; to be able to transform imaginative proposals into working realities. At a period when few educators could scarcely visualize the idea of a School of Foreign Service, or even the concept of a foreign service education, Edmund Walsh has already achieved such an institution, based on such a concept.

The legacy of the School's reputation under Walsh has been rich indeed, for its fame continues to attract unusually talented and promising undergraduates to the Georgetown campus, despite the meagerness of financial assistance which can be offered them.

Turning to our description of the School then and now, the major changes to be observed are those affecting curriculum, faculty, administrative relationships with the integrated departments, allocation of academic resources among the University's various divisions, the administrative structure of the School, and, generally, the scope of its authority to develop and implement its own programs.

It must be remembered that under Fr. Walsh, the School functioned within the University as an independent and autonomous unit, so autonomous indeed that this status engendered resentment and opposition—as well as envy—within other quarters on the campus. Separate financing and budgetary discretion, distinctive and independent curricula, its own faculty and administration, control of its admissions and standards requirements—even plans for its own building—these were some of the major features of the former School of Foreign Service. What these features added up to was this: the School had full authority to develop and execute its own academic and educational programs. And it did.

A UNIQUE SCHOOL

Two distinct and separate undergraduate schools were then a part of the University, the liberal arts College of Arts and Sciences, and the professionally oriented School of Foreign Service. While these two institutions existed alongside each other for a number of years, they and their student bodies were independent entities.

To the School just described, integration has brought many changes. First, it has affected its curriculum, moving it away from its professional and special character, and giving it instead a pronounced liberal orientation. Under Walsh, the curriculum for the entire four (or five) years was considerably different from the liberal arts curriculum then prevailing in the College, as the later curriculum involved the social sciences.

But now, as a consequence of 15 years of integration there is a striking similarity between the programs of Foreign Service students and those students in the College who are majoring in the social sciences. Homogenization of a substantial part of the curricula of the two schools has taken place in those fields in which they are most congruous. This process has been gradual and almost imperceptible, but the newcomer on the campus, be he student, professor, or administrator, need only examine the catalogues of the School of Foreign Service and the College, then and now, to see the cumulative impact of integration on the curriculum of the "professional" school. First, he will note that the course requirements in the freshman and sophomore years of the School of Foreign Service have become quite similar to those of the College for the same years. Secondly, he will observe that what remains of the School's former distinct and specialized programs is now concentrated largely in two years of course offerings, given chiefly in the third and fourth years.

Because of this development some observers believe that the Foreign Service curriculum has become essentially what can pass for an ordinary international relations major in a liberal arts college. Most liberal arts majors, at least those in the social sciences, are established on the basis of academic programs carried out by the student in his junior and senior years. And today's foreign service "major" at Georgetown results largely from course requirements completed in those two years. Only a few distinctly Foreign Service School courses—long established in its curriculum—have somehow managed to survive in the freshman and sophomore years.

To some people the development just described is a desirable one. They believe, quite sincerely, that "Foreign Service" should be structured merely as a two year program (third and fourth year), with all undergraduates matriculating in the College of Arts and Sciences for their freshman and sophomore years. Only at the end of the sophomore year would those students desiring Foreign Service move into that School for what would then be a two year curriculum. Whether such a "School" would retain even any administrative identity is not clear. Such a development would probably transform the Foreign Service School into essentially a department of the University, oriented academically and administratively to the College and the Graduate schools, as are most of the University departments today. The School would then be a "department" although it would function under the name "School of Foreign Service." Whatever the merits of such a program, that is certainly not the Foreign Service School of Edmund Walsh.

Curriculum changes under integration were also accompanied by a significant change in the status of the faculty teaching in the School of Foreign Service, and by changes in the attitudes of that faculty to the School itself. Now that Foreign Service no longer has a faculty of its own, its courses are taught by professors who belong to a particular department. Especially important are the three social science departments of History, Government, and Economics, for they provide the major part of the instruction comprising the Foreign Service curriculum. Professors from these integrated departments usually teach in two, sometimes, three divisions of the University.

The experience of the writer, whose teaching in the School of Foreign Service has been first as a member of that School's own faculty, and subsequently as a member of an integrated departmental faculty, convinces him beyond question that the organization of the faculty today, by which professors relate entirely to their departments and to their special disciplines, rather than to a particular school and its educational programs, has contributed enormously to the identity problem of the Foreign Service School. Under the prevailing departmental system, the School is merely one of the divisions of the University where a professor happens to be assigned to teach a course.

It is likely too that he possesses an academic background and a professional experience which is almost wholly cut from the liberal arts tradition. Thus, a voluntary professional identification with something so out of the mainstream of American liberal arts education as a "foreign service school" is not easily come by. Indeed, a few professors on this campus have gone so far as to manifest outright hostility towards the School and its students. To those professors the School is, as they have put it in their own words, "the foreign school."

Although integration means an indirect and distant departmental relationship to the School, its academic program, its students, and its administration, yet, paradoxically, the department chairmen have exerted an increasing influence in determining the nature and functioning of this institution. Their mission is to "service" the teaching needs of the School, but their departments remain, in function, tradition, and in attitude, predominantly liberal in orientation. For the departments the important programs are those which they administer themselves in the College and in the Graduate School. And although these same departments are responsible for offering and staffing courses in the School of Foreign Service—and the

social science departments of this University teach more students in the School of Foreign Service and the Business School than they do in the College—their relationship to the Walsh Area schools and student bodies is one that is both indirect and professionally disinterested.

AFFECTS COMPS

In such a context it is not surprising, for example, to find so much dissatisfaction nowadays within the senior class of the School of Foreign Service concerning the administration of the oral comprehensive examinations. Frequently the three instructors comprising a "foreign service" comprehensive board view their own roles as that of departmental representatives (not as a Foreign Service faculty) charged with the mission of giving a comprehensive examination in their department's own field (be it history, government, or economics), and to do so, of course, within the allowed ten minutes. In effect, the Foreign Service student is asked to pass three distinct "comprehensive" examinations, not simply one as is required of liberal arts majors. Moreover, these three examinations are to be completed within thirty minutes, such time to include the answering of even capricious and asinine questions which do emanate occasionally from some of the departmental representatives assigned to these boards. This is a formidable requirement, indeed, and one can only marvel that the rate of failures has not been more devastating than it has.

The fact that the primary concerns and professional interests of our departmental chairmen center in the College and the Graduate School has undoubtedly contributed to the difficult relationships which have often existed between the School of Foreign Service and the University departments during the years of integration. These administrative relationships, normally complicated, frequently frustrating, have sometimes bordered almost on a state of guerrilla warfare.

POST-WALSH ATROCITIES

That organizational problems such as these exert a pernicious effect on the educational mission of an institution such as the School of Foreign Service can be readily appreciated. For without the willing collaboration of the departments, and their faculties, the School, in the post-integration structure of today, can accomplish little. Regretably, such collaboration has been all too lacking throughout the period of integration, and the consequences of that situation have been disastrous in the functioning of the School. Looking back since 1952, and examining the allocation of academic resources between the School and the College in the subject areas of common concern, a number of unfortunate practices are seen to have existed. In such crucial matters as course offerings, size of classes, quality of instruction, educational and administrative services rendered to students, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the School of Foreign Service has so often been the stepchild of the integrated departments, and the integrated University.

And lost sight of during the same period was the extraordinary opportunity which the School of Foreign Service offered the University: the ability to further the established national preeminence of this School in its special field of education by drawing on, and putting to its developmental needs, the greater resources possessed by the integrated University. As other educational institutions began to initiate and promote vigorously various programs of international studies and training for public and private service, Georgetown Foreign Service, the pioneer and long acknowledged leader in this field—but now facing strong competition—lumbered



from year to year with no significant programmatic developments of note.

The failure of integration to establish a viable organizational basis for the School is, I believe, inherently an institutional one. Of course personalities do aggravate institutional difficulties, and undoubtedly personal factors have contributed their share to the burdens of this School.

Rather than accept this explanation, I think the truth of the matter lies in the character of the School's organizational structure under integration: It is intrinsically weak.

The purpose of this review has been to bring into focus some of the major factors contributing to the identity crisis of the School of Foreign Service. It might be well, in closing, to remind the skeptics—those who would deny the existence of such a problem at all—that the situation we are discussing has been with us for a number of years, and that, in a sense, this School has been living on borrowed time—the legacy of the reputation of the School as it was developed and left by its founder, Father Walsh.

MSACSS WARNING

Consider, for example, the highly respected and informed opinion of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools whose dicta can hardly be brushed aside as irrelevant to the present situation. When the Middle States submitted its 1961 evaluation report on the University, as a part of its accrediting process, it raised numerous questions concerning the status of the Foreign Service School within the University, and the course of its future development. While duly acknowledging the long and proud tradition which had earned the School a national and international reputation, the Middle States report went on to question whether the School or Foreign Service was, any longer, really a school at all. It pointed out that it now lacked so many elements which normally constitute a school—elements which effectively give identity to an educational institution.

But that was 1961. We are now in 1968. Have the intervening years brought that renaissance which the critics in 1961 deemed essential if this very special school were to regain its former prestige?

To that question, the reader may draw his own conclusion.

THE REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE SURTAX PROBLEM

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, this last weekend the President castigated the Congress for not passing the surtax that he requested this year. It would appear to me that the people of our country should be told that there is another side to this story. The truth is that it has been President Johnson's reckless spending policies that generated the economic crisis; it is moreover the creditability gap generated by the President that has virtually destroyed the confidence in the U.S. dollar in the eyes of the world—and it is this same creditability gap that has caused the awareness on the part of our own

citizens that we have no national leadership in the White House. These are the reasons for the crisis, not that the Congress has failed to act. We, the Congress, simply doubt what we are told by the administration.

We cannot in good conscience soak the taxpayer with higher taxes unless and until we have positive assurances that spending will be reduced by a significant amount. The President has told us he is economizing, but in the same day he describes new Federal programs calling for new spending programs.

The Congress just cannot accept these windblown promises—we want legislative assurance of a reduction in expenditures.

The Congress is to some degree at fault for passing many of these spending programs, but let us not overlook the fact that President Johnson has been at the helm—of Congress, too—during the past 4 years. Arms have been twisted as never before until the Great Society began to take shape. And, now that shape is a gloomy gray mass. Mr. Speaker, no one, not even the President likes to claim it.

This economic crisis is purely and honestly the making of President Johnson, and he cannot place the blame on the Congress.

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY AT POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 5, 1968

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, whenever Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY finds time to visit my congressional district in Chicago, it is always a bright and sunny day. Yesterday was no exception when he delivered a most inspiring, thought-provoking speech in the cause of freedom. Accompanied by Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley and Illinois' Governor, Sam Shapiro, Mr. HUMPHREY addressed a throng of 150,000 who gathered to commemorate the 177th anniversary of the Polish Third of May Constitution Day.

As a long-time friend of oppressed people seeking their own way of life, Mr. HUMPHREY stressed the need for unity and strength in support of freedom and justice in the world. At this point in the RECORD, I would like to include Mr. HUMPHREY's speech delivered in Chicago yesterday:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY AT POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 5, 1968

The order of this day—like the business of this century—is freedom.

It is unfinished business—every place in the world.

Here in this country and abroad—in Washington and in Warsaw and in Chicago—freedom faces different enemies, meets different problems, makes different gains.

But at home and abroad, the convulsive, turbulent processes of freedom are at work—processes that are never quiet, never still, never satisfied. No people have ever gained

freedom—or held it—without torment, difficulty and ferment, from the earliest days of recorded history. That is why we meet here today.

On the 177th anniversary of Poland's declaration of freedom; but freedom is still to be won in Poland.

In the 192nd year of America's declaration for freedom; but freedom is still America's unfinished business.

World War II unleashed great forces of liberation in the twentieth century, even as, paradoxically, it fastened a new type of tyranny upon vast numbers of people in too many nations.

But even in those nations the seeds of emancipation are beginning at long last to sprout.

In Eastern Europe the monolith of communism has been fractured. People are demanding—and getting—emancipation from rigid, inflexible state control.

Today the emancipation of Eastern Europe continues—and so does the American revolution.

"Freedom Now" and "We Shall Overcome" are common cries all over the world.

Freedom and peace are the universalities of humanity's purpose and meaning. And as distance disappears these stars draw closer.

The world gets too small to hide a tyranny.

There was a time when what happened in Krakow hardly reached Warsaw. Later, what happened in Warsaw hardly reached Paris. Today, what happens in Stare Miasto reaches all the way to Humboldt Park.

In both places the dream is the same—for freedom doesn't lead ever to satisfaction. It is an eternal stairway of the human aspiration.

And if America stands at the moment on a higher landing of that stairway than Poland does, the Polish-American stands on both—and in both cases pushes upward.

You and those who came with you, and before, brought the lively creative qualities of the Polish people and blended them into the New World:

A love of country—and made it love of this country, too.

A blunt dislike for special privilege, and a complete commitment to equal opportunity for every man and woman.

A little haunting sadness that things are never perfect—and an optimism that they can be better if you work hard enough.

America needed that spirit when your fathers and mothers came.

America needs it now.

You above all know that when we talk of "bridge building" we mean bridges among people—bridges built of human understanding so that they will carry the business of nations.

We can be justly proud of the work of the Polish National Alliance between the people of Poland and the people of the United States.

We can be proud of the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow—and some of us here, Congressmen, officials, and private citizens—and I—are just a little extra proud of that.

Today we celebrate a Constitution of freedom—landmark in liberty's history, and an eternal benchmark for its future.

Today and everyday we learn a little more about what it takes to make freedom real—now—here—in Poland—every place in the world.

"Freedom Now" is not just a call for racial equality. It is a call for universal justice, and you can say it in any language.

The same drive to freedom is going on throughout the world—and America must continue to lead that drive.

Your fathers came here because in America there was opportunity. They believed a man should leave his home and try a new life where there was a chance that it would be a better life.

And they found it. Polish Americans have played their full part in every aspect of national life—from the hardest kind of work in the fields and factories to the highest levels of professional, intellectual, cultural and political achievement.

Now we believe that the same broad scope of opportunity should be open to people of every nation—that every homeland should be a land of opportunity. Our nation is committed to that goal.

You shouldn't have to cross the ocean to find a better life—and you shouldn't even have to cross the street.

Opportunity—a chance to be the best you can become—has become a home-town affair. No man ought to have to leave his family to find opportunity—above all, not in America. No Americans ought to understand that more clearly than Polish Americans separated from families overseas.

Early in the life of this nation, some Americans were made free because Thaddeus Kosciuszko willed his American property for that purpose.

Other Americans can have real opportunity now—not next year but now—because Polish Americans will refuse to see justice denied to any American.

There are people here today whose fathers brought the first new light of freedom to the people of Eastern Europe.

There are others here today whose fathers or brothers or sons have fought and died for freedom, serving their country in the New World.

What Polish Americans have done for themselves in America—what they have done for America—makes this nation more believable everywhere, and gives people everywhere more faith in themselves.

This is your tradition. It is mine. It is ours. We will go on building it—together—Polish-Americans and every-other-kind-of-American—there-is-or-ever-will-be.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. CORMAN for legislative week, May 6 through 9, on account of official business, Civil Disorders Commission.

Mr. NELSEN (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD) for today, May 6, on account of personal emergency.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD) for week of May 6 on account of illness in family.

Mr. BURKE of Florida (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD) for May 6 and 7, 1968, on account of official business.

Mr. MATSUNAGA (at the request of Mrs. MINK) for today on account of official business.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. MURPHY of New York (at the request of Mr. TIERNAN) for 30 minutes on May 9, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. EDMONDSON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DORN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois and to include related matter.

Mr. BERRY prior to passage of H.R. 1467 on Consent Calendar today.

Mr. MINSHALL, to extend his remarks immediately after passage of H.R. 10573.

Mr. KASTENMEIER to revise and extend his remarks on bills considered under suspension of the rules.

Mr. ALBERT to extend his remarks prior to the passage of H.R. 15822 and to include certain reports, letters, and data.

Mr. AYRES (at the request of Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin) immediately preceding the remarks of Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin on the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

Mr. POLLOCK (at the request of Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin) immediately following the remarks of Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin on the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin and to include extraneous matter and tables on the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois, to extend his remarks on the bill H.R. 15348, on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. BOLAND, to extend his remarks following the passage of H.R. 10573 on the Consent Calendar, following the remarks of Mr. MINSHALL.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WINN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GUBSER in three instances.

Mr. MCEWEN in three instances.

Mr. QUILLEN in four instances.

Mr. ZWACH in two instances.

Mr. SCOTT.

Mr. BROCK.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

Mr. SCHERLE.

Mr. HARVEY.

Mr. WINN.

Mr. HARSHA.

Mr. RUMSFELD in two instances.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in two instances.

Mr. COWBERG.

Mr. GUDE.

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. PETTIS.

Mr. MINSHALL.

Mr. HORTON.

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma.

Mr. SHRIVER.

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. DERWINSKI.

Mr. UTT.

Mr. CURTIS in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TIERNAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in three instances.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania.

Mr. POOL.

Mr. LONG of Maryland.

Mr. FRASER in three instances.

Mr. DANIELS.

Mr. BRINKLEY.

Mr. PURCELL.

Mr. KARTH.

Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. SATTERFIELD in two instances.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey in two instances.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan.

Mr. MOSS in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in five instances.

Mr. GALLAGHER in two instances.

Mr. GILBERT.

Mr. ST GERMAIN.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. PEPPER.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. NIX.

Mr. ST. ONGE in two instances.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania in two instances.

Mr. BOLAND in two instances.

Mr. ROONEY of New York.

Mr. DAWSON.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2060. An act to amend section 503(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to extend for a period of 5 years the authorization to make appropriations for allocations and grants for the collection and publication of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States, to the Committee on Government Operations; and

S. 2269. An act to amend the act of August 27, 1954, relative to the unlawful seizure of fishing vessels of the United States by foreign countries, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 131. Joint resolution to designate May 20, 1968, as "Charlotte, N.C., Day".

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10477. To amend chapter 37 of title 38 of the United States Code with respect to the veterans' home loan program, to amend the National Housing Act with respect to interest rates on insured mortgages, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 7, 1968, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1814. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a recommendation urging immediate action by the Congress on the tax increase (H. Doc. No. 305); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

1815. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a re-

port of examination of financial statements of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for calendar year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 841 (H. Doc. No. 306); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1816. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of revised practices needed for acquiring control of sites for leased postal facilities, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1817. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of activities of the Job Corps Men's Center, Tongue Point, Oreg., office of Economic Opportunity; to the Committee on Government Operations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of May 2, 1968, the following bill was reported on May 3, 1968:

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 17023. A bill making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1348). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted May 6, 1968]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PATMAN: Committee on Banking and Currency. H.R. 16911. A bill to provide for U.S. participation in the facility based on special drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1349). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. NIX: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 15387. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide for disciplinary action against employees in the postal field service who assault other employees in such service in the performance of official duties, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1350). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WILLIS: Committee on Un-American Activities. Report entitled "Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the United States" (Rept. No. 1351). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, pursuant to the order of the House of May 2, 1968, the following bill was introduced on May 3, 1968:

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H.R. 17023. A bill making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

[Submitted May 6, 1968]

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 17024. A bill to repeal section 1727 of title 18, United States Code, so as to permit prosecution of postal employees for failure

to remit postage due collections, under the postal embezzlement statute, section 1711 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 17025. A bill to designate lock and dam No. 17 on the Verdigris River, Okla., as the Chouteau lock and dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 17026. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in recognition of the outstanding services of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the cause of the individual rights and the equality of men; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 17027. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to provide for a national program to improve the availability of necessary insurance protection for residential and business properties against fire, crime, and other perils, through the cooperative efforts of the Federal and State Governments and the private property insurance industry, to provide rehabilitation assistance for low-income property owners whose properties do not meet reasonable underwriting standards, to authorize Federal reinsurance with appropriate loss sharing by the States against insurance losses resulting from riots and other civil commotion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GOODELL:

H.R. 17028. A bill to more effectively prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 17029. A bill to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the U.S. Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 17030. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 17031. A bill to establish the Country-side Development Commission to study the economic problems of rural America; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 17032. A bill to increase the funds authorized for existing programs to build low- and moderate-income housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 17033. A bill to amend chapter 1 (Federal-aid highways) of title 23, United States Code, as amended, to establish local highway planning review commissions to consider conservation problems in connection with the construction of federally aided highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SCHERLE:

H.R. 17034. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to remove persons from Federal employment who engage in unlawful acts connected with civil disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 17035. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 17036. A bill to repeal the authority for the current wheat and feed grain programs and to authorize programs that will permit the market system to work more effectively for wheat and feed grains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 17037. A bill to guarantee that every employee of the Federal Government shall have the right to refrain from union activity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 17038. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana:

H.R. 17039. A bill limiting the use for demonstration purposes of any federally owned property in the District of Columbia, requiring the posting of a bond, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 17040. A bill to exclude the 19 Pueblos of New Mexico from title II of Public Law 90-284 (H.R. 2516); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 17041. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the carryover of previously taxed income to transferees of stock of an electing small business corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 17042. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide for the reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by individuals to honor the memory of members of the Armed Forces missing in action or who died while in service and whose remains cannot be recovered; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 17043. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 17044. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide employment and relocation assistance for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 17045. A bill to provide for an investigation and study of future water needs of the Missouri River Basin; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself, Mr. DENT, Mr. DANIELS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. BURTON of California):

H.R. 17046. A bill to provide additional protection for the rights of participants in private pension plans, to establish minimum standards for vesting and funding of private pension plans, to provide an insurance program guaranteeing plan termination protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 17047. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development programs to increase knowledge of tornadoes, squall lines, and other severe local storms, to develop methods for detecting storms for prediction and advance warning, and to provide for the establishment of a National Severe Storms Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHALLEY (for himself and Mr. DENT):

H.R. 17048. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.J. Res. 1260. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.J. Res. 1261. Joint resolution to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park by providing for the National Park Centennial, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.J. Res. 1262. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the existing compensation system for motor vehicle accident losses, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.J. Res. 1263. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim May 5, 1968, as "Chaplains' Sunday"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H. Con. Res. 775. Concurrent resolution establishing the Joint Select Committee on Observance of the 50th Anniversary of Armistice Day; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Res. 1159. Resolution providing additional compensation for services performed by certain employees in the House Publications Distribution Service; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H. Res. 1160. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI(8) incurred by the Committee on Government Operations; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. Res. 1161. Resolution authorizing the printing of the report entitled "Civilian Advisory Panel on Military Manpower Procurement"; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 17049. A bill for the relief of Paolo DelleGrazie, Antonia DelleGrazie, Paolo DelleGrazie, Jr., Francesco DelleGrazie, and Roseanna DelleGrazie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 17050. A bill for the relief of Antonio Moretti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 17051. A bill for the relief of Domenico Sbraccia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 17052. A bill for the relief of Rosalia Mannino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 17053. A bill for the relief of Ignazio Santangelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 17054. A bill for the relief of Jose Mendoza Lalined; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 17055. A bill for the relief of Fortunato C. Rana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 17056. A bill for the relief of Richard W. Hoffman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 17057. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ruth E. Lavarias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 17058. A bill for the relief of Pedro Lobato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 17059. A bill for the relief of Wong Poon Ming; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 17060. A bill for the relief of Tullio Luigi Bellardini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 17061. A bill for the relief of Antonio Regalbutto, his wife, Maria Regalbutto, and their son, Domenico Regalbutto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H.R. 17062. A bill for the relief of Antonio Randazzo and his wife, Bartola Peraino Randazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 17063. A bill for the relief of Ronald D. Hyers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 17064. A bill for the relief of Gennaro Guerriero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUPFERMAN:

H.R. 17065. A bill for the relief of Dong Joon Cho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 17066. A bill for the relief of Irving M. Sobin Co., Inc., and/or Irving M. Sobin Chemical Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAHON:

H.R. 17067. A bill for the relief of Eugene L. Monagin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 17068. A bill for the relief of Lok Sul Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 17069. A bill for the relief of Antonio Caputo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 17070. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Basilsa F. Gomez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 17071. A bill for the relief of Daniel Assi Kasid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 17072. A bill for the relief of Antonio Malheiro Ferreira da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES:

H.R. 17073. A bill for the relief of Nouritza Chilingirian Mgrditchian and Jessica Mgrditchian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 17074. A bill for the relief of Edward Regan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 17075. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rodrigo L. Jaballas, and his wife, Dr. Elvira Rosca-Jaballas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—Monday, May 6, 1968

The Senate met at 12 noon, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God and Father of mankind who opens the gates of the morning, send us forth with powers of mind and body to front the duties and responsibilities of another day.

In these days, thrilling with the loveliness of spring, we thank Thee for every sacrament of beauty as we bend in wonder by bushes aflame with Thee. May the glory of the earth be but a parable of the things that are excellent, blooming in our risen lives. We bow for the strengthening benediction of our morning prayer.

We turn to Thee, driven by our tension for the present, anxiety about the future, deep concern about ourselves, our Nation, and our world. Heal the divisions which shorten the arm of our national might as we stand at this crossroads of history. Make us tall enough for these testing days.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 3, 1968, be dispensed with.

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

WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

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

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. 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.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 1083 and 1084.

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

MIGRANT HEALTH SERVICES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2688) to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act for migrant health services, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment on page 1, line 7, after the word "thereof" strike out "not to exceed \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$13,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and such amounts as may be necessary for each of the two succeeding fiscal years", and, in lieu thereof, insert "not to exceed \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971"; so as to make the bill read:

S. 2688

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 310 of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out "not to exceed \$7,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968," and inserting in lieu thereof "not to exceed \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$9,000,000