

Henry A. Byroade, of Indiana, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Philippines.

J. Raymond Ylitalo, of South Dakota, a

Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Paraguay.

Leonard C. Meeker, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Romania.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Joseph A. Greenwald, of Illinois, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be the representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, July 22, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Because Thou art my God, Thy gentle spirit shall lead me into the way of life.— Psalm 143: 10.

Almighty God, may this day be radiant with the reality of Thy presence as we address ourselves to the tasks before us. Bless Thou our President, our Speaker, all Members of Congress, and all who work with them that they may set themselves to meet the challenges of this hour with confidence and courage.

We do not pray to escape responsibilities, but to be made equal to them; not for removal of tasks, but to be made ready for them; not for burdens to be lifted from our hands, but to be lightened by the strength of Thy spirit.

We pray for our country. May this beloved land of ours be the channel through which the blessings of freedom may come to the oppressed, light may shine upon those who sit in darkness, strength may come to the weak, weights be lifted from the weary, and the joy of liberty dwell in every heart.

In the Master's name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 2785. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Tennessee certain lands within Great Smoky Mountains National Park and certain lands comprising the Gatlinburg Spur of the Foothills Parkway, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 300. Concurrent resolution extending the congratulations of the Congress of the United States to organized baseball upon the occasion of its centennial year.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1072) entitled "An act to authorize funds to carry out the purposes of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended, and titles I, III, IV, and V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended," agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. SPONG, Mr. BAKER, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. PACKWOOD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

JULY 14, 1969.

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

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 and the Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation Act, 1969, the House Committee on Public Works approved a resolution amending the project previously approved by our Committee on April 14, 1964, for the renovation of a Post Office and Courthouse in Butte, Montana on June 24, 1969, and a prospectus for the proposed lease of a building for the Internal Revenue Service Automatic Data Processing Center in the metropolitan area, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on June 26, 1969.

A copy of the resolution for the Butte, Montana project is attached hereto.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. FALLON, Chairman.

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, That the prospectus approved April 14, 1964, for the alteration of the Post Office and Courthouse at Butte, Montana, is amended to increase the total estimated maximum cost from \$707,000 to \$850,000.

Adopted June 24, 1969.

Attest:

GEORGE H. FALLON.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon, I was unavoidably absent from the floor of the House attending to some constituent business, and was not present when the House considered H.R. 11651, a bill amending the national school lunch program. I have been a staunch supporter of the school lunch program, Mr. Speaker, and will continue to be one in the future. Had it been possible for me to be on the floor when the final vote was taken, I would have joined my 352 colleagues in voting for the passage of the bill.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PERMISSION FOR SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY AND TOMORROW

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Small Business may be permitted to sit during general debate on today, July 22, and tomorrow, July 23.

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

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WYDLER. 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]

Ashley	Gray	Miller, Calif.
Boggs	Gubser	Morse
Carey	Halpern	O'Konski
Celler	Harsha	O'Neill, Mass.
Chisholm	Hawkins	Powell
Clark	Hébert	Purcell
Cramer	Howard	Rooney, N.Y.
Culver	Kee	Rosenthal
Davis, Ga.	Kirwan	Scheuer
Diggs	Leggett	Stratton
Dwyer	Lipscomb	Teague, Calif.
Esch	McDonald,	Tunney
Gallagher	Mich.	
Giulmo	McEwen	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 393 members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970, UNTIL MIDNIGHT THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1969

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight Thursday, July 24, to file a privileged report on the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

Mr. MICHEL reserved all points of order on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) and myself.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 12781 with Mr. PRICE of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair now recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest appreciation to the hardworking and knowledgeable members of our subcommittee. Without their extensive knowledge of all areas of our Nation, and their contribution of this knowledge to the committee's evaluation of budget estimates, this bill would not be possible.

I particularly wish to express my sadness today that our beloved colleague and my distinguished predecessor, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Kirwan), is not here today. He has been of such tremendous help to all these programs, and the committee sends him our gratitude for his services and our best wishes for his speedy recovery.

At this time I would also like to pay a tribute to one of the very distinguished members of our subcommittee who is leaving the Congress of the United States, the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. JOELSON). It has been my pleasure to serve with this very able, conscientious, and intelligent Member since

1961 when we were both on the Education and Labor Committee, then moved simultaneously to Appropriations. This Congress will miss Mr. JOELSON for his humor and intelligently reasonable approach to matters far beyond the scope of routine legislation. He has had a keen insight into the needs and well being of humanity, the responsibilities of a free Nation operating to preserve its freedom and maintain the dignity of its people. My deepest appreciation to the distinguished gentleman, my good wishes, and I am sure that I speak for the committee when I add their good wishes, also. New Jersey is indeed fortunate to have the distinguished gentleman in its judiciary.

I would also like to express my particular appreciation and salute to the ranking Republican member of this subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) who, unfortunately, has announced that this will be his final term in the U.S. House of Representatives. Fortunately, we will have him with us next year. Like the able gentleman from New Jersey, this distinguished gentleman from South Dakota has served humanity well and untiringly. His particular interest and assistance to the American Indians, to the preservation, conservation, and development of our natural resources have been outstanding. In other fields—the arts and humanities, historic preservation, the ever-increasing activities of that most distinguished Institution, the Smithsonian—his efforts have been equally outstanding.

I am also grateful to every Member of this House who took the time and effort to appear before the committee for hearings and who wrote or talked with me and with members of the committee about funding for the bill and the impact of that funding on our total economy.

May I recommend to each and every Member of the House of Representatives that he or she read our three volumes of hearings where there is a careful analysis and innumerable details relative to operations of each department and bureau. As I reminded you last year, they can become for you and the people you represent a factual summary of your management of the American land for which you and I are trustees.

Mr. Chairman, today the House Appropriations Committee presents for the consideration of this House the 1970 appropriation bill to fund the Department of the Interior—except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Alaska Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration—and for other related agencies which include the U.S. Forest Service, Indian health activities, Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art, and others.

The compilation of an appropriation bill is a matter of deep thought and concern. Those responsible for the appropriation process have an obligation to the taxpayers of our Nation to keep Federal expenditures at a practicable minimum,

and to the greatest extent possible insure that a dollar's worth of product or services is received for each dollar of Federal funds expended.

Conversely, the appropriation process is the lifeblood of various Federal agencies performing necessary services for the benefit and welfare of our Nation and its people. Nothing is accomplished without money and there is never a surplus of this to do everything which should be done. It is also seldom that those interested agree on all allocations or their desirability. Decisions must be made and priorities drawn. This summation is the bill before you.

Activities funded here primarily relate to the conservation and development of our natural resources and to the well-being of people for whom we have been delegated the responsibility by statute, treaty, or international agreement.

The committee considered total budget estimates of \$1,568,694,500. This amount includes both new budget—obligational—authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations. We have recommended appropriations totaling \$1,540,332,000, a reduction of \$28,362,500 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$10,165,865 over fiscal year 1969.

To those who question the increased funding over the 1969 fiscal year, I would point out that you cannot have annual pay increases and accelerate the activities of various agencies without the total cost of operations increasing from year to year.

We have economized in other years and those economies have cost us bitterly. I said in February of this year before the House that the U.S. Forest Service reports that we are importing 13 percent of the lumber we use domestically. Future prospects look even bleaker, for tree planting and forest management practices are limited by budget restrictions. In order to have adequate lumber by the year 2000 trees must be in the ground now.

A great deal of the lumber shortages in America today can be linked directly to lack of funds which has prevented imaginative and progressive forest management and planning.

Savings based on the destruction of our natural resources are false economy and can in the end do more to destroy this Nation than all the armadas of any mighty alien empire.

For example, if we do not attempt to solve the problem of water supply and pollution—plain drinking water if you please—we can build cities, develop space centers, and change all the housing and poverty conditions on earth without possessing that single most important requisite for a human being's existence—water.

Less than a mile from us, the Potomac is threatened by drought conditions. Its supply for Washington and Washington suburbs diminishes year by year and yet the city continues to grow. What answers do we make? Do we cut research and water resources development; do we cut the geological survey which will enable us to fully explore underground water resources; or say "Build and go thirsty"?

Frankly, I do not think we are that stupid.

Also, may I call your attention to page 5 of our report where we pointed out that in 20 short years we have lost our position of dominance as a mineral resources consumer and producer.

We are now producing between 25 and 30 percent of the world's requirements. Translated into dollars, this means we are producing about \$25 billion worth. By the end of the century, it is predicted we will be consuming about \$90 billion worth annually and producing something in the range of \$45 billion worth annually. In other words, the present deficit of \$6 or \$6.5 billion would increase to \$45 billion by the end of the century. To summarize, our deficit was only about 9 percent of our consumption requirements in 1950; our deficit now is in the range of 25 percent of our consumption requirements; and it is predicted by the end of the century our deficit will be in the range of 50 percent of our consumption requirements.

This past year constant timber shortages, causing a tight lumber market and exorbitant prices throughout the country, and related to one of America's greatest problems—housing—presented such irrefutable facts and figures that the committee has recommended additional funds to increase the production of timber in years to come, as well as recognized the necessity to develop the watersheds of this Nation for our expanding population and to provide other multiple-purpose uses of the forests.

Similarly, funds included in this bill for mine health and safety are \$2,448,000 above the \$12,334,000 available in fiscal 1969. In view of recent mine disasters, the committee would be remiss if it did not provide the additional funds necessary to improve the health and safety conditions of this Nation's mines. These are only a very few reasons why it is impractical to limit funding in this bill to the appropriation level of fiscal year 1969.

A summary by activity of major increases and decreases in funding for the 1970 fiscal year, compared to fiscal year 1969 is as follows:

Summary of increases and decreases

MAJOR INCREASES	
Education and welfare services and other assistance to American Indians.....	\$35,395,000
Construction of roads.....	16,070,000
Administration of territories, Management, protection, and maintenance of national parks	11,615,000
Conservation and development of natural resources.....	11,528,000
Geological surveys, investigations, and research.....	4,759,000
Smithsonian Institution and related activities.....	4,711,000
Mine health and safety.....	2,586,000
Arts and humanities.....	2,448,000
	1,500,000
Subtotal, major increases	90,612,000

MAJOR DECREASES	
Acquisition of land under the land and water conservation fund (1969 base included \$65,000,000 for liquidation of contract authorization for Redwood National Park).....	40,500,000
Forest firefighting costs.....	20,118,000
Construction of facilities.....	5,858,000
Hellum fund.....	5,200,000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	3,000,000
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	2,500,000

Summary of increases and decreases—Con.

MAJOR DECREASES—CON.	
Solid waste disposal.....	\$1,067,000
Prototype desalting plant.....	1,000,000
Subtotal, major decreases	79,243,000
Other increases and decreases (net).....	-1,203,135
Net total increase over fiscal year 1969.....	10,165,865

Item	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970
Appropriations.....	\$1,485,712,350	\$1,530,166,135	\$1,540,332,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior.....	1,343,372,205	805,580,636	1,013,719,096
Forest Service.....	218,323,000	262,170,000	341,625,000
Total receipts.....	1,561,695,205	1,067,750,636	1,355,344,096

A further fiscal consideration is the massive income tax generated for use by the total U.S. Government by forests, parks, mines, grazing, fishing, water development, and other resources uses.

You will note the following list of selective items indicate the extent of activities of some of the programs funded in this bill:

Management of public lands (acres):	
Bureau of Land Management.....	453,075,091
U.S. Forest Service.....	186,921,196
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	55,426,645
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	29,217,587
National Park Service.....	27,940,849
Total acres.....	752,581,368

	Current inventory	1970 construction
Road construction (miles):		
Bureau of Land Management.....	52,000	385
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	18,054	427
National Park Service.....	9,979	15
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	6,015	
U. S. Forest Service.....	202,794	8,758
Total miles.....	288,842	9,585

	1968 actual	1970 estimate
Recreation visitations (millions):		
National Park Service.....	145	171
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	18	23
Bureau of Land Management.....	57	82
U.S. Forest Service.....	156	171
Total visitations.....	376	447

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Forest Service: An estimated harvest of 13 billion board feet is anticipated for 1970, with receipts from sales of approximately \$327 million. The timber harvest provides the raw material base for over 1 million jobs, \$11.5 billion in gross national product, and \$2.4 billion in returns to the Treasury under the present tax rates. This volume represents about one-fourth of the total timber and 40 percent of the softwood timber cut for industrial purposes annually, and is equivalent to the construction of about 1.6 million average-sized homes.

Bureau of Land Management: Administers the sale of over 1.5 billion board feet of timber annually.

GRAZING

Bureau of Land Management: Administers grazing of more than 10 million head of livestock and 2.7 million big game animals.

The committee also influenced by income generated by activities funded in this bill. Unlike many appropriations bills which will be before you, this bill is responsible for sizable U.S. revenue. The following table indicates a comparison of appropriations and total receipts for fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970. The data for 1968 is actual and the amounts for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 are based on the latest estimates.

Forest Service: Administers the grazing of 7.2 million head of livestock. This provides a continued and necessary source of grazing required by 20,000 family-size ranch units.

INDIAN EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools, 55,000; Indian children in public schools, 75,000; Indians provided with welfare guidance services, 39,000; operation and maintenance of 300 Indian irrigation systems.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Bureau of Land Management: Administers mining and mineral leasing on approximately 760 million acres of land in the continental United States and more than 250 million acres of submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf with estimated receipts of \$944,300,000 in 1970.

Geological Survey—Provides the basic scientific and engineering data concerning water, land, and mineral resources; and supervises the development and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands. The annual value of production on Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf mineral leases is \$2.8 billion, with royalties accruing to the Government of \$360 million. Bonuses from lease sales this fiscal year will approximate \$200 million.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A total of \$400,459,000, or 26 percent of the total funds provided in this bill, directly benefits the American Indians. In addition, an estimated \$119 million will be available from Federal programs operated by other agencies not included in this bill.

I wish it were easy to offer you today, as many may attempt to do, quick and easy solutions for our "Indian problem." We readily admit shortcomings in the field of accomplishment for the Indian people. Yet, I think we should recognize some of our great achievements at the same time that we note our failures—or perhaps that is no longer an American custom.

I am sure that many of you may not realize that the system of education for our Indians is relatively of short duration. It was not until after World War II, for example, that the Navajo Reservation even had education. It is also interesting to note that during World War

II Navajo boys distinguished themselves in the service of our country, particularly in the South Pacific, where their language was the single code unbreakable by the Japanese.

We have been a long time in the business of attempting to manage Indian affairs, but we have been a relatively short time in the progressive and intelligent approach to Indian education and we must not count all our steps as failures.

I had the privilege this year of visiting the Navajo Reservation and talking with hundreds of young people who said to me: "Mrs. Hansen, we are not burning the country down." These same young people, when asked about the thing they enjoyed most about their boarding schools, replied: "The faculty. They give us so much."

I met groups of young students preparing themselves for college, taking advantage of the Indian scholarship program. I met other groups actively interested in planning and discussing better recreation facilities, the preservation of their culture, the landscaping of their schools. At the Santa Fe Institute of Indian Art I saw some of the loveliest work in the arts I have ever seen. These are the Indian young people of today and to those of us who serve on the committee, they are a great source of pride and an inspiration which says to us unmistakably, "Do better. This is a quickennig century and we must move faster and faster."

It is in this spirit that the committee has tried to respond. We have no apologies for the recent funding of our Indian activities and money has not always been the problem with Indian development. There have been management mistakes that can be avoided and I would like to take this opportunity and a moment to point out some of these. In the meantime, during fiscal year 1960, appropriations were \$166,444,000. In 10 years appropriations for the American Indian have more than doubled.

As I noted earlier, I do not even presume to attempt any immediate utopian solutions for Indian programs, nor does the committee, but we do repeat that we have serious concerns about certain facets of administration. The committee is seriously concerned that to date no Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been appointed, yet this is the single largest agency within Interior dealing with people.

We did not fund, as you will note, the National Council on Indian Opportunity. Why? Because since January they have never held a formal meeting, and yet this could have been an outstanding activity.

To the immediate present, I would think that the first and most urgent demand in the Department of Interior is the appointment of an able, energetic administrator of the same ability as that great Indian, Bob Bennett, who has just had his service terminated. In passing, may I note that Mr. Bennett was the second Indian in the history of the United States to serve as Commissioner.

I want to say, however, to the next Commissioner, whoever he may be, will have the firm support of this committee

to make sure the funds appropriated for the welfare and benefit of American Indians will actually be used for that purpose rather than adding more bureaucrats to a bureaucracy already top-heavy.

For example, I am advised that last year, when the proposed kindergarten program was cut in half, the scheduled personnel of administration was left as programmed and was not cut in half; this, in spite of the fact that personnel ceilings were in effect, that money was tight for expenditures, and that needs were massive in the Indian education field. This is unconscionable. Indians need the money, not bureaucracy.

The committee wishes the next Commissioner well, and we also would like to point out he faces many challenges—exciting challenges, if you please—for these are people. In fact, the Bureau of Indian Affairs administers and works with the activities of 452,000 Indians of whom 55,400 are Alaska natives and Aleuts. There are also 650 Pribilof Islanders.

Relative to Indian education, where you will find a total of \$110,600,000 in this bill for Indian education, the committee would like to recommend again—and we have done it repeatedly—a straight line educational reorganization within the Bureau comparable to any good State Department of Education under which educational policies promulgated in the Washington office can be administered throughout the Nation. To date this has not been accomplished. There is fragmentation, interference, and overlapping jurisdiction by officers who themselves are perhaps not educators.

It seems to me that the time has come for the educational direction of the BIA to be excellent, competent, imaginative, and progressive; to make sure that: First, there are good textbooks, useful and available for the children which will reflect a rapport with their lives; second, that we increase sizably the number of Indian aides in our school rooms, particularly in those lower grades with language difficulties; third, that we present a program of home economics which will teach young Indian girls to be good homemakers in order that they may not in the future contribute to the lack of nutrition of this Nation because of inability to understand how to buy, and cook foods for their families or budget their incomes; and fourth, that we step up vocational training for useable job skills.

Again, may I repeat, Federal Indian schools must be administered efficiently and there are many who contend that the Federal boarding schools are no longer necessary. The committee agrees that Federal boarding schools are not the most desirable way of education. On the other hand, the instant abolition of these schools would jeopardize the health, safety, nutrition, and opportunities of many thousands of young people. It is urgent that money be well spent in these schools until that day when boarding facilities are no longer necessary due to improved road conditions, reliability of water sources, and firm establishment of village population centers. This pro-

gram is only a prelude to full participation in the American public school system toward which hopefully, our Indian people are rapidly moving.

The BIA and the State of Alaska are to be congratulated. Instead of rebuilding Mount Edgecombe as a boarding school, funds will be provided for dormitory facilities in that travel-difficult State, but these dormitories will only be for housing young people who will attend the public schools in various communities of Alaska. This is genuine progress, and I commend the people of Alaska who have worked so diligently on this.

I also would like to commend the people in the district of the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. EDMONDSON) for their diligence and work on behalf of the Eufaula School. There are other schools in Arizona and in New Mexico which are participating even more fully in the public school system.

We have urged in our report that to the fullest possible extent young Indian people be given the opportunity to attend public schools, and we have urged the BIA to accelerate their efforts in this direction.

As a further means of improving the educational system, the Bureau should make increased efforts to develop Indian Tribal Advisory Boards and to train school board members to participate in the operation of all Indian schools. The BIA should exert every possible effort in promoting genuine family relationships between pupils, schools, and parents.

Concerted action should be taken to program schedules to increase the frequency and length of visits of parents with children in the boarding schools. It may even be possible to contract certain of these necessary related services with the tribes.

We have some other comments to make. The committee regrets that approximately \$1 million was spent for a deluxe accounting system which, to my knowledge, is not in full operation, yet when committee members visited Indian schools we found that teachers had to use their own personal money to buy fundamental and essential schoolroom supplies.

We also found that in spite of a top-heavy administrative bureaucracy personnel, there were situations in Indian boarding schools where there was only one counselor for more than 100 sub-teenage students during night hours. I remind you—one counselor to cope with the panic and dangers of catastrophes such as fire; to deal with the emotional frustrations of 7-year-old students transplanted from a hogan to a boarding school and a life with which he is unfamiliar; one counselor to discuss the problems of 12-year-olds who may have been taken to Gallup and have seen the bars wide open with everybody drinking and have raised the usual youthful questions.

We must have more counselors and we have provided in our funding this year, the request that there be one model school with total model counseling and adequate guidance service, so that this model may be evaluated and noted.

We have also provided money for supplies. We have provided money for summer programs on Indian reservations and these, I may say, will help overcome the language gap faster than anything else.

We have provided \$4 million for the construction of 59 kindergarten classrooms and employee quarters in Bureau schools. Again, this is a step to overcome language and cultural problems of young Indian students.

We regret we could not finance kindergartens for all our non-Federal schools, but we are convinced that the States which have this responsibility can participate and can furnish to the BIA in time for the next fiscal year's planning accurate figures of amounts and classrooms needed. The cooperative program can then be established between our public schools and the BIA with economy and understanding.

In my own State we are proud that we have a kindergarten-to-college program and we are proud we spare no effort for these youngsters. We want an inventory from the States, through the BIA, of the exact necessities and I can assure you that the committee next year will proceed with this program.

Also, relative to schools, the committee has a feeling that before any more schools are constructed at the Federal boarding school level:

First. A complete and comprehensive survey be done for their actual need making sure that public school facilities are not available before there is further large-scale planning of large-scale schools.

America is proud of her public education system and the American Indian should participate to the fullest in this. It is his heritage too.

The second step after this evaluation of our schools' physical needs which should also reflect maintenance status and repair needs should then be design and planning with an adequate opportunity to review the adequacy and utility of plans developed.

Let me give you an example of what I mean. I saw in several boarding schools elegant reception rooms which were underused and yet according to students in a dialog between us—of which there needs to be more, may I add—"We would like a place that is informal and ours where we can talk, visit and have some recreation".

Also, there needs to be a look at planning in the recreation context. It will be necessary, I am convinced, that we move into a recognition that swimming is not a "frill" and that swimming pools, which are not luxuries in the Air Force, Army, or Navy, are not luxuries for Indian children either.

The same is true of tennis courts and other active outdoor exercise opportunities which should be made available for total physical and emotional fitness. It is well to remember that these Federal schools do not have substantial opportunities to enlist Rotarians, chambers of commerce, and other businessmen who participate in team and game advancement in the usual American school.

The third step then should be actual funding of construction. At the present

time, planning and design as well as construction, are all funded at once and there are always immense carryovers. In no other phase of our construction within this bill is this procedure followed.

For the information of those Members of Congress who hear nothing but criticism of the Federal schools and suggest they be abolished immediately, may I say that they are doing a better-than-average job of education. Young people are going on to school, and there are reasons, compelling and overwhelming, against total instant abolition. Among these are—

First. The provision of food, for we have thousands of young people who, if dependent upon their present home conditions and because of poverty depths on the Indian reservations, would have no chance to have breakfast, lunch, or dinner. This is not necessarily a criticism of parental conditions. It is simply one of the realistic facts of life about poverty, working parents, and school bus travel. Youngsters in a hurry to catch a bus do not bother to sit down and eat a breakfast, nor do they prepare a lunch, and working parents may never arrive home in time to cook a dinner.

In one of the pueblos south of Santa Fe we heard of innumerable problems within the families where working mothers did not arrive home until 9 o'clock at night. Before the children left this day school for home, they were given a glass of milk and crackers. I would suggest that this program be stepped up to include something warm for it well may be the only meal they receive until the next morning. Frankly, I would rather spend money on boarding or day school food to feed these young Americans than I would to think that in a land of two-car affluence we allow our young Indians to go without food.

Second. As I drove on a bleak wintry day with a blizzard coming out of the north along the road to Gallup, I saw two little Indian youngsters descending from a school bus. I asked how far these children would have to walk to their hogan. Approximately 2½ miles, I was told. Dusk was falling. If the blizzard had worsened, it would well have been that those children would never have been seen again, alive.

Therefore, the committee recognizes some of the difficulties—roads to build, water sources to secure, village developments, the general economy of many tribes to overcome—before we casually and with "political" promises blithely write off our Federal school facilities until they are replaced with something better.

I would rather face the realities of these facts than worry about the security of my seat in Congress.

In the meantime, we must do the very finest job we can at our Federal schools. However, I think the committee wants to say to the BIA, "We have had enough of moving young Indians from Alaska to Oregon and from Oregon to Oklahoma. They are all better nearer their homes rather than being shipped away for a year at a time."

There are plenty of Northwest youngsters who desperately need schools in the

Northwest; there are plenty of Alaskans who need schools in Alaska; there are plenty of Oklahoma Indians who need schools there. Let us rearrange our bureaucracy to recognize that children are human beings and that it is not nearly so important to insure the security of a bureaucrat as it is the well-being of a child. There is one thing which I can assure you, we are not going to run out of Indian young people for many years to come.

I do want to point out one additional project with which I was deeply impressed on the Navajo Reservation, and that is the Navajo Community College. The committee supports its goals and if the authorizing legislation had been passed or if we had been completely sure that within the BIA itself there was enough authorization for the construction of college buildings, we would have provided funds for planning and design. However, I do wish to announce at this time that through the Economic Development Administration, a \$2 million low-interest loan has been approved for dormitory construction at the Navajo Community College.

Also, they have received \$200,000 from adult basic education at HEW.

I may point out that this is not a segregated college. It is a college open to any student in the United States, and with this institution and others, I urge that the BIA take advantage of every possible opportunity to provide more vocational education and more academic higher educational opportunities, for we are in great need of Indian teachers, doctors, lawyers, nurses, supervisors, and skilled workers. To those who sit around and criticize all young people, I want to salute with great pride the Indian students of America. It is a joy to serve them.

Also, while I am saluting them, I want to salute as well the young people of Micronesia who are at our nursing schools and our institutions of higher learning; the young people of Samoa, and the young people of Guam who are receiving academic training.

Once in a while I think we should be proud of people who accomplish something. They may not be on their way to the moon, but they have risen, perhaps against greater handicaps, and when these young people receive their diplomas, I am sure every American can take pride in our scholarship programs.

In the field of other Indian programs, we have given a total for relocation and adult vocational training of \$36,881,000; welfare and guidance services will receive \$23,778,000; and for maintenance of law and order—dear to the hearts of Americans—there is \$4,741,000.

Congress is often accused of having no imagination and no initiative. I am proud to report that one of the most successful Indian programs we have had is that of "work and learn" where young teenagers plan and manage community cleanups and village development and where they earn their spending money during their own sparetime work. This was inaugurated by the Interior Subcommittee of Appropriations.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2 million over the budget esti-

mate to accelerate progress on the Navajo Irrigation Project. There have been many Presidential speeches about help for the Indian people, but I notice that the Bureau of the Budget, a creature, I am reminded constantly, of the President, has never yet seen fit to fully recommend construction programs for which there is capability. Yet it is upon completion of these irrigation systems in the dry Navajo land that the future of

Agriculture and the decrease of poverty is based.

Therefore, we have departed from Presidential rhetoric and moved to fiscal action. It is my hope we can increase year by year this Navajo irrigation program so that it can be completed long before the end of the century.

I am proud also to commend the new program of Indian Resources Management to the BIA budget. I sincerely trust

new industries emerging from Indian forests, Indian reservoirs, rivers and waterways can improve the income level of our Indian people.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Another activity of national interest funded in this bill is the land and water conservation fund. The following table reflects the action taken by the committee in this connection:

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1970	Change	Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1970	Change
1. Assistance to States.....	\$77,000,000	\$75,000,000	-\$2,000,000	2. Federal land acquisition program—Continued			
2. Federal land acquisition program:				Liquidation of contract authority—Continued			
National Park Service:				Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.....	\$239,000	\$239,000	
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	1,789,718	1,789,718		Inholdings.....	359,500	359,500	
Biscayne National Monument.....	1,000,000	1,650,000	+650,000	Total, liquidation of contract authority.....	15,528,000	15,528,000	
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....		2,000,000	+2,000,000	Total, National Park Service.....	30,300,000	33,300,000	+\$3,000,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	1,500,000	2,000,000	+500,000	Forest Service:			
North Cascades National Park.....	250,000	250,000		Wilderness areas.....	330,000	330,000	
Ozark National Scenic Riverway.....	558,100	558,100		Other recreation areas.....	11,170,000	11,170,000	
Inholdings.....	674,182	674,182		Total, Forest Service.....	11,500,000	11,400,000	
Grand Teton National Park.....	1,050,000	1,050,000		Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:			
Padre Island National Seashore (court award).....	7,800,000	7,800,000		Endangered species:			
Wild and scenic rivers.....	100,000		-100,000	Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge.....	375,000	375,000	
National trails system.....	50,000		-50,000	Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.....	375,000	375,000	
Subtotal.....	14,772,000	17,772,000	+3,000,000	Total, endangered species.....	750,000	750,000	
Liquidation of contract authority:				McNary National Wildlife Refuge.....	50,000	50,000	
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	3,500,000	3,500,000		Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.....	200,000	200,000	
Biscayne National Monument.....	2,500,000	2,500,000		Total, national refuge and hatchery systems.....	250,000	250,000	
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.....	203,000	203,000		Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	2,561,000	2,561,000		Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Emergency planning and acquisition.....	1,000,000		-1,000,000
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.....	1,015,000	1,015,000		Administrative expenses.....	3,200,000	3,200,000	
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.....	150,000	150,000		Total, Federal program.....	47,000,000	49,000,000	+2,000,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	4,000,000	4,000,000		Total, 1970.....	124,000,000	124,000,000	
Ozark National Scenic Riverway.....	500,000	500,000					
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	420,000	420,000					
San Juan Island National Historic Park.....	33,000	33,000					
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site.....	47,500	47,500					

THE 1970 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

Contract authorization for fiscal year 1970 is approved for the following land acquisition:

National Park Service:		
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	\$1,000,000	
Biscayne National Monument.....	4,000,000	
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	2,550,000	
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	8,500,000	
North Cascades National Park.....	250,000	
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	1,000,000	
Wild and scenic rivers.....	500,000	
Inholdings.....	5,000,000	
Total, National Park Service.....	22,800,000	
Forest Service:		
Arkansas:		
Ouachita National Forest.....	6,400	
Ozark National Forest.....	30,794	
Colorado:		
Pike National Forest.....	15,000	
Roosevelt National Forest.....	173,000	
Georgia: Chattahoochee National Forest.....		314,508
Idaho:		
Clearwater National Forest.....	100,000	
Salmon National Forest.....	150,000	
Sawtooth National Forest.....	102,000	
Illinois: Shawnee National Forest.....		150,000

Forest Service—Continued

Indiana: Hoosier National Forest.....	\$200,000	
Kentucky:		
Daniel Boone National Forest.....	479,000	
Jefferson National Forest.....	86,275	
Michigan:		
Hiawatha National Forest.....	40,000	
Manistee National Forest.....	200,000	
Minnesota: Chippewa National Forest.....		50,000
Missouri:		
Clark National Forest.....	400,000	
Mark Twain National Forest.....	439,000	
Nebraska: Nebraska National Forest.....		121,000
Nevada: Toiyabe National Forest.....		2,200,000
North Carolina:		
Nantahala National Forest.....	34,000	
Pisgah National Forest.....	150,450	
Ohio: Wayne National Forest.....		110,000
Oklahoma: Ouachita National Forest.....		92,245
Oregon: Siskiyou National Forest.....		350,000
South Carolina:		
Francis Marion National Forest.....	250,000	
Sumter National Forest.....	47,000	
Utah: Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.....		400,000
Virginia:		
George Washington National Forest.....	30,128	
Jefferson National Forest.....	379,200	

Forest Service—Continued

Wisconsin: Chequamegon National Forest.....	\$100,000
Total, Forest Service.....	7,200,000
Total contract authorization.....	30,000,000

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

In the committee report, we have instructed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to give particular consideration to the needs of those States which have found that the 1968 directives urging rigid guidelines of one-third for development and two-thirds for land acquisition have resulted in hardship due to conditions peculiar to the States where ample recreational land was available but a facilities deficiency existed.

In providing adequate facilities to alleviate these situations, the committee directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to give particular consideration to these situations and exercise careful, thoughtful flexibility in interpreting proposed guidelines for individual circumstances that merit such actions.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

We have appropriated the full amount requested by the administration of \$41,612,000 for the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

The committee would again like to comment that the primary thrust of this program continues to be directed toward the accomplishment of practical projects which will provide immediate and necessary improvements of education, public health and sanitation facilities, and economic development opportunities.

We have had too many years of bureaucracy in the context of the British Indian civil service. We have a mass of studies, huge visionary plans and yet public dispensaries are dilapidated, many schools need activity, and there is a plain, down-to-earth, commonsense need for adequate water in the villages. Let there be less publicity and more action; less departmental movies and more motion.

The problems are many and time is not on our side.

For those of you who may wonder how many people are supported by the Department of the Interior there are 96,700 in the Trust Territories of the Pacific; 28,200 in America Samoa; 63,000 in the Virgin Islands; and 100,000 in Guam.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The bill provides a total of \$123,017,000 for the National Park Service. This is an increase of \$18,157,000 over funds available in fiscal 1969, and a reduction of \$3,646,000 below estimate.

From today's world of ever-increasing leisure time, tensions derived from urban living, and the desire toward a world with which this generation did not have the privilege of growing up—serenity of life within a forest or on an empty desert—there have come ever-increasing pressures to the national park facilities. As I noted much earlier, visitor numbers have increased both during summer and winter months, especially where winter activities have become popular.

Park visitation, 1957-69

Fiscal year:

1957	59,285,000
1958	65,660,000
1959	70,287,000
1960	73,620,300
1961	84,008,500
1962	92,160,300
1963	100,876,500
1964	107,446,700
1965	113,703,200
1966	127,440,300
1967	135,325,600
1968	145,342,200
1969 (estimated)	158,310,800

SUMMER IN THE PARKS

There can be another change during these years, that of off-season vacations due to adoption of a 12-month system of public schools where vacation periods are shifted. Readiness to reflect these necessities is mandatory.

Again I would like to call to the attention of this Congress a program originally inspired by the Interior Subcommittee's interest, that of "summer in the parks." Why this program? Because the committee firmly believes that those who grow up knowing what their land is all about and what their heritage is will have less inclination to destroy it. Therefore, in the inner cities where there are park lands we are working to make sure that children and people who have never before had the opportunity to under-

stand their heritage know its depth and meaning.

In Washington, D.C., alone, a quarter of a million people participated last summer and I may remind this House that there were no riots during the period of this playtime.

Perhaps I do not speak for all the committee, but to me life need not always be only a thing of grim, hard toil, and despair, but of joy, fulfillment, and an ever-increasing love of my land.

Due in large part to personnel restrictions and various fund limitations, the Department of Interior decided to close many park facilities for 1 or 2 days a week during the past several months. Public reaction was critical. When an individual drives several hundred miles to see a particular attraction, only to find the facility closed, he is not pleased.

Therefore, the bill provides \$8,443,000 over the amount available in 1969 to furnish adequate services for increased visitations to the national parks; provide acceptable standards of maintenance for them; and to keep parks open on a 7-day-per-week basis.

To those who question the appropriation of funds of this magnitude for so-called recreational purposes at a time when we are faced with a surtax and many urgent requirements for Federal funds, I would cite a recent study which was made on the impact of national park system travel on the national economy. The following is a summary of that report which indicates the contribution travel in our national parks can make to our national economy:

The value of the national park system to Americans is not measurable in strictly monetary terms. But it can be shown that travel to the national parks, monuments, and other areas of the system contributes far more to the economy dollarwise than generally has been supposed.

The park system is of such significance both qualitatively and quantitatively as to occupy a major role in the daily life of a nation undergoing marked social and economic changes. Trips to the national park system in 1967 benefited the national economy to the following extent: \$6.35 billion in travel expenditures which resulted in \$4.76 billion in personal income, \$5.71 billion added to the gross national product, \$952 million in Federal taxes.

The \$4.76 billion in personal income represents more than \$23 for every man, woman, and child in the United States. This figure is quite sizable as a matter of gain to the Nation from assets being preserved for posterity. Unlike the mining and the oil industries, for example, which give up nonrenewable resources, the national park system yields its contribution with little or no diminution of its resources values. Wilderness resources are even increasing in value, materially as well as in less tangible ways.

LITTER

For those taxpayers who want to make a direct contribution to their Nation's money-saving efforts, may I suggest they concern themselves with the individual's contribution to the cleanup

of litter. During our hearings, the cost to our government of litter and its removal was fantastic. In the Department of Interior—Parks, BLM, and BIA—during the past year, \$2,170,000 was expended. For the Forest Service which included designated camping areas, hunters, fishermen, and areas not designated as official camping spots, \$17,057,000 was spent. Thus, here is a total of \$19,257,000 directly attributable to the carelessness of recreation users—or we could call it the cost of messy Americans?

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The bill provides \$95,628,000, the budget estimate, and an increase of \$4,711,000 over 1969 for Geological Survey.

The funds will enable this agency to continue its very important work in the fields of mapping, mineral resources, surveys, water resources, investigations, and related activities.

Included is \$3,800,000 for the earth resource observation satellite—EROS—to be operated in coordination with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This mapping technique research project is expected to yield more accurate, up-to-date maps at greatly reduced costs. It would also appear there is an excellent possibility that EROS will enhance capability for locating additional water resources and assist in quicker recognition of developing detrimental environmental situations.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

TIMBER

Earlier I mentioned those circumstances relative to the production of timber which are relevant to lumber prices and housing. At this time I would like to amplify those statements in the context of our needed timber supplies, the problems of log exports, the necessity for providing adequate management techniques and road construction for the future.

Strong recommendations are made by some to increase the timber cut in our National forests regardless of sustained yield limitations. Others, interested in the wilderness aspects of our National Forests, recreation, pollution and the protective watershed role of American forests, demand that there be an appreciation and integration of these facilities with commercial cutting activities. The committee, recognizing these diverse viewpoints and reiterating the multiple-use forest concept, has designed the bill to reflect the total public need and interest.

The U.S. Forest Service estimates a harvest of 13 billion board feet in fiscal year 1970. This volume represents about one-fourth of the total timber produced in the Nation, and 40 percent of the softwood timber cut for industrial purposes annually.

The Bureau of Land Management administers the sale of over 1.5 billion board feet of timber annually, produced on 39 million acres of commercial forest land administered by that agency.

In its consideration of the budget estimate submitted by the U.S. Forest Serv-

ice, the committee approved all the funds requested and provided an additional \$6,961,000, a large portion of which represented restoration of reductions made in the amended budget estimate.

Although the committee recommended a reduction of \$7,000,000 in the forest roads and trails program—appropriation to liquidate contract authorization—this will not restrict the budgeted program for fiscal year 1970, inasmuch as increased receipts over the original estimate will provide at least an additional \$7,000,000 for this activity.

An important factor in committee consideration was the discussion in the hearings held with the Chief of the Forest Service. He testified that there are now 4¼ million acres of national forest land which is nonproductive, or at a very low state of productivity. In addition, he stated there are 13 million acres of young timber in need of salvage and thinning to accelerate growth. The potential of these acres is an annual increase in production level of about 5 billion board feet, more than is now being produced, or nearly 40 percent above present harvest rates.

The estimated cost for achieving this increased production is about \$866,000,000, and at the 1968 stumpage price level, the increased production could return more than than \$100,000,000 a year.

It was pointed out that a feasible acceleration over a 5-year period would be a graduated increase to \$30,000,000 by the fifth year. The additional production, obviously, could not be obtained immediately but would have to be programmed over a period of time.

It was also stated that a \$35,000,000 program increase per year for 4 or 5 years would be needed for additional investments in roads to maintain the present level of production.

According to Forest Service statistics, for each \$1 million of increased investment in planting and timber culture on the national forests, almost 11 million board feet of annual production \$215,000 at 1968 prices would be available, and would continue for a number of years in the future.

Testimony developed during the hearings further revealed that the allowable cut for the U.S. Forest Service could be increased by one-third without violating sound conservation principles under present levels of management. This could be achieved if sufficient funds were available for timber stand improvements, reforestation, more intensive management, and more intensive utilization. Until this is done, allowable cuts cannot be increased significantly.

An additional \$2,000,000 is recommended for forest fire control under State and private forestry cooperation. With this increase, the bill provides \$16,396,000 of Federal funds to provide more adequate fire protection for 517,000,000 acres of State and privately owned forest land in the Nation.

The committee also recommended the full amounts it deemed practical for forest activity in the administration of the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs forest lands.

The slight reduction recommended by the committee for forest management in the Bureau of Land Management appropriation will be more than offset by additional receipts from the sale of timber, ONC lands.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

The bill also provides \$41,816,000 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The committee continues to be concerned over the status of our commercial fishing industry, especially since we are now importing 75 percent of the fish products we consume domestically. Our imports were only 25 percent in 1950 and the upward trend is alarming.

Fishing is an important part of our economy. We hope that more serious attention will be given to improving our status among the fishing nations of the world.

The committee's concern is reflected by an increase in the appropriation of \$563,000 over the budget estimate for additional research on pollock fishing off the northeast coast of the United States where haddock fishing has been a primary source of income but, for various reasons, that haddock supply has materially declined.

For those interested in dollar amounts now available in the various commercial fishery areas, there is provided \$250,000 for general research to partially restore funds reduced in fiscal year 1970; \$42,000 for jellyfish is added, a total of \$750,000; \$152,000 has been added for catfish, thus making a total of \$301,000. Of major importance also are items as follows: Designing fish protective devices, \$20,000; research of fish migration over dams, \$200,000; Columbia River fishery development, \$180,000—which will provide production of fingerlings at hatcheries.

The committee has recommended in the construction area: \$1,625,000 for the third and final phase of Willamette Falls fishway, and \$400,000 with the use of any other available funds for the construction of a fish protein concept.

Summarizing our activities on commercial fisheries, I would like to point out to the Congress that competition with Communist countries of the world is not only by armaments; it is also by development, protection, and knowledge of our natural resources. What profit this Nation if we have developed missile systems only to have some other nation say, "Because of our sophisticated research and development in the world of fish resources and our ability to outfish you, America, You will eat only what we allow."

NATIONAL FOUNDATION OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The committee recommends a \$16 million expenditure for the arts and humanities.

There are millions of dollars in this bill providing outdoor recreation of various kinds to Americans. Conversely, there are millions of Americans who will never set foot in a forest or hold a fish pole. These people live in cities and towns. Some are handicapped and some do not have the means to supply themselves with expensive guns and sports equipment. Use of the mind, however, is

free. Museums, art galleries, outdoor concerts can be enjoyed by those who have no transportation.

The report of the Commission on the Humanities which preceded the congressional report of the establishment of the Humanities Endowment said:

The Commission conceives of the humanities, not merely as academic disciplines confined to schools and colleges, but as functioning components of society which affect the lives and well-being of all the population . . . The humanities are the study of that which is most human. Throughout man's conscious past they have played a central role in forming, preserving, and transforming the social, moral, and aesthetic values of every man and every age.

Throughout the centuries art, music, sculpture and literature have made man what he is, or the lack of them, perhaps, made him what he isn't.

On Saturday, July 12, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said:

Look back over the centuries. What do we remember best of ancient Athens? Poets like Pindar; playwrights like Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes; sculptors like Praxiteles. Who was the wealthiest grain merchant in Periclean, Athens? Esoteric scholars might know. The only reason most of us know Maecenas was one of the wealthiest men in Rome is that Horace wrote poems about him.

More people know more about Shakespeare than they do about Elizabeth I. Tourists visit tombs in Italy not for those buried there but to gaze at statuary by Michelangelo. The arts are the culmination—if you will, the apex—of a civilization.

But the arts are more than mere monuments. There is in each of us a creative instinct, a yearning to—in the ancient Greek sense—make something. Few of us have the talent; even fewer the genius.

The theater, for example, music, too, gives us that. And we haven't even mentioned the need for beauty, or that artists usually anticipate the future. They speak to us not only of our time, with sensitivity, but of the human condition in general. They do this with a candor and an honesty, with a set of standards that are rare anywhere.

We face in this country a crisis, and we aren't even aware of it yet. In the next several decades technological advances will increase leisure time for Americans. What will they do with it? Under population pressures present facilities will be utterly inadequate. Where are the appropriations to enlarge them?

The same columnist, Mr. Stromberg, goes on to say:

The undeclared war in Vietnam costs \$2.3 billion an hour.

The total appropriation of \$16 million for the Arts and Humanities is less than 8 hours of this war cost.

The humanities are bringing us face to face with some of our national problems viewed through the eyes of history. We search now in history for insight into the grim beginning where some of our present problems started as well as for insight and guidance from those deeds which have added great luster.

Finally, I quote the words that are engraved above one of the Smithsonian Institution's buildings. These words were spoken by John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States:

Whoever increases knowledge multiplies the uses to which he is able to turn the gift of his creator.

AMCHITKA

Mr. Chairman, I have tried to review the major items in the bill before us. However, it is impossible to touch all subjects of public interest today and which the committee has taken cognizance of through its hearings. If I were to take the time, my report would not be completed within the debate allowed. I may comment that I am not sure Congress is always wise in presenting in such a short time the total facets of such a tremendous area of public interest and governmental management as this bill encompasses.

However, among fields of concern today are two I would like to mention briefly. The committee is completely aware of the atomic testing and its related problems at Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands. I have been increasingly disturbed by the potential of this testing in the areas of wildlife, fish resources, and damage to the earth's crust. Throughout our hearings I have urged that all departments, particularly the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and Geological Survey, continue an eagle-eyed surveillance upon Amchitkan activities or we may find ourselves face to face with something far worse and far more explosive—if you pardon the pun—than the Santa Barbara oil spill.

PRIBILOF

In another field related to the management of our resources, the committee has taken note of the situation relative to seal killing and has asked the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to bring us a full report on new and more humane methods of conducting their operations in the Pribilofs.

Further brief summaries of other activities covered by this bill in the report are as follows:

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1969	\$13,700,000
Estimate, 1970	13,300,000
Recommended, 1970	13,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	-400,000
Estimate, 1970	

While the Committee has recommended an appropriation of \$13,300,000, the budget request for this activity, it has provided \$10,000,000 for "Project Gasoline", a reduction of \$652,000, and has approved the appropriation of \$652,000 for the continuance of the contract with the Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Mining Company to demonstrate the technical feasibility of producing a very low-ash low-sulphur fuel from a wide range of coals at low cost.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1969	\$6,000,000
Estimate, 1970	6,000,000
Recommended, 1970	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	-3,000,000
Estimate, 1970	-3,000,000

Funds recommended under this appropriation item are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-498, approved August 30, 1964, which amended and extended the act of June 12, 1960, authorizing the payment of construction differential subsidies for fishing vessels constructed under certain restrictive conditions.

Current existing legislation provides for the acceptance of applications received by June 30, 1969. In the absence of new legislation extending the time for the acceptance

of new applications, the Committee is recommending an appropriation of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$3,000,000 below the budget estimate, for the processing of applications already on hand.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

Appropriation, 1969	\$60,000
Estimate, 1970	60,000
Recommended, 1970	60,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	
Estimate, 1970	

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000, the budget estimate, to implement the Fishermen's Protective Act—Public Law 90-482. This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements to indemnify the owners and crews of American fishing vessels seized or detained by a foreign country under certain conditions.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and investigations of resources

Appropriation, 1969	\$47,246,000
Estimate, 1970	47,923,000
Recommended, 1970	48,503,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+1,257,000
Estimate, 1970	+580,000

The amount recommended by the Committee compared with the 1970 budget estimate by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1970	Bill compared with estimate, 1970
Fish hatcheries	\$9,686,000	+600,000
Wildlife refuges	14,675,000	-50,000
Soil and moisture conservation	728,000	
Management and enforcement	4,105,000	
Fishery research	4,040,000	+30,000
Wildlife research	7,981,000	
Fishery services	1,984,000	
Wildlife services	3,487,000	
River basin studies	1,419,000	
Pesticides review	398,000	
Total, management and investigations of resources	48,503,000	+580,000

The net increase of \$580,000 above the budget estimate consists of a decrease of \$50,000, and increases of \$630,000 as follows: Wildlife refuges, -\$50,000; National inter-pretive planning capability.

Fishery research, +\$30,000: Equipment for the fisheries research laboratory at Cortland, New York.

Fish hatcheries, +\$600,000: Operational research and exhibit design for the National Fishery Center and Aquarium.

Construction

Appropriation, 1969	\$1,891,000
Estimate, 1970	1,082,000
Recommended, 1970	1,686,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	-205,000
Estimate, 1970	+604,000

This appropriation finances the construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities and fishery and wildlife research facilities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,686,000, an increase of \$604,000 over the budget estimate. Additional funding is provided for the following projects:

- \$150,000—Wildlife Refuge, Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma.
- \$136,000—Wolf Creek Hatchery, Kentucky.
- \$133,000—Quinault Hatchery, Washington.
- \$100,000—San Marcos Hatchery (Planning), Texas.
- \$50,000—Fishery Research Facilities, Port Aransas, Texas.
- \$35,000—Allegheny Hatchery, Pennsylvania.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1969	\$604,000
Estimate, 1970	1,604,000
Recommended, 1970	1,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+996,000
Estimate, 1970	-4,000

Funds provided in this appropriation are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966. This legislation was enacted to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation.

The total amount provided includes: \$969,000 for matching grants-in-aid; \$153,900 for maintenance of the National Register and administration of the grants-in-aid program; \$75,100 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Support; \$173,800 for the Historic Sites Survey; \$170,800 for Historic American Buildings Survey; and \$57,400 for administrative and technical support.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1969	\$11,181,000
Estimate, 1970	11,229,000
Recommended, 1970	11,229,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+48,000
Estimate, 1970	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,229,000, the budget estimate, for administration of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-379), as amended. This will provide:

- \$5,100,000 for assistance to States.
- \$3,000,000 for matching grants to Institutes.

\$2,000,000 for water resources research to be performed by any qualified entity or individual as provided under Title II of the Act.

\$1,129,000 for administrative expenses.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1969	
Estimate, 1970	\$225,000
Recommended, 1970	175,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	+175,000
Estimate, 1970	-50,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$175,000, a reduction of \$50,000 below the budget estimate for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

This Commission was authorized by Public Law 89-491, July 4, 1966, to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. The celebration of this Bicentennial should be a momentous occasion. In order that this be achieved, a great deal of effective planning and coordination must be accomplished in the immediate future.

The Committee is not content with the progress to date, and views with serious concern the long delay in appointing the full membership of the Commission. It is hoped that indecision in the operation of this Commission will not detract from this Nation's celebration of its founding 200 years ago.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation, 1969	\$100,000
Estimate, 1970	300,000
Recommended, 1970	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1969	-100,000
Estimate, 1970	-300,000

The National Council on Indian Opportunity was created by Executive Order 11399 on March 6, 1968. The purpose of the Council as stated in the Order was to encourage full use of Federal programs to benefit the Indian population; encourage interagency

coordination and cooperation in carrying out Federal programs as they relate to Indians; appraise the impact and progress of Federal programs for Indians; and suggest ways to improve such programs.

While the Committee on numerous occasions has indicated its interest in improving the welfare of the American Indians, at the same time it feels maximum results must be obtained from the expenditure of Federal funds. Based on information the Committee has received, it has serious doubts as to the actual need for the continuance of the Council. Many of the objectives of the Council as described in the Executive Order, are also the well-defined responsibilities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Committee understands that a formal meeting of the Council has not been held since January 1969.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee has not approved any funds for the operation of the Council in fiscal year 1970.

Mr. Chairman, later this afternoon I am sure there will be a discussion on other problems related to spending. May I ask that when these amendments are presented the entire committee bear in mind certain facts about the Department of the Interior and other related agencies:

First. The only students funded in the Department of the Interior are our Indians, Micronesians, Guamanians, and Samoans;

Second. Departments and bureaus work with States and universities on a cooperative basis for research and research alone. Departments such as Forestry, Bureau of Sport Fisheries, Geolog-

ical Survey, Commercial Fisheries, and Water Resources, purchase from the universities space for research and a knowledge developed by research within specified programs.

As I watched the magnificent triumph of knowledge and the application of knowledge throughout these past several days when courageous men went to the moon, and as I saw the precision with which knowledge has been applied for mankind's benefit and triumph, I cannot help but say that I am deeply concerned that the kind of research done by the Interior, U.S. Forest Service, and so forth, should also have the opportunity without crippling activities to develop techniques and know-hows valuable to man's very survival.

Geological Survey has been deeply involved in the moon program. The Forest Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are deeply involved in laboratory work that will find the answer to the complex problem of pesticides. Technicians at work on saline water and water resources may well supply man with a greater future than even that which the moon has provided.

Disruption of laboratory operations for saline water, for example, or other research projects; can be likened to deliberately removing some one of the bolts or parts of the rocket that went to the moon.

It is in this spirit that I ask research be allowed to proceed with as few dilatory objectives as possible.

As we discuss this bill today and expenditure relativity, some significant comparisons may be of interest. To date approximately \$24 billion has been spent on the space program which has sent the first man in the history of mankind to the moon. This event generated pride in the Nation and man himself.

This \$24 billion is \$4 billion less than 1 year of the Vietnamese conflict.

This bill, \$1.54 billion expenditure, is approximately one-sixth of U.S. citizen expenditure for tobacco in the year 1965, and approximately one-tenth of our alcoholic beverage expenditure in the same year—both figures, I may add, have escalated.

Thomas Huxley, the English zoologist and lecturer, who when visiting the United States during the 19th century, said to this country:

I cannot say I am the slightest degree impressed by the bigness, or your natural resources as such . . . Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue . . . is what are you going to do with all these things?

Today, Mr. Chairman, as we vote on this bill, let us make our reply to Mr. Huxley's challenge with a firm statement of our national objectives, resources, and goals; the expenditure of money for this Nation's life, and, in some instances, its very survival.

Mr. Chairman, I am inserting at this point in the RECORD a tabular statement of the funding of the various activities of the bill:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority en- acted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources.....	\$62,964,000	\$53,640,000	\$52,600,000	-\$10,364,000	-\$1,040,000
Construction and maintenance.....	3,081,000	2,936,000	2,925,000	-156,000	-11,000
Public lands development roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)	(5,500,000)	(5,500,000)	(5,500,000)		
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	12,750,000	13,750,000	13,750,000	+1,000,000	
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	1,460,000	1,788,000	1,788,000	+328,000	
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	80,255,000	72,114,000	71,063,000	-9,192,000	-1,051,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services.....	146,476,000	182,945,000	174,500,000	+28,024,000	-8,445,000
Education and welfare services (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)	(1,295,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(+207,000)	
Resources management.....	52,940,000	55,692,000	55,692,000	+2,752,000	
Construction.....	25,471,000	23,373,000	25,373,000	-98,000	+2,000,000
Road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)	(18,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	
Revolving fund for loans.....	450,000			-450,000	
General administrative expenses.....	5,013,000	5,113,000	5,013,000		-100,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	230,350,000	267,123,000	260,578,000	+30,228,000	-6,545,000
Tribal funds (limitations on use of trust funds).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)		
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,315,000	4,290,000	3,500,000	-815,000	-790,000
Land and water conservation:					
Appropriation (repayable advance to the fund).....	(53,000,000)			(-53,000,000)	
Appropriation of receipts (indefinite).....	92,500,000	108,472,000	108,472,000	+15,972,000	
Appropriation out of the fund (not including liquidation cash).....	7,000,000			-7,000,000	
Appropriation out of the fund to liquidate contract authorization.....	(65,000,000)	(15,528,000)	(15,528,000)	(-49,472,000)	
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	103,815,000	112,762,000	111,972,000	+8,157,000	-790,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued					
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories.....	\$14,697,000	\$14,921,400	\$14,700,000	+83,000	-\$221,400
Permanent appropriation (special fund).....	(162,200)	(239,400)	(239,400)	(+77,200)	
Transferred from other accounts (special fund).....	(240,000)	(292,700)	(292,700)	(+52,700)	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	30,000,000	41,612,000	41,612,000	+11,612,000	
Total, Office of Territories.....	44,697,000	56,533,400	56,312,000	+11,615,000	-221,400
Total, Public Land Management.....	459,117,000	508,532,400	499,925,000	+40,808,000	-8,607,400
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	90,917,000	95,628,000	95,628,000	+4,711,000	
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	38,001,000	39,683,000	39,000,000	+999,000	-683,000
Health and safety.....	12,334,000	14,782,000	14,782,000	+2,448,000	
Solid waste disposal.....	1,067,000			-1,067,000	
General administrative expenses.....	1,647,000	1,647,000	1,647,000		
Helium fund (authorization to spend from public debt receipts).....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	-5,200,000	-5,200,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	79,249,000	82,312,000	76,429,000	-2,820,000	-5,883,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses.....	13,700,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	-400,000	
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses.....	866,900	1,081,900	994,000	+127,100	-87,900
Total, Mineral Resources.....	184,732,900	192,321,900	186,351,000	+1,618,100	-5,970,900
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of resources.....	25,225,000	25,543,000	26,400,000	+1,175,000	+857,000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Construction.....		1,625,000	2,025,000	+2,025,000	+400,000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....	4,327,000	4,027,000	4,590,000	+263,000	+563,000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,307,000	2,307,000	2,307,000		
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	2,653,400	2,654,000	2,654,000		
Fishermen's protective fund.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	+600	
General administrative expenses.....	765,000	165,000	765,000		
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.....	(360,200)	(360,000)	(360,000)	(-200)	
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	41,352,400	42,996,000	41,816,000	+463,600	-1,180,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources.....	47,246,000	47,923,000	48,503,000	+1,257,000	+580,000
Construction.....	1,891,000	1,082,000	1,686,000	-205,000	+604,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	7,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-2,500,000	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,294,000	2,294,000	2,294,000		
General administrative expenses.....	1,699,000	1,699,000	1,699,000		
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	60,630,000	57,998,000	59,182,000	-1,448,000	+1,184,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection.....	45,740,000	49,475,000	49,000,000	+3,260,000	-475,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	32,918,000	40,152,000	40,000,000	+7,082,000	-152,000
Construction.....	5,471,000	7,805,000	7,600,000	+2,129,000	-205,000
Parkway and road construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....	(17,000,000)	(24,500,000)	(21,500,000)	(+4,500,000)	(-5,000,000)
Preservation of historic properties.....	604,000	1,604,000	1,600,000	+996,000	-4,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,127,000	3,127,000	3,317,000	+190,000	+190,000
Total, National Park Service.....	87,860,000	102,163,000	101,517,000	+13,657,000	-646,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources.....	189,842,400	203,157,000	202,515,000	+12,672,600	-642,000
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Saline water conversion.....	24,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	+357,165	-1,000,000
Prototype desalting plant.....	1,000,000			-1,000,000	
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	25,642,835	26,000,000	25,000,000	-642,835	-1,000,000
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses.....	11,181,080	11,229,000	11,229,000	+48,000	
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,683,000	5,625,800	5,530,000	-153,000	-95,800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority en- acted to date, fiscal year 1969	Budget esti- mates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970	New budget (obligational) authority recom- mended in bill	Bill compared with—		
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1970	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$8,755,000	\$10,187,400	\$9,887,000	+\$1,132,000	-\$300,400	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....		25,000	25,000	+25,000		
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	8,755,000	10,212,400	9,912,000	+1,157,000	-300,400	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	884,954,135	957,078,500	940,462,000	+55,507,865	-16,616,500	
Consisting of—						
Appropriations.....	858,754,135	930,878,500	919,462,000	+60,707,865	-11,416,500	
Definite appropriations.....	(749,390,735)	(804,214,500)	(792,798,000)	(+43,407,265)	(-11,416,500)	
Indefinite appropriations.....	(109,363,400)	(126,664,000)	(126,664,000)	(+17,300,600)		
Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	-5,200,000	-5,200,000	
Memoranda—						
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(104,793,000)	(65,028,000)	(62,028,000)	(-42,765,000)	(-3,000,000)	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(989,747,135)	(1,022,106,500)	(1,002,490,000)	(+12,742,865)	(-19,616,500)	
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
FOREST SERVICE						
Forest protection and utilization:						
Forest land management.....	208,818,000	190,978,000	195,042,000	-13,776,000	+4,064,000	
Forest research.....	40,430,000	40,983,000	41,880,000	+1,450,000	+897,000	
State and private forestry cooperation.....	19,957,000	20,529,000	22,529,000	+2,572,000	+2,000,000	
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	269,205,000	252,490,000	259,451,000	-9,754,000	+6,961,000	
<i>Forest roads and trails (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)</i>	<i>(91,000,000)</i>	<i>(107,570,000)</i>	<i>(100,570,000)</i>	<i>(+9,570,000)</i>	<i>(-7,000,000)</i>	
Acquisition of lands for national forests:						
Special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	80,000	80,000	80,000			
Cooperative range improvements (special fund, indefinite).....	700,000	700,000	700,000			
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Forest Service.....	270,985,000	254,270,000	261,231,000	-9,754,000	+6,961,000	
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW						
Salaries and expenses.....	157,000	148,000	148,000	-9,000		
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Salaries and expenses.....	115,000	115,000	115,000			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
Indian health services.....	94,350,000	99,581,000	98,581,000	+4,231,000	-1,000,000	
Indian health facilities.....	18,156,000	20,000,000	19,000,000	+844,000	-1,000,000	
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration.....	112,506,000	119,581,000	117,581,000	+5,075,000	-2,000,000	
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	619,000	800,000	800,000	+181,000		
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	1,047,000	1,248,000	1,070,000	+23,000	-178,000	
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES						
Salaries and expenses.....	1,400,000	1,744,000	1,500,000	+100,000	-244,000	
Endowment for the arts.....	7,400,000	7,500,000	7,250,000	-150,000	-250,000	
Endowment for the humanities.....	5,700,000	7,500,000	7,250,000	+1,550,000	-250,000	
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	14,500,000	16,744,000	16,000,000	+1,500,000	-744,000	
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	944,000	922,000	922,000	-22,000		
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Salaries and expenses.....	26,443,000	28,955,000	28,200,000	+1,757,000	-755,000	
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	+684,000	-1,500,000	
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	300,000	600,000	600,000	+300,000		
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	400,000	755,000	425,000	+25,000	-330,000	
Construction.....	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	-1,800,000		
<i>Construction (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)</i>		<i>(6,000,000)</i>	<i>(3,300,000)</i>	<i>(+3,300,000)</i>	<i>(-2,700,000)</i>	
Construction (new contract authorization).....	12,197,000			-12,197,000		
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	3,230,000	3,410,000	3,350,000	+120,000	-60,000	
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	46,886,000	38,420,000	35,775,000	-11,111,000	-2,645,000	
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Salaries and expenses, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.....	1,300,000			-1,300,000		
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA						
Salaries and expenses.....	235,000	235,000	150,000	-85,000	-85,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1969 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1970—Continued

[NOTE.—All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority enacted to date, fiscal year 1969 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (3)	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1969 (5)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1970 (6)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	-\$20,000	-\$5,000
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....		225,000	175,000	+175,000	-50,000
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	100,000	300,000		-100,000	-300,000
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies.....	449,419,000	433,018,000	433,972,000	-15,447,000	+954,000
Consisting of—					
Appropriations.....	437,222,000	433,018,000	433,972,000	-3,250,000	+954,000
Definite appropriations.....	(436,442,000)	(432,238,000)	(433,192,000)	(-3,250,000)	(+954,000)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(780,000)	(780,000)	(780,000)		
New contract authorization.....	12,197,000			-12,197,000	
Memoranda—					
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(91,000,000)	(113,570,000)	(103,870,000)	(+12,870,000)	(-9,700,000)
Total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(540,419,000)	(546,588,000)	(537,842,000)	(-2,577,000)	(-8,746,000)
RECAPITULATION					
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	1,334,373,135	1,390,096,500	1,374,434,000	+40,060,865	-15,662,500
Consisting of—					
1. Appropriations.....	1,295,976,135	1,363,896,500	1,353,434,000	+57,457,865	-10,462,500
Definite appropriations.....	(1,185,832,735)	(1,236,452,500)	(1,225,990,000)	(+40,157,265)	(-10,462,500)
Indefinite appropriations.....	(110,143,400)	(127,444,000)	(127,444,000)	(+17,300,600)	
2. Authorization to spend from public debt receipts.....	26,200,000	26,200,000	21,000,000	-5,200,000	-5,200,000
3. New contract authorization.....	12,197,000			-12,197,000	
Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(195,793,000)	(178,598,000)	(165,898,000)	(-29,895,000)	(-12,700,000)
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(1,530,166,135)	(1,568,694,500)	(1,540,332,000)	(+10,165,865)	(-28,362,500)

Mr. HALEY, Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY, Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentlewoman and her subcommittee for inclusion within the construction funds of Indian facilities in the amount of \$2 million that she has put in the bill on the Navaho irrigation project.

This is a project that is way behind time. It should have been practically completed by now. From the testimony that I have received, only 16 percent of this project has been completed. It is something that will contribute greatly to the economic benefit of the Navaho Indian people.

I again want to compliment the gentlewoman for including this in the bill and it is an area in which I think probably this money can be as well spent as any money that we spend in the Federal budget.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida. We had the pleasure this year of visiting the Navaho lands, and we discussed this particular project. It is regrettable that we cannot put more money into the project at this time. I would urge the Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue to step up this project, because this project will provide a better base for their agricultural needs. I do thank the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the chairman for yielding. I wish to join my colleague, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, in commending the committee for a good bill, and particularly for a good bill in the field of Indian affairs, with which we have considerable concern and some responsibility as an authorizing subcommittee.

The gentlewoman, as always, has made a fine explanation of the bill and of the matters that are covered in it. I am highly pleased by the comments that appear in the report on the subject of educational policy and the need to do more and to do more effectively in this field, and the remarks which appear on pages 8 and 9 of the committee report are of special interest to me.

The gentlewoman is aware of the long concern that I have had in a number of appearances before the Committee on Appropriations in connection with the school at Eufaula, Okla., which burned down a number of years ago—at least a major dormitory facility burned down there a number of years ago—and which Chief McIntosh of the Creek Indians has been seeking to get reconstructed for a number of years.

The committee had provided funds, last year, for reconstruction of this facility, but the report indicates that an

award of a contract for construction is still pending. I am deeply concerned, and I know the gentlewoman shares my concern about the failure of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry through reconstruction of this dormitory facility to enable both the Creek Indian boys as well as girls to be served at this facility, and to be served in an institution which provides boarding care for the children while they attend public schools of the city of Eufaula. We have some fine institutional schools that have both the educational institution and the boarding facilities on campus, and I am not quarreling with them. They do a good and necessary job. But this is one of the rare instances—the only instance in the district that I serve—in which a Bureau of Indian Affairs facility provides boarding care for Indian children while they go to the public schools, and the long delay in reconstruction of that facility and the provision of this opportunity to the Indian boys of this area is to me very, very deplorable, almost inexcusable.

I would like the gentlewoman to tell me what the committee plans to do about this, if she can.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. As I have previously stated, we believe that the BIA should step up all of its efforts in planning, building, and constructing those school facilities which may be consolidated with the public schools. Your school at Eufaula is similar to the schools in the State of Alaska, where the BIA will participate in construction

and maintenance. The BIA will furnish dormitory facilities for the children of Alaska, who will attend the public schools of Alaska. This is a forward, progressive step, and I will urge, as I believe all members of the committee should urge, that construction money be made available as rapidly as possible to complete the dormitory facilities at Eufaula so that they may meet the needs of the youngsters attending the public schools there.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am glad to hear the gentlewoman say that. What has been happening is that the boys who need this kind of institutional help have been sent out to other schools, often a great distance away, where they go to school on campus, instead of having an opportunity to go to the Eufaula public schools while living in the boarding home with their sisters. It simply has not made any sense to me to have this unfair situation prolonged as long as it has been.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In the first place, I think there is unconscionable footdragging in the Department of Interior and in the BIA itself. To date there is no Commissioner of Indian Affairs. To date there has been little recognition of the need to develop a straight line educational system in the same context that the majority of State educational programs have.

In my prepared statement I have emphasized that we think the entire school construction program for Indians needs the following:

First. The straight line educational system; and

Second. Before any more Federal schools are built, there should be a complete and comprehensive survey of all public schools and Federal schools and the facilities for the youngsters to attend the public schools. If there is the opportunity to attend the public school facilities, we do not believe there is a possible excuse to place an Indian school there.

I may say very frankly to the gentleman from Oklahoma, I do not believe we should be transporting Alaskan youngsters to Oregon or to Oklahoma. We should provide the schools in Alaska and give the children the opportunity to attend the schools there. We should provide schools in Oklahoma and give the children a chance to attend schools there. We should do this wherever possible.

With regard to the construction program, design and planning should be done prior to the appropriation of construction money, so there is a chance to review the adequacy of these plans.

I say this from looking at the Federal schools I have visited. We have found a large reception room was provided for the young Indians in the dormitory. They were not using it. But what did they all say? They said they would love to have an opportunity to have a recreation area where they might go and work and play and meet with friends.

The need is to have somebody recognize that swimming pools are not frills. They are not frills for the Army or the Navy or the Air Force, or for these young Indian people, who must develop both

physically and emotionally. We have to recognize that we must provide these facilities.

Then the following year, as we have done with every other construction item in this bill, the committee would provide the construction funds. I think then we would get a proper sequence for the efficient use of funds and the provision of required facilities.

May I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma, I am not criticizing boarding schools in general. There are some lamentable conditions, and these conditions we hope to correct by some of our funding. For example, the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota and I saw dormitories where there were more than 100 youngsters with only one night counselor. We are asking that some of these situations be corrected.

We also saw Indian schools where the teachers had to provide supplies while a fancy computer system was installed at Albuquerque. I do not know how well it is working.

These are the things we ask, that the BIA establish priorities to do a good job; that they abolish some of the conditions which have existed because of personnel ceilings and bureaucratic overhead.

We could not sensibly abolish every Federal boarding school at once, I will state why. This Nation is deeply concerned about nutrition.

We are feeding in one area alone more than 20,000 youngsters in these Federal boarding schools. If these youngsters have to travel on school buses perhaps 30 to 60 miles, then they would have no breakfast, only lunch.

These are the things that have concerned the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota and myself, as we visited the boarding schools.

The youngsters we visited with at boarding schools said to me, "We are not burning our schools down. We are going on to higher educational institutions." They are availing themselves of scholarships. They are begging for the opportunity to learn, to know, and to do.

I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, I believe we can take tremendous pride for what has been done in the past several years with the money appropriated by this Congress, and what it has meant to the American Indians.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentlewoman for the explanation she has made, and I thank her, the gentleman from South Dakota, and the other members of the subcommittee for the study in depth they have made of this problem.

I certainly was one of those disappointed by the publicity about a school in Oklahoma, the Chilocco School, which got a lot of bad publicity, I think unfairly, and as to which a subsequent investigation demonstrated its black eyes in the press were not justified at all. I believe the later inquiries at the Chilocco School indicated that the great majority of the students were very pleased with the operation of that school and felt it had been unfairly reported with respect to the complaints of a few.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. One significant remark made to the gentleman from South Dakota and to me, as we sat and talked, just people to people, and asked the young people what was one thing they thought was best about the schools, they said, "The faculty; they bring us so much."

I should like the gentleman to know that I did not see in these Indian schools any feeling of hate, of insolence or of defiance. There was a feeling of joy at the opportunity to receive an education.

I would say one thing further to the distinguished gentleman. This bill provides for more kindergartens in our Federal schools. These we saw in operation. To me they were one of the outstanding examples of progress that the Appropriations Committee of this Congress has made.

If we can somehow break that barrier of language and culture, we will have begun to do the job that must be done in this area.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I agree wholeheartedly with the gentlewoman and thank her for the time which she has yielded to me.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to my previous discussion with the gentlewoman and other members of the committee, such as the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), I would like to express my appreciation to her for her foresightedness in the additional appropriation with respect to the Navajo irrigation project. As the gentlewoman and the members of the committee know, without this appropriation we would have had completely to shut this project down, a project which was to have been completed in 1970 and now, with this additional funding, has been projected into around 1990.

What we are doing by this—and the gentlewoman knows this at least as well as I do, if not better, because of her visits to us there, which we have very much enjoyed—is helping people to help themselves there to get off the welfare rolls and back on the tax rolls by bringing in this water, which is so necessary, and making these acres irrigable so that we may help them to help themselves.

Mr. Chairman, there is one question I would like to ask the gentlewoman, which we discussed this morning in the committee room. What kind of a suggestion does the gentlewoman or the committee have for us with respect to the problem we face at Navajo, N. Mex., in an area where we have had a large influx of Indian families who have moved in with the development of a new sawmill industry there. We have a lot of students there now who need education. The school system there does not have a sufficient tax base to provide for them. The gentlewoman talked about some students having to ride 30 or 40 or 50 miles. In this instance, if these children were brought in to Gallup, it would be a daily busing of 160 to 170 miles per day or a 4-hour bus ride in order to accommodate them.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman for asking that particular question. The normal community developing on the Navaho reservation, is facing the same sort of problem that is happening throughout the Indian world to a large extent. They are coming into areas where there is an industry. The result, of course, is that there is an inability of the district schools, because of the large amount of Federal land involved and the low assessed valuation of the land, to maintain those schools as needed for the suddenly increased population. Usually the first step is for the school district to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in developing a formula with regard to provisions for investment in building facilities and payment on the basis of a per pupil day and then getting authorization for design and construction of such buildings. I would urge that this should take place as quickly as possible. In fact, since the other body has not yet taken action on the Interior bill, it might be well to work with them and decide if planning and designing funds should be made available based on all the facts that the Bureau of Indian Affairs may have at hand at this time. We had no testimony on this and no discussion of it, because, as you are well aware, these villages evolve rather quickly, as you have mentioned, particularly with a rapid growth of industry.

The joint operation of public schools with the Bureau of Indian Affairs is going to produce a better educational program for young Indian people in this country.

Mr. FOREMAN. I certainly appreciate the understanding and the suggestions of the gentlewoman.

If I may point out and better amplify the problem which we face, particularly in McKinley County, N. Mex., where the big concentration of this school population is, I would like to include a short report here from the school superintendent, Dr. Fitzsimmons, whom I believe the gentlewoman met with.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. When we return to the House it will be possible to place this in the RECORD.

Mr. FOREMAN. I would like to include that information so that everyone may better understand the problems which we face there.

For instance, just 12 years ago the school system in McKinley County was approximately 1,000 Indian children. And, the current enrollment stands at a 12,000 increase. This increase represents the type of problem which we are experiencing. For instance, we have bus routes that have increased from 14 to 46 and we just do not have the tax base to support the kind of investment with which to deal with the problem we have at the present time.

I certainly appreciate the understanding of the distinguished gentlewoman in helping resolve this problem. We will be meeting with the Members on the other side after this bill is passed and it is my hope that we can put forth proposals for additional funds with which to establish facilities for these operations.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank

the distinguished gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Chairman, as we consider the overall appropriations for the Department of the Interior, I wish to draw my colleagues' attention to the immediate need for a secondary school at Navajo, N. Mex., to accommodate Navajo children now being bused across the State line to Arizona for schooling.

These children, who live in the Gallup-McKinley County School District in New Mexico, are being carried to Arizona by bus, where they are attending school in the Window Rock School District at a cost to the Gallup-McKinley County District of \$810 per child. There are 184 students now making this 25-mile trip.

It is impossible to absorb these 184 students into the Gallup-McKinley County District schools. Population increases in this area have already forced the absorption of 6,000 students into these schools over the past 12 years—from 1,000 students to 7,000. School bus routes over the same period expanded from 14 to 46 routes.

These are Navajo children, and the people of the Gallup-McKinley County District should not be expected by the Federal Government to bankrupt themselves carrying a load that rightfully belongs to the Government.

I strongly urge consideration of the inclusion of \$2.5 million in this budget for construction of a secondary school at Navajo, N. Mex., to accommodate these children and to grant some relief to the Gallup schools.

Mr. Chairman, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has recommended a much needed increase of \$2 million over the budget estimate to accelerate the Navajo irrigation project, thus bringing the 1970 available funds for this project to \$5.5 million. This project is of tremendous importance not only to the Navajo Nation but to the industrial development of the entire Southwest. I most sincerely urge my colleagues to augment this economic development with an additional \$2.5 million for this most urgently needed school, thus assuring that educational development will keep pace with the industrial growth of this area, and providing the means for these children to attend school in their home district rather than in the neighboring State.

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I shall be delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GIAIMO. I should like to commend the gentlewoman for bringing this worthwhile bill to the floor of the House for consideration of appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

One area of concern to me and which I should like to point out to the gentlewoman, with the hope that something can be done to eliminate my concern, is the question of the summer theater program which the Smithsonian Institution is conducting, on the Mall.

They have a tent there which can hold up to 900 people. They charge anywhere from \$2 to \$3 for admission to these ac-

tivities. In addition to a children's, theater with which I have no objection, I am told that they also are conducting regular theater such as productions of "Guys and Dolls" and "Annie Get Your Gun." This, in my opinion, represents direct competition with the private theaters, both profit and nonprofit. Yet at the same time they are not paying the prevailing wages and rates to the actors involved and to the stage managers, and others who are involved in the production. The result of this is that we find ourselves in a situation where a governmentally financed agency such as the Smithsonian is violating the thrust of our Federal legislation which was established in the Arts Foundation Act, which says that when the Government gets involved in activities of this type that it should pay the prevailing rates of pay to the artists and others involved in the activities.

The result of this is that what we are really doing is putting on subsidized performances for the benefit of the public by charging some admission, and in fact also compelling the artists to pay for these subsidized performances by paying the artists less than prevailing wages.

This is a program whereby if we allow this to prevail we will be doing the same indiscriminately throughout the country. This would involve all those artists engaged in the arts.

However, it has been the purpose of the Government and the intent of the Congress not to subsidize art at the cost and expense of the artists involved. It is my opinion that the Smithsonian should recognize this and should work out a solution to this problem, an equitable and fair solution to it.

I wonder if the distinguished gentlewoman could enlighten us further with reference to this?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I have discussed this at some length with administrators of the Smithsonian Institution. The tent was originally erected for the National Intercollegiate Drama Festival, which has proved to be one of the truly exciting festivals in this country. Since the tent was already there, and a great amount of private funds available, it was decided to make good use of it. They have assured me they would like very much to work out with the Actors' Equity some kind of an agreement. I think that should be their goal.

I may remind the gentleman from Connecticut that the tent was also used for the Folk Festival, and it is being used in the puppet shows and in the other children's shows which are provided as part of the total recreational program for the summer. But I agree with the gentleman from Connecticut that there should be a complete discussion, with the Actors Equity so that fair wages are established.

Mr. GIAIMO. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the gentleman from Connecticut is interested, I have in my folder at the table a letter outlining some of the steps.

Mr. GIAIMO. I would state to the gentlewoman from Washington that I think I am familiar with some of the steps which they suggest that they have

taken, but the fact is they are already in the theater season for this summer, and no steps have been taken, and they are not paying the prevailing wages, at least this year.

So I would hope that there would be a clear enunciation of policy by the Smithsonian people as to their policy certainly as to next year.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is another fact I would like to mention for the record. These people who are participating are students of drama from various colleges, who are going to be teachers of drama. After the discussion we heard yesterday on student riots, I am sure we would want them to do this. That is part of what the purpose of this program is.

I think that in time they can work out their problems with Actors' Equity.

Mr. GIAIMO. I thank the gentlewoman from Washington.

I would just like to comment further about what the gentlewoman has said, and this is correct, that some of them may be students, but the fact is this theater does not qualify as a teaching theater, or as a special theater in the sense that it is putting on unusual productions which are not normally put on by the regular theaters. They are putting on regular shows and regular productions, and in this sense are very clearly competing with private theater people, and are not paying the prevailing wages which the law concerning the Arts and Foundations Act clearly prohibits the Government from doing.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and its members for their arduous work on their enormous task. A few months ago I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer describing the grave financial difficulties faced by the Cleveland orchestra. Considered one of the world's finest, the Cleveland orchestra has been forced to depend partially on its gradually depleting endowment simply to meet its operating costs.

Our society has placed more and more value on the cultural benefits to be derived from the arts. The exciting and imaginative productions, exhibitions, and concerts once reserved to those who could afford the price of an admission ticket, are increasingly being brought to the economically disadvantaged through special programs funded in part by Federal and State governments and private contributions. The advantages to be gained by opening the eyes of the young and old alike to the excitement of an artistic experience is immeasurable. Just when we have begun to recognize the tremendous value and appeal of the arts to all segments of society, however, some of the most beneficial programs are in danger of drastic reduction. Our budgetary recommendation for the National Foundation on the Arts in this legislation is only \$7,250,000. I am only too

aware of the heavy demands on our budget, but I think before it is too late, we must acknowledge and respond to the contribution of the arts in our society or we will be forced to witness a dramatic national decline in our fine arts programs. More than the Cleveland orchestra will suffer—every element of the arts will suffer—but most importantly, the American people will be the ultimate losers.

Mr. COHELAN. Madame Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I will yield briefly to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. COHELAN. Madame Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I wonder if the gentlewoman, who has worked so hard on this bill, could answer some questions in connection with the land and water conservation fund, which have troubled some of us.

First of all, Madame Chairman, I would like to know if it is true that the bill recommends, as I understand it, an expenditure of \$124 million from the land and water conservation fund. Is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is correct, it is \$124 million.

We have already spent \$72 million for the Redwood National Park. The Land and Water Conservation Act authorizes \$200 million per year for the total land and water conservation program. However, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior came up with these sizable shifts between the 1969 contract authorization, the 1970 cash, the 1970 contract liquidation funds. I would point out that there is \$76 million that can still be appropriated this fiscal year. But on the other hand there is an unobligated balance of \$51.5 million. There was \$46 million put in reserve by the Bureau of the Budget, an action with which this House is very familiar.

We followed the administration's guidelines as contained in the revised budget estimate.

I am going to be very frank and say that we would be happy to appropriate the full \$200 million if we receive proper guidelines on how and where it is to be expended in a practical manner. I do not believe that just for the sake of spending money we should contribute to the mainstream of inflation without proper steps being taken to safeguard this country from what could become a major land scandal.

Just because the authority is available, does not excuse the administration from coming to us with an orderly procedure for the expenditure of this money, using as their criteria the land where the need is greatest and where the escalation will be the most severe.

Those are the things that the committee is very concerned about. May I say to the gentleman, with regard to Point Reyes, when the authorization is approved for additional expenditure, additional appropriations will undoubtedly follow.

It may interest the gentleman from California that our old friends, the Bureau of the Budget, do not seem inclined

to approve increased authorization for Point Reyes.

Mr. COHELAN. The reason for my asking the question, as the gentlewoman well knows, is my intense interest in all conservation matters. There is a great concern over what we consider to be underfunding, as the budget request was only for \$124 million, out of a possible \$200 million.

As the gentlewoman emphasized to me repeatedly, the committee has fully funded the budget request. You have already explained the difference, but in order that I may understand it perfectly, the gentlewoman has said to me that if the administration submitted a request with appropriate guidelines for the full \$200 million that your committee would respond favorably.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. We would respond in a favorable manner.

Mr. COHELAN. I want to commend the gentlewoman for the fine work she is doing. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If I may first conclude my statement, then I will be glad to yield to my colleagues.

May I say in conclusion, before I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that I hope you will support this bill because this will be support for the needs of the people of this Nation and its well-being and perhaps for its survival.

Now I am delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL).

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for yielding to me at this particular time following the colloquy she has had with the gentleman from California (Mr. COHELAN).

What is involved here is a ceiling of \$200 million for a 5-year period—or \$1 billion.

What the gentlewoman has said is that there has been no guideline sent up to her committee and to the main Committee on Appropriations by which this money can be spent efficiently, effectively, and wisely; is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is correct. The gentleman from Colorado, the very distinguished chairman of the authorization Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, is entirely correct. It would be erroneous on our part to spend this money without adequate guidelines. When they come up with a proper request, as the gentleman so well knows, we will be glad to give it our serious consideration.

Mr. ASPINALL. While money in the neighborhood of \$300 million to \$400 million authorization exists at the present time, still there is no structural format by which the gentlewoman and her committee can work effectively; is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. POLLOCK. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

I would like to compliment the gentlewoman from the State of Washington for the expertise with which she has responded to all the queries today. Her answers have been very outstanding.

I would like to indicate my concern, which you well understand, about the cut which has been made in the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. I believe it appears on page 37 of the report. My concern, of course, is that the appropriation was cut from \$235,000 to \$150,000, which is a cut of \$85,000. I am concerned with the explanation that this cut was made in anticipation of the liquidation of the program, and yet it will run for a full calendar year. I wonder if the gentlewoman would comment on that.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Some of the phases of this program are diminished in the extent to which they have to be funded. The need now is for administrative tidying up of details in the phasing-out process. It could well be possible that, as Alaska develops, more funds will be necessary in another context, in another place.

I can assure the gentleman that the Appropriations Subcommittee is deeply interested in the resources of Alaska, and will be of major assistance whenever the need arises.

Mr. POLLOCK. If the gentlewoman will yield further, I point out that this cut comes, of course, at a critical time in the history of our development. I have introduced H.R. 11340, which is a bill to provide for the transfer of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska into a Regional Development Commission such as we have in other parts of the country under title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. It is my understanding that the other body has taken into the bill the transfer of the Federal Field Committee, and I would hope that while I have offered no amendment or intend to offer none on the floor of the House, as I did not discuss it with the committee, requesting an amendment, I would hope that some serious consideration would be given in conference to the House adopting that portion of the Senate bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL).

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

Mr. Chairman, I want, first, to express my appreciation for the kind remarks about me and other members of our committee by our distinguished chairman of our subcommittee. I do wish to join her in expressing regret that our distinguished colleague from New Jersey (Mr. JOELSON) is going to be leaving us at the end of this term. He has been very understanding of the problems of the West and the Midwest, even though he comes from a part of the country that might produce individuals otherwise inclined, and we have appreciated his services and his assistance.

As the ranking minority member of this Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, I should like to express for all of us our appreciation of the great leadership that has been provided by the great, distinguished and beloved Member of the House who has chaired this committee in previous years and now is chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Works, and by name, our great friend MIKE KIRWAN. I think that we could well preface the remarks that might be made in connection with anything having to do with resource development by the words that appear over the Speaker's chair.

I choose to read them at this point so that those who may read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in all parts of the land may know that that inscription is up there on the wall back of the Speaker's chair.

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

That is a quotation from Daniel Webster.

Our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, often referred to this particular appropriation bill as the all-American bill. Truly it is that. It is understandable that each of us, on whatever committee we may serve or whatever subcommittee—and it should be this way—consider it the most important committee in the Congress. So, too, those of us who serve on this subcommittee have this attitude, because this committee does deal with the resources of our land.

While our distinguished chairman, the gentlewoman from Washington, has already referred to the importance of our natural resources, with which this appropriation bill concerns itself, I should like to refer all Members to page 5 of our report, and I shall read a part of it for the RECORD, because I think it is important to all America that we do give the necessary attention and time to the development of our resources, to the rational exploitation of not only our renewable but also our nonrenewable resources, with which the major part of this bill is concerned:

Testimony developed during the hearing with regard to our mineral resources indicated that in 1950 this country produced and consumed well over half of all the mineral commodities that were being produced and consumed in the world. In the short span of twenty years, we have lost our position of dominance as a mineral resources producer and consumer. We are now producing between 25 and 30 percent of the world's requirements and consuming slightly less than 30 percent of the world's requirements. Translated into dollars, this means we are producing about \$25 billion worth of mineral resources and consuming about \$31 billion worth. By the end of the century, it is predicted we will be consuming about \$90 billion worth annually and producing something in the range of \$45 billion worth annually. In other words—

And here I should like to quote our dear friend, DAN FLOOD, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, when he says—

The present deficit of \$6 or \$6.5 billion would increase to \$45 billion by the end of the century. To summarize, our deficit was only about 9 percent of our consumption requirements in 1950; our deficit now is in the range of 25 percent of our consumption requirements; and it is predicted by the end of the century our deficit will be in the range of 50 percent of our consumption requirements.

These are some of the considerations that cause the committee to be concerned with the future of our country's natural resources. It is the earnest hope of the committee that those in the executive department responsible for our natural resources will seriously analyze our position now and what it might be within the next 20 years and do everything possible in the development of our renewable resources and the conservation of our depletable resources.

I want here to pay tribute to a corollary committee—and I guess we are the corollary of the main committee—and that is the authorizing committee, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I am glad the distinguished chairman of the great committee, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL), is here with us on the floor this afternoon, despite his recent sadness. He is here with us now.

The gentleman has authorized, through his committee and with the help of the members of that committee and of the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR), programs which we are privileged to fund, which will make it possible for us to keep up, hopefully, with the demands on our natural resources, so that we may continue, as was so dramatically demonstrated in the past 48 hours by our astronauts, to show that when we put our mind and our will and our commitment to something we can do it.

But we will not be able to do it for long unless we take care of the resources which the Lord has put into our care in this body.

I should like to quote, in connection with what I have read from our report, some comments on the very minimum that we are putting in with respect to our extractive minerals. I shall quote from the very able Director of the Bureau of Mines, Mr. O'Leary. In our hearings, as shown on page 416, I commended him on pointing out to us how time is running out. He was indicating that in respect to certain important minerals we will soon be running in real deficits in one or two decades.

I asked him what we could do, and he said that if we did what we ought to do—and this was most encouraging and reassuring—we would not have to worry too much for the next 200 years. I thanked him for that observation. Then he went on to say:

Let me give you one more measure of this. The agricultural economy is, from the standpoint we are discussing I believe, quite successful, vis-a-vis the mineral resources economy.

To the great Committee on Agriculture and to the subcommittee which funds the agricultural programs and those having to do with research, go our compliments and our gratitude.

He went on to say:

The Federal expenditures for research and information services in that field are about 3.8 percent of the product. The Federal expenditure in mineral resources is about 0.16. Note the point. 3.8, 0.16 percent, about 1/20th.

We are putting about one-twentieth of the value of the product in minerals, as against that for agriculture.

We know where we stand with respect to agriculture in the world. We produce more food with fewer people than any other nation in the world.

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

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa, my distinguished friend (Mr. KYL).

Mr. KYL. I am very pleased the gentleman from South Dakota has made the comments which he has just completed. No one questions his credentials as a conservationist or preservationist. The kinds of things he has been saying normally are said by those who have a direct interest and because those people make the comments they are somehow considered to be robber barons or despoilers of our resources.

The gentleman from South Dakota knows very well the kind of conflict we have today which prevents our development of our best use of many of our resources. I speak here of the strong tendency to make a flat declaration that all of the public lands of the 50 States should be devoted to recreation or esthetic interests to be preserved rather than to be developed as resource lands.

I say again that I am most pleased to have the gentleman bring this to the attention of the House, because while we all want to conserve and while we all want to preserve vast areas of the country, we cannot lock up all our resources for specific recreational and esthetic needs and still do the kinds of things that we have to do for the welfare of the country.

I want to thank my distinguished friend from South Dakota.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the gentleman for his very appropriate comments.

As I said at the outset, Mr. Chairman, we must be concerned with a rational exploitation of our resources. I think the authorizing Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in every instance of which I am aware has set out rational guidelines by which we are enabled to do this. The appropriation bill which this committee is bringing out in this Congress deals, as I said, primarily with the renewable and nonrenewable resources and the rational exploitation, preservation, and development of them.

There is still another important aspect of this which has to do with human beings directly, the majority of them being Indian Americans. Along with these Indian Americans are the American Samoans, the Guamanians, and also we have accepted the mandate from the United Nations to do the best we can for the Micronesians. In this part of our appropriation bill I am pleased and I think that the Congress and the people of America can be pleased and appreciative of the leadership that has been provided by our chairwoman, the gentlewoman

from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN). She is a compassionate individual who is vitally interested in the education not only of these minorities I have just mentioned but of all of our younger people as well as the older people of our Nation who are in need of the right kind of education and a proper environment in which that might be accomplished.

I hope that I will be permitted to make some personal references with regard to the education of the American Indians, the Micronesians, the Guamanians, and the American Samoans who are not too unlike each other with regard to their problems in the field of education as well as in the adjustment to our economic, social, political, and cultural system.

I must state unequivocally that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with which I served for some 25 years before I came to the Congress, is staffed by people the majority of whom are dedicated to bringing the best kind of service to the people with whom they work. This has been my experience with these people who work with minorities, whether it be in the trust territories or in American Samoa or in other isolated areas, the Navajo Reservation or Alaska. If they were not this kind of committed and dedicated individuals, they just would not stay, because without that kind of background and ability they would feel their calling to be elsewhere where they could be even better paid.

The leadership in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in recent years has been of the best. Programs have been started that bring the Indian into participation in the solution of his problems. And, as a product of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, because I was born and reared on an Indian reservation which I did not leave until I was 19 years of age to go to high school some 400 miles from home, I want to say that the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) and his authorizing committee, and in the wisdom of that committee back in 1923 provided educational loans for Indians, free of interest, to be paid back when you got a job.

They anticipated in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in that committee many of the things that people are saying now that they just seem to have discovered in health, education, and welfare and in some of these other programs.

Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, together with the guidance of this appropriations subcommittee and the authorizing committee, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, worked long and hard and has drafted and made viable many programs that have proved their worth. The Health, Education, Welfare and Labor Department and other places in our Government, could well take a leaf out of the book of the experience of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in dealing with similar problems in the general population.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, would my friend, the gentleman from South Dakota yield to me at this point?

Mr. REIFEL. I am very happy to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL).

Mr. ASPINALL. I am sure it is not necessary for me to say anything at this

time which would add to the very eloquent statement which my distinguished friend, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) has made. However, I would like to direct the gentleman's attention to what he has said about the offshore areas and the various programs conducted there. The control would be equally important with reference to the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, and so forth; is that not correct?

Mr. REIFEL. That is correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. And I am sure the gentleman's interest remains just as fervent with reference to those areas today as it does in the interest of the others and that the tax structure makes it unnecessary to use this formula that the gentleman has presented?

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that that additional observation and remark was made by the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

Mr. REIFEL. I am happy to yield to the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity, first, to commend our colleague from South Dakota for his participation in this field and also as a member of the Committee on Appropriations on this very important bill which we now have pending before us.

Let me say that speaking for myself and many people on our side of the aisle, we heard with regret the announcement of the gentleman that he was not going to seek reelection. I say this because the gentleman has rendered a tremendous service not only to the Members of the House of which we are all a part, but the gentleman has rendered a tremendous service to the country and its people in the great work that he has done as a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Since the gentleman has talked about fragmentation in certain respects, I would like to ask, as I have done almost every year because some people still do not understand, why we would consider a bill which is entitled, "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes," when we find absolutely no reference to some of the most important bureaus in the Department of the Interior; namely, the Bureau of Reclamation, nothing whatsoever with regard to the Southwestern Power Administration and the other power administrations which are under the Department of the Interior, and absolutely nothing for the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration which was transferred last year by Executive order to the Department of the Interior.

Can our good colleague tell us why this important committee that has done such a tremendous job on the other facets has not touched on these important agencies of the Bureau of Reclamation?

Mr. REIFEL. I can only say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that in the

wisdom of either this body or whoever it is in authority who decides where these agencies will be funded, that the decision rests there. Interestingly enough, and appropriately enough, our committee funds the Forest Service that is under the Department of Agriculture. So there must be somewhere a decision made as to where these agencies should fall for their funding.

I am in no position from the information I have to give the gentleman an answer which I am sure would be satisfactory to the gentleman.

Mr. SAYLOR. If the gentleman will yield further, it is my recollection that a former Member of this body, Mr. Cannon, rather arbitrarily on one occasion decided to force this subcommittee to accept this limitation and since the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration was under HEW, apparently the present chairman has not seen fit to reallocate it to your subcommittee. I think that those Members who serve on this subcommittee, and who do such a tremendous job, would be rendering a real service if they could take a look at the entire picture of the Department of the Interior and if these three agencies were included, then the Congress and the country would get a better picture of the tremendous responsibilities of this committee, and the Department of the Interior.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I am delighted to yield to my colleague who is a member of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDADE).

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to commend the gentleman from South Dakota for the statement that he has made, and he has been, as usual, in his customary practice, most informed and most intelligent, and I think most useful for all of us as Members of this body when we try to discern exactly what we are doing in this bill.

For me personally, the gentleman from South Dakota has been a real inspiration when I try to work on this bill, because the gentleman knows so much about it, both from the direct people programs, and also those having to do with our natural resources. The statement the gentleman made about natural resources was most articulate, and one I hope will be heard by all of us because the points he raises are extremely important not only to this Nation and for its future, but for the future of the whole world as well.

Mr. Chairman, I want the gentleman in the well to know that his opinion is valued most highly by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and by all members of the subcommittee and, indeed, by the Members of this House. It is a great real pleasure to serve with the gentleman.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Chairman, I want to conclude by expressing the appreciation of our subcommittee, and I am sure all members of this committee and Congress itself,

for the dedicated service of our Federal employees. This past year has been a very difficult one for the administrators of the programs, particularly in those areas in which we fund these smaller agencies which in turn house small operating units in isolated areas where there may be only one employee on the job.

In the Park Service, for example, where you may have a national monument to be visited by thousands of people, and some of these people may come late in the evening, but the park employee knows that they have come from a great distance, and that they want to see a part of their country, and so he stays on even though it is beyond the hours in which he should be at work.

This is true of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in an isolated Indian school where teachers are cut back under the program of last year so that one teacher may have to take over the load of two teachers and in some instances of three teachers.

But apropos of this situation, I would like to read this from the record of the hearings at page 1176 where we elicited from Mr. Hartzog this information:

Your total personnel was just under 6,300, I believe, in July of last year. And they contributed, will have contributed about a million and a half dollars of overtime for which they were not paid. This amounts to about \$250 per employee. I think this needs to stand out in the record.

While you did go over this adequately, I think it ought to be nailed down that it is \$250 per employee in the Park Service, that they made this contribution to the preservation of our resources.

I think this can be said too of the employees of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Bureau of Land Management and all the other agencies that are a part of the Department of the Interior and its related agencies that are funded by this.

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

Mr. REIFEL. I am glad to yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell us how much there is in this bill to cover the pay increase costs?

I know that the total figure governmentwide that is mentioned in the report is \$2,800,000,000. But I wonder what is provided for the personnel covered in this bill?

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), the chairman of the subcommittee, as she may have that information at hand.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is nothing in this bill to cover upcoming pay increases.

Mr. GROSS. Upcoming pay increases?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. You mean the pay increases which became effective on July 1?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is right, July 1.

Mr. GROSS. There is nothing in this bill?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No.

Mr. GROSS. Where will that be taken care of?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Customarily, that is taken care of in the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman about this American Revolution Bicentennial Commission? Is there authorization in law for the continuation of the appropriation that is here scheduled for the Bicentennial Commission?

Mr. REIFEL. I believe there is an authorization for the Bicentennial Commission. But I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) to reply.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The authorization bill extending the period for this activity is not yet enacted. If the gentleman wishes to raise a point of order, it would be valid. The authorization passed the Senate July 14, 1969, but has not been acted on by the House.

Mr. GROSS. If I may address a question to the gentleman, Does the gentleman know that the chairman of this American Revolution Commission is a native-born Canadian?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I have not been inquiring into who has been appointed in the various agencies and asking where they were born. But there are many native-born Canadians who have, I think, become American citizens.

Mr. GROSS. Would not the gentleman think it somewhat strange that a native-born Canadian would be the Chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I do not make the appointments and without impelling reason to do so, I do not think I should comment on the background of appointees.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WYATT).

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, I would like first to commend the gentleman from Washington, the chairman of this committee, for an outstanding job done in the day-to-day work of this committee. As a new member of this committee and sitting for the first time this year, it has been a real education for me to serve under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and our ranking member, Mr. BEN REIFEL. Their knowledge and their dedication to their job has been a real experience for me, and I believe it has made it possible for me to make a greater contribution by far than would have been possible otherwise.

During my brief tenure in Congress, I have been greatly disturbed by the appropriation process in connection with our natural resources, our renewable natural resources. Two good examples are our timber resources and our fishery assets. The timber that is harvested by the Federal Government returns several times the amount that it costs to manage it and to cut it. The total added to the gross national product in the fisheries area is many times the relatively small amount appropriated, and these are renewable natural resources. These are resources that belong to every person in this country, and yet in this unique area of renewable natural resources, the

appropriations have historically been handled in exactly the same manner as have all other Federal appropriations.

The dollars for these productive programs have had to compete with dollars for totally unproductive programs, unproductive in terms of generating actual Federal income. No private business would operate in this manner. Efficient management would soon see that the maximum amount would be invested to produce the maximum return to the Treasury. Simple ordinary prudence would dictate that this be done.

Fortunately, this year, with the vision and the courage of the chairman and the ranking member of this committee, the impact of applying the same procedure to the management of our renewable resources has been minimized. So far as I know, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service have been given all the money they have requested. This is important because of the growing crisis in the wood fiber supply, if we are to meet this Nation's housing goals as adopted by this Congress and recommended by the Executive. This is important if we mean what we say about providing adequate housing for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Research in this area is of enormous importance and returns many times over what is invested. The financing of phase two of the Forest Sciences Laboratory at Oregon State University is a very good example of a farsighted investment which will return many times the dollars invested.

In our fishery resource, the subcommittee has provided much needed management and research money, without which this great resource would disappear.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise informally in order that the House may receive a message.

The SPEAKER assumed the chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will receive a message.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following date the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 11, 1969:

H.R. 11069. An act to authorize the appropriation of funds for Padre Island National Seashore in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 12167. An act to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1970

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose informally to receive the mes-

sage, the gentleman from Oregon had the floor. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining, and will proceed.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, the fact that we have done well this year, and we continue to do well in the next few visible years ahead, does not alter the fact that a better way should be devised for handling appropriations dealing with the great renewable natural resources of this country. This is something which I will devote particular attention to.

Again I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for the very excellent education they have provided me during the past year.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McDADE).

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, the bill which the subcommittee has brought before the House, to provide the appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, is a most significant one. It concerns itself with a vast area of responsibilities which are particularly significant in American life today.

It is difficult to pick up a newspaper or a magazine without reading a plea to conserve the natural beauty of our forest lands for ourselves and for our children. Through the appropriations here for the National Park Service, we are doing just that.

There is a growing concern, not only in the press, but among all Americans over the conservation of our fish and wildlife. Again, through the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, this bill will be a significant step in getting on with that job.

We find ourselves, as we look to the future, more and more concerned over the problem of clean water. Through the Office of Saline Water and the Office of Water Resources Research, this bill may open the door to new and imaginative steps forward in the conservation of fresh water for our future, and in the conversion of salt water into fresh water.

We are vitally concerned over the quality of American life in our own lives and in the lives of our children. Through the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, this bill will work to raise the quality of all of our lives.

It is indeed difficult to touch upon the countless aspects of American life which the appropriations we approve this afternoon will affect. I would single out, however, its enormous significance in my own congressional district in just a few areas.

We have been conducting in the anthracite coal region of the 10th Congressional District a vigorous fight against mine subsidence. We have worked ceaselessly to stabilize the surface of the land located above deserted mine shafts. This is a vital program to protect the homes and the lives of the people who may find themselves gravely endangered by subsidence. This bill will assist our able Bureau of Mines in a continuation of that surface stabilization program, which is so essential not only in my own district, but in every district

where there has been substantial mining below the surface in the past.

We have begun an equally vital battle against the burning coal refuse banks in northeastern Pennsylvania. As the members of this subcommittee are well aware, and as some of my colleagues may also know, we have been faced in the anthracite region in Pennsylvania with the problem of nearly a billion cubic yards of burning coal refuse. This burning refuse represents a serious and dangerous problem in air pollution through the production of noxious gases and the slow burning process of anthracite, and guarantees that these burning banks would continue to smolder for many, many years to come—just as they have burned many, many years in the past. Through this appropriations bill, we can continue the fight against burning culm banks, not only to extinguish them, but to reclaim the land for industrial and residential usage.

I could not conclude these remarks without thanking the distinguished chairman and the other members of the subcommittee for supporting my request for an additional \$2 million to be used in the Tocks Island project, where we are creating the Delaware National Park. I am vitally concerned in the wise and orderly progress of this project, and this additional money represents a prudent investment in the future development of this whole area.

In short, Mr. Chairman, the very name of this bill is a picture for what it represents. It is concerned with the interior of this Nation encompassed by our national boundaries, a countless number of areas vital to all of us, but even more vital in the preservation of this great Nation for our children.

I am sure the Members of this House will give their enthusiastic support to this legislation which was prepared over long and careful hours of study by the chairman of the subcommittee and by her colleagues. It is a bill worthy of the support of all of us.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN).

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation bill under consideration today has my full support.

During this time of inflationary trends in the economy, it is always difficult to fulfill all of the requests for funds. I want to thank the chairman, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and the members of the committee for the time and consideration given to my requests at the time of the hearings and during conversations.

The redwood research headquarters to be located at Arcata, Calif., will be a great adjunct to the excellent Forestry Department at Humboldt State College and will serve to provide the necessary information as we seek to protect the redwood giants located in the Redwood National Park as well as advance the research data to public and private land management personnel concerned with watershed protection and management.

This will take on increasing importance, as time passes, particularly, as we seek expanded production in the second-growth redwood lands and stabi-

lized watersheds contiguous to land-management units.

There is an additional matter I should like to bring to the attention of the Members. This relates to the Point Reyes National Seashore and the completion of the land acquisition. The authorizing Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has held the initial public hearings and developed the record for, hopefully, the required authorization and acceptance by the committee and the Congress.

Obviously, we cannot expect the Appropriations Committee to include funds unless and until action is concluded on the authorization legislation.

However, I do want to again bring to the attention of my colleagues the need to finalize the acquisition of these lands in order to relieve the affected landowners of this continuing uncertainty.

As the years pass on, the personal financial conditions of many of the landowners has changed dramatically. Deaths have occurred in some of the families, thereby creating severe estate tax problems. Also, local appraisal rates have increased, thus adding to their overall tax burden.

While I fully realize the remarks I make today may appear to be irrelevant, I simply am taking every opportunity to remind you, my colleagues, about the unfinished business we have with respect to the Point Reyes National Seashore. I shall maintain eternal vigilance until the project is completed.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado, the chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Mr. ASPINALL).

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the 5 minutes, although I appreciate very much the yielding of that amount of time to me.

First, I wish to commend the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), the chairman of the subcommittee, and her counterpart, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), and the other members of the committee for what I consider to be an outstanding contribution as far as the appropriation process is concerned for this important responsibility of our Federal Government, the activities coming under this appropriation bill. I think if all of us would read the first five pages of this report, we would find there a pretty good format of just what is involved.

I listened very closely to the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WYATT). He is so right in what he said and the thought he conveyed. The United States has not been too good a husbandman in the property which belongs to the United States. We have not taken care of our property as we should have taken care of it. This is not the fault of the Congress nor is it the fault of the administrative branch of the Government singly. It is the fault of all of us put together. We have one-third of the land area of the United States which belongs to the people of the United States. In this great land area wrapped up are the natural resources concerning which this bill treats. If we would be just a little bit more attentive

to protecting such resources as they are or are not being used our country certainly would be far better off.

As far as the human resources to which the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL) so eloquently referred, he is correct. There is not any question about it. However, here again with all of the fine people we have working in this area in the United States proper and in the territorial areas, we, too, have been a little bit negligent in the work we have tried to do throughout the years.

So in my commendation to this Committee at this time, I wish to commend them on the way that they have brought this legislation to the House for consideration, for their understanding, for their cooperation with the authorizing legislation, and for their continued endeavor that there may be closer cooperation between the executive department and the Congress of the United States.

There may be some deficiencies in this bill. It may not please everyone. It never will please everyone, as far as that is concerned. I could ask some questions about certain parts of this bill if I were of a mind to, but by and large and generally, this bill is well put together. I would say to my colleagues, let us be careful in any attempt to amend this bill at the present time. This is the product of months of work. It is not final, it is not conclusive at the present time. It must go to the other body, and it must come out of conference. But if any Member can find any money being mispent in this bill, I am willing to talk further to that Member.

My only criticism—and it is not meant as criticism, but only as friendly suggestion—would be that we are not spending enough in this bill to take care of the resources upon which the people of the United States depend so much. It is all right to talk about all the good things, such as the Great Society or environmental control or a great many other of the good things we want to do, but if we spoil the base which makes our economy possible, then the good things of life which we talk so much about just are not going to be ours.

So in my commendation to those responsible for this legislature, the Members of this Committee of the Whole, let us be careful before we try to amend any part of this particular bill.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR), a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, it is not very often that I disagree with the chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but there are several items in this bill which I believe are worthy of correction, and at the appropriate time I will offer three amendments.

The first is an amendment which I hope will be accepted; that is, to reduce the expenditure by \$77,300. It seems that back in 1964 President Johnson appointed a temporary Commission for Pennsylvania Avenue. There is absolutely no legislation whatsoever authorizing this Commission. There is abso-

lutely no authority whatsoever for any appropriation for it. It has been funded over the years out of the President's own budget. Mr. Owings appeared before the committee and was asked whether or not there was any legislation. He said there was not. For some unknown reason the committee gave him \$77,300 to take care of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol Grounds and 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, a place known as the White House.

If any Member can understand why they need \$7,800 for travel, he is better than I am; but it is in there. That is part of the authorization, \$7,800 for travel from here down to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. This is an item that should be taken out of the bill.

I will offer another amendment with regard to the contract authorization. On page 25 the committee has seen fit to say:

Provided, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dalingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

I do not know why these five areas have been selected by the committee, but if they are going to do it then let us go the whole way. Since we have not approved the overall plan for Assateague Island I am going to offer an amendment to say that no funds shall be used for construction of a road over the Assateague National Seashore.

Then I have an amendment which will cost a little money. It seems there have been considerable funds in this bill, \$48,503,000, for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Management. At one time one of the largest hatcheries owned by the Federal Government in the entire system was the Lamar Fish Hatchery in Pennsylvania.

The present field station is responsible for fishery management on all Federal waters in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of New York and Maryland comprising 21,073 acres of lakes, reservoirs, and ponds, and 778 miles of streams.

The Lamar Field Station is budgeted for only \$14,000 as a one-man operation but in conjunction with the completion of the new Kinzua Dam project and the needs of the Allegheny National Forest, a suggested budget of approximately \$65,000 per year is modest compared to the budgets of other field stations.

Why the Bureau requested such a small amount I do not know, but I expect to offer an amendment to increase that appropriation by \$65,000.

With these three changes—none of which involves anything in my district, but all of which I believe are vital to a better bill—I hope that the bill will be accepted by the members of the Committee and passed.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MARSH).

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, I thank

the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding this time to me.

It is a pleasure for me to take the well and speak in support of this bill as well as pay tribute not only to the leadership of the chairwoman of the committee but also the leadership of the gentleman from South Dakota.

As many others have mentioned before today, I, too, share their concern and regret at the announcement that he will not seek reelection to the 92d Congress of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, for those of us who consider this bill, which is one of the smaller bills brought out by the various subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. I think it should be pointed out very clearly and should be understood by everyone that the Department of the Interior is the only major agency of the Federal Government that generates more receipts in the way of Federal revenues than it spends. On page 2 of the report this year it is pointed out that the estimated receipts for the Department for fiscal year 1970 are \$1,355,000,000 plus. So we are actually dealing here with a Federal agency which is returning to the U.S. Treasury huge sums of Federal revenues.

This is also an agency that deals with a broad scope of America's resources which have so ably been described by other members of the subcommittee. They range from the Nation's national parks and national forests and public lands to the resources of the sea. For those who come from districts which are oriented toward marine activities, they know that one of the critical areas of concern nationally is the American fisheries industries. For those of us who have listened to the testimony before this committee, we can confirm that this Nation is lagging in its development of the resources of the sea and that the American fishing industry is indeed in trouble.

However, for those of us who are still not convinced—although I really believe all of the Members are convinced—as to the great economic impact coming from this particular bill, let me say that in the 90th Congress the committee directed questions to the National Park Service to see if they could give the committee, the Congress, and the people of the United States some idea of the economic impact and the cost-benefit ratio of the National Park Service with relation to our Federal economy. The National Park Service commissioned a study conducted by Dr. Ernst W. Swanson at North Carolina State University. Dr. Swanson is a noted economist. For those of you who are interested in pursuing this matter I direct your attention to page 23, volume 1 of the committee hearings wherein there is a summary of the economic report of Dr. Swanson. I would like to point out this excerpt from Dr. Swanson's report with reference to the economic benefits of the National Park Service. Please remember that this is a very limited area of the total jurisdiction nationally of the Department of the Interior. I note from Dr. Swanson's report:

Trips in the national park system in 1967 benefited the national economy to the following extent: \$6.35 billion in travel expen-

ditures which resulted in \$4.76 billion in personal income. \$5.71 billion added to the gross national product—\$952 million in Federal taxes.

So you can see that this one agency of the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, was able to make an economic contribution through visitations by the American people to the national parks of revenues that amounted to \$952 million.

Looking at the \$4.76 billion personal income mentioned above and the \$102 million appropriation to the National Park Service, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Swanson points out that actually based upon a ratio of investment to economic impact, with reference to the national parks, that for \$1 invested in appropriations we have received a \$46 return in economic impact. A 46-to-1 ratio.

Let us remember this when we vote on this bill today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. THOMSON).

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from South Dakota yielding this time to me because I simply want to call the attention of the Committee and to those who may be members of the conference with reference to an urgent need in Wisconsin to relocate the fish control laboratory at LaCrosse, Wis. They are presently located in a little building which was constructed in 1924 in the middle of a city park. Every spring when the Mississippi River floods, they lose the use of that building for about a 1-month period of time. They have to remove the equipment and when the flood is over, they have to replace it back in the building.

Mr. Chairman, the Bureau did not arrive at a figure for studies with respect to this relocation until too late to bring it to the attention of this committee. We hope it will be in the Senate bill and that when it comes to conference you will give your favorable attention to this very urgently needed improvement.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I would like at this point to yield to our distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), if she would like to respond to the observation just made by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. THOMSON).

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding to me. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin that this matter did not, as the gentleman commented, come up before the committee during the course of its hearings. Certainly I realize that when a fish hatchery has been constructed and has been in service for a long period of time, funds eventually are required for rehabilitation or replacement.

This committee is usually very happy to assist in this kind of activity when it is properly presented.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER).

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I thank the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. Chairman, I was pleased to note the concern for the health and safety of coal miners in the work of the subcommittee which is revealed not only in the testimony but in the action of the subcommittee in granting the full request of the Bureau of Mines for an additional \$2,448,000. I want to congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee and the members of the subcommittee for this action.

Mr. Chairman, I am very concerned that sufficient leadership is exercised in these vital areas of health and safety in the coal mines. For many years the Bureau of Mines has been "operator oriented," or, perhaps, a better term would be "production oriented" in its approach to the problem of health and safety. The Bureau unfortunately has done very little in taking the initiative in order to protect the health and safety of coal miners. Rather, the Bureau has been too much concerned with increasing the production of coal and not enough with the protection of those human beings who mine the coal.

I would like to ask the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington what her reaction would be to writing into the law some form of early retirement for these inspectors in the Bureau of Mines, many of whom have hung on for years and years and are imbued with the older philosophy of production rather than protection.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I gladly yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. In reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that if he were to ask me to write an amendment to the civil service system on the floor of the House it would take more than this afternoon. Problems are not confined to older employees; young employees can be slothful also. Some place along the line we are failing to inspire these people to realize that the better job they do, the better their Government and our land will be. But, to be perfectly frank, I do not believe you can abolish or change the whole thing this afternoon.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I thank the gentlewoman from Washington.

I believe that the mine health and safety legislation now being developed by the Committee on Education and Labor might recommend such a proposal, and I believe it would be a very healthy development which would beef up the Bureau of Mines and its approach to modern problems.

Second, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the fact that so much money for health research will be administered by the Bureau of Mines, because the Bureau of Mines has for so long ignored the rising and critical problem of pneumoconiosis among the Nation's coal miners. I would like to ask the gentlewoman from Washington,

the chairman of the subcommittee, what her feeling would be on putting a little more emphasis in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on health research, rather than putting all these funds into the Bureau of Mines.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I gladly yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The Health, Education, and Welfare bill is not before us at the present time, and neither am I the chairman who handles that bill. We are handed the responsibility of funding for adequate mine safety, and for the programs which the Bureau of Mines develops and sends to us under the authority of the Department of the Interior, and we have endeavored to fund them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAFT).

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call to the attention of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington, the justification by the Geographical Survey to be found on pages 902 through 909 of the hearings.

Specifically, I have had complaints from various engineering, surveying, and mapping firms that there has been a tendency by the Geological Survey to move over into areas in which private enterprise and the skills of private professional personnel are available. Yet I note in this bill, and perhaps in some relation to the complaints that I have had, that there is an application in this so-called justification for 66 additional positions, and an additional \$2.6 million although I do not know that all of these items are superfluous. The gentlewoman from Washington herself later on in the hearings I note asked whether they could not get along with their same personnel of approximately 1,500 people, but no response was given as to that—just a statement that it would be hard to do so.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that when we are trying to economize it might be well to reexamine this situation. The reason I make this point, if an amendment is not offered here today, is that the Senate committee, or perhaps the conference committee, might take a look at this item to determine whether the work which is involved is necessary. Indeed there is some talk in the transcript of a reduction in some of the work as to the requirements of some of the map revisions, requirements that have been observed in the past, to find out if we could not perhaps economize somewhat and cut back on this and leave some of it to the private professional resources.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I will state to the gentleman that we had a thorough discussion of items in this bill, and if the gentleman from Ohio will pardon me for saying so, there are maps involved here that are related to many

fields beyond those where private industry participates.

This is not in any way to say anything derogatory with regard to map work performed by private industry. It is simply felt that these maps are needed in many of the governmental activities. I think I need not go any further.

Mr. TAFT. I would just like to say to the gentlewoman, although it may not be true of some of the areas covered in the justification, but there are other programs with reference to mapping 25 large cities topographically.

I know from my experience as a practicing attorney there have been many instances where that has been done well by private professional people.

Is the gentlewoman aware of that and does she claim there is no such mapping involved in the justification and the expansion listed by it?

Why are there 60 additional personnel needed when they have 1,500 personnel already? Could they not get along with what they have?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. We have received quite an extensive analysis from the U.S. Geological Survey in this connection justifying their budget request. I will supply this information for his review.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time and yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), if she should need the time to close debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) is recognized.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, as usual I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my very distinguished colleague, the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL).

(Mr. GIAIMO, at the request of Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, I have never once hesitated to support appropriations for the National Endowment for the Arts, and I have never once hesitated to encourage additional authorizations for this excellent agency that is literally starved for funds. As man conquers the moon and space the kind of things with which this tiny agency concerns itself makes life on earth bearable and civilized. I am constantly shocked by the disproportionate amount we spend to develop the technical side of man's abilities compared to the pittance we offer his spiritual and cultural talents. And so, Mr. Chairman, I embrace these programs for the arts and the humanities.

But in this area as in all others, I deplore waste. I deplore the kind of waste that comes from well-intentioned programs that are so badly conceived, and so poorly managed, that they actually work against their own stated goals. These are the expensive little Frankenstein monsters that we give life to in Government and they always come back to haunt us.

I hasten to explain that I am not now

characterizing the programs of the arts endowment which in general I believe have been brilliantly administered by Mr. Roger Stevens. I am referring to the mushrooming activities of the Smithsonian Institution which has recently blossomed forth with a Department of the Performing Arts. It seems that Mr. Stevens' success has gone to the Smithsonian's head and it is now seeking to share the arts' endowments mission.

The Smithsonian has blessed us with its own concept of how the theater is to be encouraged. In practice it is a curious program.

Taking advantage of its excellent location on the Mall and a 900-seat tent theater constructed by the Pepsi-Cola Co., the Smithsonian has gone into the theater business. This summer it offers the Washington tourist trade three musical comedies: "Annie Get Your Gun," "Of Thee I Sing," and "Guys and Dolls." Admission is \$2 and \$3. The Smithsonian is able to do this because, first, we appropriate money for it, and, second, the Institution pays wages that are considered substandard by the Secretary of Labor and by practically every major professional theater organization in the country.

With all of this going for it, the Smithsonian can afford to make a singular contribution to the Washington advertising business by placing large, expensive ads in the major media to draw tourists and citizens alike to the Mall and away from privately sponsored theater programs.

I believe this is a serious matter. On the one hand we appropriate funds to put some needed economic backbone into the theater and other art forms but with the other we support the Smithsonian's curious effort to engage in competition with privately operated theaters. On the one hand we try to assist the American artist to find opportunities that will pay him a fair wage so that he may pursue his art and develop within his profession and with our other hand we appropriate funds to a government operation that competes in theater on the basis of paying substandard wages to its artists.

It seems that our Smithsonian Institution, in its eagerness to assume new responsibilities has scrambled some valid priorities with regard to the Government-art relationship. Perhaps we should advise the Smithsonian and all other agencies of the Government that might seek to branch out into the theater that consideration must be given to the artist and his welfare and that a great deal of thought should be given the extent to which Government-administered programs might compete with private efforts to provide entertainment and cultural activities.

With regard to the artist, I think this body has already written some sound guidelines into Public Law 89-209 which can serve other programs as well. In that act we stated that grantees of the National Endowment for the Arts could not employ wage-earning performers for less than the standard minimum wage as determined by the Secretary of Labor. Surely, an agency of the Federal Government should not be permitted to do directly what the Arts Endowment is

prohibited from doing indirectly through its grants programs. And yet, this is what the Smithsonian has done. It has employed people at less than the standard minimum wage set for actors and actresses and it has employed them directly in its own service.

Concerning Government's position vis-a-vis privately administered theater activities, I think all Government agencies should be careful that they stimulate, encourage, and supplement that which is offered by private organizations rather than supplant such privately sponsored programs. I believe that the first priority for all Government endeavors in the arts should be to assist and thereby encourage a great variety of privately administered programs through the use of grants or contracts.

With this in mind, I consider it proper for Government to engage directly in productions of the performing arts only when it is necessary to provide a service to the public that cannot be provided under private commercial or nonprofit auspices even with Government assistance. Special presentations of rarely performed but culturally significant works or free events that are offered to all of the public without consideration of ability to pay are some of the activities which come to mind that might justify direct Government involvement.

The Smithsonian is asking \$2 and \$3 in a location where tourists, not our economically deprived citizens, abound. It is offering standard commercial theater musicals that are still widely presented by the privately operated theaters of our land. In sum, the Smithsonian's Theater on the Mall operation offers no special service to the community which justifies the involvement of this Government agency to the extent it has become involved as producer and manager. Indeed, as a producer and manager of a theater offering substandard wages and working conditions to its artists, it does us all a great disservice.

I suggest that the Smithsonian re-evaluate its program in terms of its contribution to the performing arts professions and in terms of its responsibility to privately operated theaters in this city. I am deeply concerned with this matter and I hope it will not be necessary for me to ask this body for legislation that would require the Smithsonian to meet its obligations as a representative of this Government's policies in the arts.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I have asked for this time simply to propose this inquiry.

I am very much concerned that the budget estimate for the National Council of Marine Resources and Engineering Development was not included. I understand from reading the report that it did not reach the committee in time. I am sure the committee does consider this a very vital agency and that its function is very vital. I wonder how the funding would occur?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is quite true. We had no presentation of this before the committee and we did not have the material before our hearings were completed. It was not before us when we marked up the bill.

It may be considered by the other body because we are deeply concerned and interested in this activity.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, we have had a variety of very excellent debate and excellent questions here today.

I would like to express my appreciation to Members who have participated in it so fully and who have asked these questions.

Mr. Chairman, in closing this debate I would like to say one thing, because sometimes we measure the width and the greatness of our land purely in terms of money. I think it is well to look at this bill in the context of many things and measure our expenditures accordingly. I think some significant comparisons may be of interest.

Mr. Chairman, I am informed that to date approximately \$24 billion has been spent on the space program which has sent the first man in the history of mankind to the moon. This event generated pride in the Nation and man himself.

This \$24 billion is \$4 billion less than 1 year of the Vietnamese conflict.

This bill, \$1.54 billion, is approximately one-sixth of what U.S. citizens expended for tobacco in 1965, and approximately one-tenth of our alcoholic-beverage expenditure in the same year. Both figures, I may add, have escalated.

Thomas Huxley, the English zoologist and lecturer, who when visiting the United States during the 19th century, said to this country:

I cannot say I am the slightest degree impressed by the bigness, or your natural resources as such. . . . Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue . . . is what are you going to do with all these things?

Today, Mr. Chairman, as we vote on this bill and as we debate it, let us make our reply to Mr. Huxley's challenge with a firm statement of our national objectives, resources, and goals. The expenditure of money in this bill is for this Nation's life, and, in some instances, its very survival. I urge your support.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Chairman, I must point out that the Interior and related agencies bill my colleagues and I are considering today for passage does not contain what I feel to be a proper amount of funding for an extremely important facet of services for our American Indians. Under the health services for Indians section the bill, \$1 million has been unjustifiably cut out which will impair the vital assistance necessary for the continued good health of Indian families.

If I may cite at least one example in my State of Nevada, and, I am sure, other Members of the House have similar sit-

uations regarding this same subject. The Indians at the Nevada Duck Valley Indian Reservation at Owyhee, Nev., the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, alerted me earlier this year to the individual hardship their tribe sustains without sufficient dental care.

The one dental unit now authorized at the Duck Valley Reservation is not capable of handling the needs of the Indians. It has been my understanding that a second dental unit was to have been installed this year but this was not accomplished, despite urging from Shoshone-Paiute Tribe at Owyhee to the Division of Indian Health offices at the Phoenix area office. The funds for this second dental unit were to have come from the Indian Health Services section of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under this bill, H.R. 12781, before the House of Representatives today.

But, Mr. Chairman, the \$1 million cut in Indian health services will completely eliminate any chance for the establishment of the second dental unit I have spoken of.

The Shoshone-Paiute Indians at the Duck Valley Indian Reservation at Owyhee, Nev., are faced with the continued problem of only one dentist available from July 1 to December 31. One chair with one dentist simply is not satisfactory service to handle the dental needs of our Indian brothers at Owyhee, and I urge other Members to join with me today to support this grievance and state similar cases I know must be prevalent in their own States and districts, in hopes the \$1 million will be restored.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to add that I find it regretful the bill eliminates the salaries and expenses for the National Council on Indian Opportunity. I feel that the important service of this Council would be manifold in helping coordinate the Federal Government's role with respect to the individual Indian needs across the country and those programs designed to assist the reservations and tribes.

I urge the \$1 million cut in Indian health services be restored today and that the funds for the council be added to the bill.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee and particularly the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and its able chairman, the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), are to be commended for the farsighted approach embodied in the bill before us today. After thorough consideration of the Department's requests, the committee acted in favor of long-term economy—making funds available now which will, as each year passes, mean a great savings to the Federal Government and all taxpayers, and a greater enjoyment to the millions who yearly visit our national park system.

A major problem in the orderly expansion of our national park system has always been the timelag between authorization of new park lands, and the actual appropriation making purchase possible. Early last year the Department of the Interior noted:

If acquiring agencies were authorized to enter into land purchase contracts at such areas [parks] immediately after authorization instead of having to wait an average of about 9 months for the appropriation of funds, as is now the case, substantial money would be saved. These savings would be accomplished by acquiring prime tracts before most price escalation could occur.

Acting in direct response to this problem, the Department of the Interior, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, recommended authorization of the Biscayne National Monument in south Florida, and acquisition of the privately owned lands, valued at approximately \$25 million, within a 5-year period.

In farsighted action and wisdom, the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior has added its approval to this new funding method, and recommended approval of a \$4.15 million expenditure from the land and water conservation fund for actual purchase of private lands in the Biscayne National Monument during fiscal year 1970, and an additional \$4 million in advance contract authority to enable the National Park Service to contract for lands at the current market value. Not only will this procedure result in a considerable savings to the Government, but it will also eliminate the long period of uncertainty previously forced upon private landowners. Because of the committee's action, property owners can now be more assured of the Government's very real intention of acquiring all privately owned lands within a reasonable time period.

I am sure the Appropriations Committee has long realized the need for an orderly, money-saving procedure of this nature, and am pleased that, with the cooperation of the Interior Department and the Bureau of the Budget, this has finally been accomplished.

Mr. BROZMAN. Mr. Chairman, in its report on H.R. 12781, the Committee on Appropriations recommended that the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission be funded in the amount of \$175,000 for fiscal year 1970, which is \$50,000 less than the Commission had requested.

The committee also voiced criticism of the Commission for not having made greater progress since it was chartered on July 4, 1966.

I would like to echo my concern. The 200th anniversary of this Nation—and, incidentally, the 100th anniversary of the great State of Colorado—is a bit more than 6 years away, and very few of the basic decisions—such as the site of an international exhibition—have been made.

Six years is virtually tomorrow in the context of planning an event of the scope of the Nation's bicentennial. A "crash" program will be necessary to make up for lost time.

I would add that the lack of progress is not solely the fault of the Commission itself. Rather, lack of funding in its early months and delays in reconstituting the Commission in 1969 were responsible in part.

Thus, both the Congress and the administration contributed to the delays,

and accordingly I would hope that both branches of the Federal Government will encourage the Commission to get on with the job.

At best, the bicentennial events will give the United States an opportunity to point with pride to its beginnings and also give the world the message that we have barely begun to realize our potential as a nation.

At worst, it will be an overcommercialized, underplanned collection of uncoordinated events which will damage our Nation's prestige.

The Commission—with the help of the Congress and the administration—can make certain that we display our past, present, and future fittingly.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I urge approval of this bill to insure the orderly development and management of the Nation's natural resources. Members of the House Appropriations Committee and its Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies are to be congratulated in presenting a bill for our approval that will accomplish this important aim.

I note with particular satisfaction that the version before us supports an expanded program for the intensified management of our national forest lands. As I stated in testimony before the subcommittee last March, better management will provide opportunities to meet successfully the growing and varied demands made on our timber resources. We can move closer to two desirable and compatible goals: more efficient harvest of our national forests, and more effective use of Forest Service lands for recreation purposes.

I am pleased, too, that the bill encourages continuation of such crucial forest programs as are now conducted by the U.S. Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis, Oreg., and by the Range and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory at LaGrande, Oreg. Their work, and the work of other research units across this Nation included in this measure, is essential if we are to make headway in forest insect and disease control, forest tree genetics, and evaluating the effects of pesticides on forest soils and water.

THE NATIONAL PARKS—A SOLID INVESTMENT

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, earlier today, during the consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union of the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, I took occasion to direct attention to the fact that the National Park Service is notable for its impressive ratio of dollars earned to dollars received in appropriations.

A credible estimate places this ratio at 46 to 1 return in economic benefits of approximately \$46 for each \$1 invested in appropriations.

As I mentioned in my earlier remarks, a study commissioned by the National Park Service pursuant to a request of the committee made in connection with appropriation hearings in the 90th Congress indicated that, in 1967, for example, \$6.35 billion in travel expenditure resulted in \$4.76 billion in personal in-

come and \$5.71 billion added to the gross national product. Visitation in the national park system produced \$952 million in Federal taxes in that year.

Because I believe the House will find impressive this identification of substantial economic productivity in a Federal agency, I take the liberty at this time, Mr. Chairman, of including a summary of the study referred to, which was conducted by Dr. Ernst W. Swanson, professor emeritus of economics at the North Carolina State University at Raleigh, as follows:

SUMMARY OF A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM TRAVEL ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

(By Dr. Ernst W. Swanson, Professor Emeritus of Economics, North Carolina State University at Raleigh)

The value of the National Park System to Americans is not measurable in strictly monetary terms. But it can be shown that travel to the national parks, monuments, and other areas of the system contributes far more to the economy dollarwise than generally has been supposed.

The park system is of such significance both qualitatively and quantitatively as to occupy a major role in the daily life of a nation undergoing marked social and economic changes. Trips to the National Park System in 1967 benefited the national economy to the following extent: \$6.35 billion in travel expenditures which resulted in: \$4.76 billion in personal income, \$5.71 billion added to the gross national product, \$952 million in Federal taxes.

The \$4.76 billion in personal income represents more than \$23 for every man, woman and child in the United States. This figure is quite sizeable as a matter of gain to the nation from assets being preserved for posterity. Unlike the mining and the oil industries, for example, which give up non-renewable resources, the National Park System yields its contribution with little or no diminution of its resource values. Wilderness resources are even increasing in value, materially as well as in less tangible ways.

To calculate the economic impact of park system visitors we take these steps:

1. Determine the number of visitors who make major expenditures by staying overnight at or near a park system area. One-day visitors are omitted because we can't make any valid assumption as to their spending behavior. Under presumptions based on studies at major national parks, and a review this past summer by this writer of dozens of park and regional spending patterns, a reasonable "average" figure can be derived. To adjust for day visitors we reduce the total visitations by 25 percent. Thus, transients and double counting may be largely omitted. The truly income-generating park visitors are those who stay overnight and who travel a substantial distance to reach the park. At Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks, the income-generating visitors may be no more than 55 percent of the total. At Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountain, Grand Teton, Zion, Glacier and other parks 95 percent may be income-generating, based on park studies, park statistics and my review in the summer of 1968.

2. Establish expenditures per person for visitors staying more than a day in the state in which the park is located. From visitor expenditure figures taken in varying years in two states, five national parks and one national seashore, and adjusting them for differences in price levels, we found this average visitor spent about \$15.12 per day. From several recent studies, data from the Fred Harvey Company and my own interviews with travel group members, we concluded that 4.0 days is the average length of stay.

3. Thus 75 percent of the total 1967 park system visitation of 140 million gives us 105 million income-generating visitors who spent \$15.12 each per day for four days, or a total of \$6.35 billion.

4. This figure, however, is total outlay whereas the best measure of the economic impact of visitations is personal income. The \$6.35 billion includes most excise and sales taxes, business savings, undistributed profit and expenditures for goods brought into the area. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, direct personal income runs about 30 percent of gross outlay. Thus, we find \$1.905 billion in direct personal income resulting from park travel. This is the income of merchants, retailers, service station operators, restaurant owners and the employees of all the travel-related businesses.

5. There is indirect personal income as well, however, resulting from the park travelers' outlay. Indirect income is that income resulting from the effects of the spending of the direct income receivers. The service station owner's wife buys an overcoat, for example. The clothier pays his clerks who, in turn, buy groceries. The chain reaction of spending naturally will be greater in a diversified economy such as the Northeast than in a highly specialized area as, say, around Glacier National Park. Economists measure this effect by tracing the use of a dollar over and over. The first spending contributes \$1.00 to the money flow but if a family is saving 30 percent, then the amount returned to the flow is \$.70. The next time around, assuming the same withholding of 30 percent, 70 percent of the \$.70 is returned, or \$.49. Next time it's 70 percent of 49 cents or 34.3 cents and so on until nothing is returned to the money flow.

Now, to get some measure of this indirect income, we resort to a variation of the investment multiplier technique used to measure the probable effects of investment. If there is a withholding of 30 percent from the initial dollar spent, we compute a multiplier effect of 3.333 (.30 into 1.0). But evidence from a variety of research studies shows this figure much too high and the rate of withholding as applied to travel-derived income is really about 40 cents on the dollar which produces a multiplier of 2.5.

Studies show that the multiplier varies from as low as 1.12 to 3 or more, depending on the economic complexity and size of the region being studied. The 2.5 figure also is an "in-between" value, based on the findings of the Robert R. Nathan Associates, research groups of the universities of Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming and of Memphis State and Colorado State universities. This figure is an approximation which reflects a balancing out of the highly developed, populous areas with the poorly developed and sparsely populated areas.

In a strict sense, 2.5 is not an average but a judgment based on knowledge of the economic conditions of the National Park System locales. Had we selected a multiplier of 3.0, a figure supported by some writers, we would have obtained a figure of \$5.7 billion as the total contribution to direct and indirect personal income of National Park System travelers. Our more realistic multiplier of 2.5, deemed more representative of the nation as a whole, gives us a personal income figure of \$4.76 billion contributed by National Park System travel.

If we study the nature of formation of the Gross National Product (the best measure we have of national well-being) we find that GNP runs approximately 1.2 times the national personal income. Thus, the income contribution of National Park System travel gives a figure of \$5.71 billion as the amount of GNP generated by National Park System travel.

Another remarkable contribution of the National Park System to the national economy lies in the Federal taxes accruing from

park visits. The Treasury Department makes a rough estimate that 20 percent of total personal income goes into Federal taxes. At this rate, travel to the National Park System resulted in \$952 million in taxes for the Federal Government in 1967.

Still another graphic indication of the National Park System's economic impact is its 46-to-1 return per dollar of annual appropriation. The total personal income of \$4.76 billion from Park System travels is realized on appropriations of only \$102 million, a figure far inadequate for the country's needs.

Although the National Park System cannot be evaluated adequately in dollars and cents, we can compute a business-type capitalization based on the personal income contribution from Park System travel. To derive a "market value" of the Service's assets, we multiply the personal income contribution by some factor that reflects the going market rate of interest. We select a 4 percent rate; business firms, facing higher risk conditions, would use a higher rate. On the assumption that the annual income here is a perpetual annuity, we divide 100 by 4 then multiply this factor of 25 by the total personal income contribution. On this basis the value of the National Park System assets may be said to be \$119 billion.

Until one has traveled to the majority of the national parks, it is difficult to realize how much money is spent by the traveling public. Californians spend about \$2 billion a year on vacations; visitors to the state spent \$900 million in 1967.

To go by car to Grand Canyon National Park from Washington, D.C., with reasonably priced lodging and meals and as much as 40 cents or more for a gallon of gas, will cost two people \$30 a day or more. With a week or so at the park, the vacation will cost two people at least \$600. Rental of campers and travel coaches may be as expensive as lodging at a high-class motor inn at \$10 per person.

Residents of some areas derive much of their livelihood from park travel; for these in the Jackson Hole country at Grand Teton National Park, the park is the source of half their living.

The biggest business in Cortez, Colorado, and surrounding Montezuma County is the servicing of travelers to Mesa Verde National Park, Hovenweep National Monument, and Aztec Ruins National Monument. There are 342 motel units, plus a hotel of 50 units—a 25 percent increase in the last five years. Yet, more accommodations are needed. Some 130 to 150 travel parties have been turned away each night during the peak season. About 1,100 travelers are given lodging, leaving some 435 to 525 without accommodations. The daily income from travelers runs as high as \$15,000 during the peak season, less than half that in the off season.

The demand for recreation has reached heights which a decade ago could only be sketchily foretold. Can we afford a burden of visitations so immense as to threaten the very existence of our parks and landmarks? To this question there is an answer; Our National Park System is such a powerful generator of a sizeable amount of national income, that there is no convincing reason why Congress should not provide whatever funds are necessary to guard against such a threat and to maintain, operate and perpetuate these valuable lands and waters.

These are, indeed, irreplaceable assets that serve us in the understanding of nature, our cultural background, and the beginnings of this nation and of the continent. They are the sources and stores of history, anthropology, archaeology, zoology, climatology and geology. Dollar signs cannot be attached to knowledge so significant that it can never be found again in another place or time.

Dollar signs can be placed, however, on the economic activities arising from their

presence, the values to the nation of the travel outlays and expenditures arising from visits to these assets, even though such figures pale in significance in comparison to the knowledge gained, recreation enjoyed and psychological and spiritual enrichment realized.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the necessary number of words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this bill is something like an iceberg. Not all of it shows on the surface or above the surface. We know that this bill is at least \$10 million above last year's appropriation for the same general purposes. That is the word of the chairman of the subcommittee, but what is not seen are the millions of additional dollars that the Department of the Interior is obligated to pay out and which ought to be provided in this bill. That is the part of the iceberg that is unseen.

A little while ago I asked whether there was any money in this bill for the pay increases that became effective last July 1. I was advised there is no money for such purpose in the bill. The Department of Interior is not the smallest Department in the Federal Government. It has thousands of employees. We know the pay increase for all agencies of the Government, which was effective July 1, will amount to nearly \$3 billion. So there are millions upon millions of dollars that belong in this bill but which will be provided later in a supplemental appropriation.

What I am trying to say here this afternoon is simply this: If we are going to bring any order out of chaos in the fiscal affairs of this country, somewhere we are going to have to start cutting appropriations. It has not been done in other legislation and it is not being done in this bill. This bill, calling for the spending of \$1.5 billion in this fiscal year, is \$10 million more than the appropriation for last year, minus the very substantial amount of money that will be provided later to pay for the salary increases. So we are seeing only a part of the iceberg. Make no mistake about it—you will not be cutting expenditures if you vote for this bill. You will be voting for an increase.

I am intrigued, I am always intrigued by money that is expended through this bill for such items as commercial fisheries and the construction of fishing vessels. I do not know why we build fishing vessels in this country if we are going to permit them to be shot up and confiscated by foreign governments, and if we have to pay from another pocket money to get the vessels, cargoes, and the crews back.

That is another of the incredible con-

traditions in the operation of this Government.

And we have the good old arts and humanities in this bill to the tune of \$16 million. Why should there be another dollar of increase for that purpose? This is one fund that ought to be cut out entirely in the interest of fiscal sanity. Around the country, cultural centers are busted and closing. The new \$13 million center in Atlanta, Ga., opened recently and three of the theaters in that center are to be closed this fall, according to the testimony before this committee, because they are not supported. But we in this Congress go blindly on voting to put up more and more money for the arts and humanities.

I hope there will be an amendment—and I understand there will be one—to at least cut the appropriation back to the figure for last year. It ought to be cut out completely and the money devoted to something worthwhile.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa referred to the funds that are in this bill for the construction of fishing vessels and for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Also the gentleman indicated that he certainly did not approve of appropriating money for construction of vessels that would be seized by other nations and for which this Nation would pay fines, and so on.

I think I should comment at this time and say that I am very hopeful these seizures will cease. On July 29 a meeting is scheduled in Latin America in which four nations will participate in discussions. I am hopeful there will be an end to the fining of our fishing vessels that fish on the high seas and which for the last 15 years the United States has seemed unwilling to protect.

However, I should like to call attention to the fact that in this bill funds for construction subsidy of fishing vessels are reduced.

In the early days of the founding of this Republic it was determined that in order to develop our shipbuilding industry we should require that fishing vessels must be built in this country, and therefore the fisherman is compelled to pay higher prices than he would otherwise to have his fishing vessel built abroad.

We have had a program since 1964 under which we have attempted to upgrade our fishing fleet. It has been a miserable failure. We have spent millions of dollars and have succeeded only in building 31 new fishing vessels. When one considers we have some 13,000 fishing vessels, mostly overage, of 5 tons or more, one can see it has not succeeded in its purpose of upgrading the fleet. As a matter of fact, most of these 31 vessels went to concerns that were never in the fishing business before, so what we have succeeded in doing is giving the existing fishing industry competition it never had before.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. I am not worried so much about the subsidization of the American

fishing industry as I am that we build fishing vessels and then see them taken over on the high seas by foreign governments.

Mr. PELLY. I have appreciated the fact that the gentleman from Iowa has supported my efforts in order to try to stop this practice, and I believe, thanks to his help and the action of this House, we finally are going to come to some agreement with these countries. I appreciate the gentleman's help.

Mr. GROSS. There is to be a meeting in Washington in October, a so-called low-level meeting, and then in December down in Venezuela there is scheduled a so-called high-level meeting, but I cannot be very optimistic, from what I hear, that the gentleman is going to see the results he hopes for. I do commend the gentleman from Washington for the vigorous fight he has made to put a stop to the seizure of our fishing vessels.

Mr. PELLY. I have followed the situation very closely, and I am personally encouraged. A four-nation meeting is scheduled to meet in Buenos Aires the end of July with representatives from Peru, Chile, and Ecuador.

I want to say I am hopeful. I believe meanwhile it is quite essential to enact a new fishing vessel construction program.

The consumption of fish in this country has gone up, but it has been the consumption of imported foreign fish which has gone up since 1954 by more than 100 percent. Meanwhile, during the same period the consumption of our own domestically caught fish has gone down. We must do something to upgrade our old obsolete fishing fleet.

As I say, the funds in this bill have been reduced from the \$6 million appropriation of last year to \$3 million.

Meanwhile, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House has developed a bill which I believe will give broader support for the upgrading of our fishing vessels, and will allow this subsidy to go for reconstruction and remodeling of the older vessels as well as new construction so that the money available will go further. We should help more of our people in the fishing industry, instead of giving them competition they have never had before.

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

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon, who has done a great deal in the way of trying to help our fisheries.

Mr. WYATT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman, who has been a real leader in fisheries matters, and I should also like to point out, as he has said, during the time that the total poundage of fish consumed in this country has grown enormously the percentage of fish caught by domestic American fishermen of that total has gone down dramatically. If we want to completely abolish the domestic fisheries, then we should eliminate the relatively small amount of money contained in this bill. I urge the money be retained in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PELLY was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. WYATT. I urge that this money be retained. I believe we should be doing much more for our commercial fishermen than we have been doing.

I also point out the effect of dropping this appropriation on the balance of trade and the balance of payments.

Mr. PELLY. I might just sum up, Mr. Chairman, by saying that a new \$20 million authorization bill for a fishing vessel construction subsidy will, I hope, be given a rule shortly and will be considered on the floor of this House. Then I am sure I will have some support from the House on it. I know if that is the case, the gentlewoman from Washington and the other members of the committee will try to provide adequate funds. Incidentally if funds are added in the Senate after the authorization is passed, then I am sure the Committee will recognize that \$3 million will not be enough.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. PELLY. I am glad to yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I assure the gentleman, I am greatly interested in funds for all commercial fishing activities because I think it is mandatory for us to support this important phase of our economy.

Mr. PELLY. I thank the gentlewoman. The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$48,503,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SAYLOR

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 21, line 24, strike out "\$48,503,000." and insert in lieu thereof "\$48,554,000, of which \$65,000 is for operation and maintenance of the Lamar Field Station in Pennsylvania."

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I realize that this is an increase in the appropriation for sport fisheries. However, from information which has been furnished to me by the Department of the Interior and information which has been furnished to me by people in Pennsylvania, I recognize that the amount of money which has been requested for the Lamar fish hatchery in this budget will not be sufficient to continue its operation during fiscal year 1970. For the information of the members of the committee, the Lamar fish hatchery is responsible for furnishing the sport fish furnished by the Federal Government for the entire northeastern part of the United States. This is the one fish hatchery that has

the largest responsibility of any of our hatcheries throughout the United States. I would sincerely hope, therefore, that the amount of \$65,000 which is needed for its operation and maintenance would be given at this time. Failure to do so will mean many of the Members of Congress who come from the northeastern part of the United States and who have organized sportsmen requesting that fish be sent into their States, as well as various State organizations who are requesting that their streams and lakes be stocked, will find that they will be unable to comply with these requests.

This is a small amount, and I sincerely hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this item is for maintenance, and it seems strange that the Department did not see fit to request additional funds for this particular item. It is with great reluctance that I oppose additional funds for any kind of an installation in any one of the States. As you know, we have had a great many problems. We have to allocate the funds cautiously and carefully. We try to do it on a stage-by-stage basis.

For the information of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it is rather strange that the Department did not make a stronger case for this item.

Mr. Chairman, there are 435 Members of this House and I have no illusion but that each of these 435 Members has a project in his respective district that would cost \$50,000 which he could add to the cost of this bill in 1 minute just by being given the paper and pencil with which to write the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have to draw rather sharp lines in the presentation of this bill because we have stringent fiscal limits. However, we have not tried to superimpose frugality at the expense of our natural resources in this bill. We have tried to do a good job. However, I just do not think that at the 11th hour there should be an increase in these funds. If we did so I might say that we would have a sizable amount of such items added, and with very good reason. But I do say that I would hesitate to add this item to the House bill, and I do oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$21,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dangerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SAYLOR

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 25, immediately after line 10, insert "construction of any road over Assateague National Seashore";.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I did not expect my first amendment to be accepted because it would involve an expenditure. But I certainly hope I have a little better success with this amendment because it represents a reduction in expenditures.

Mr. Chairman, it so happens that at the time the Assateague National Seashore was authorized, there was a great deal of debate as to whether or not a road should be built through the wildlife refuge which is immediately south of the seashore. That matter has not been resolved as yet between the States of Virginia and Maryland and the National Park Service.

Mr. Chairman, the only purpose of this amendment is to see to it that none of the funds are expended until after that item is resolved. I sincerely hope, since I feel this is in the interest of economy and in the interest of looking toward the resolution of this problem, that this amendment might be accepted. The amendment, if adopted, would prohibit the use of any funds for the construction of a road until an overall plan is presented to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and has been approved.

That road program has not been submitted to our committee, and I would hope that no funds would be expended up until that time takes place.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I will be happy to yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, may I point out that construction of this road is directed by the authorizing legislation. We do not provide funds for construction of the road in this bill. However, no restrictive action was taken by the Committee so that the National Park Service and the people involved could discuss it and come to a conclusion. So there are no funds in this bill for the Assateague Road. We told the National Park Service that until they came to some kind of a mutual decision on the practicability of a road in the area, funding for construction would be delayed.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I might say to the gentlewoman from Washington that the only reason I have offered the amendment is because the committee placed a limitation, a proviso, that they have presently included in lines 9 to 16 on page 25 of the bill, because none of those items are included in this \$21.5 million here, and for that reason I have just added one more.

That is the reason I have offered the amendment. There is no money appropriated for any of these.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to my colleague from Virginia.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I would state to the gentleman that the reason that the construction of the proposed road on Assateague Island has not commenced—and I know that the gentleman in the well has followed this very closely, and is certainly well aware of the situation that exists there—is that in the authorizing legislation in section 9 (a) and (b), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to construct a road that would run the length of the island, and as the gentleman knows, currently in the State of Maryland, from the Maryland State line north to the Maryland access road there is a public highway. Second, in the State of Virginia, in the wildlife refuge there has been constructed a road tied in with the refuge portion. It was the feeling of the committee that to spell out in the law that no funds can be used for that would actually go in the face of what Congress had already directed to be done by statute.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say to my colleague that Congress has already authorized building and the acquisition of a park entrance in Prince Georges County, Md. Congress has approved that, in the vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Md. We have approved the Dangerfield Island marina in Virginia. We have approved the Greenbelt Park in Maryland, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Washington and Maryland, and we are talking about funding, but particularly limiting the expenditure of these funds, and I think it is appropriate that since there is no money provided that we limit the Assateague Island Road. That is the one thing that has caused some real problems so far as the Assateague National Seashore is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, I would hope that the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, to my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would like to say that in the early stages of the development of the Assateague Seashore the group from Maryland and the group from Virginia got together and it was my understanding that in return for our support for this wonderful national project they were going to put a road in. Now, I know I would have never voted for this project, and never have supported it unless I was assured that a road was going to go through that island. I believe that there are many in Maryland and many in Virginia who are laboring under that understanding that there will be a road. Therefore I would hope that the House will vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$148,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HECHLER OF
WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia: On page 35, line 8, strike out lines 8 through 12.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, there are five reasons why this useless appendage and administrative monstrosity known as and misnamed the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review should be abolished.

First. This Board is completely outside of the Bureau of Mines. It is an independent agency. It is dominated by coal operators. It has the right to review on appeal and nullify the efforts of the inspectors in the Bureau of Mines who are trying to do their job to protect the safety of the miners.

Second. You would not superimpose on the Federal Power Commission a board of review which consists of electric utilities. You would not superimpose on the Department of Agriculture a board of review consisting of representatives of large meatpackers to review meat inspection.

Administratively I think this is a terrible idea.

Third. We already have an adequate process of judicial review of all of the activities and orders of the Bureau of Mines and its inspection service written into the law.

Fourth. The other body's Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has stricken this Board out of its recommendations.

Fifth. It has been recognized that this Board does very little except to review on appeal by the operator some of the very good and constructive work that inspectors in the Bureau of Mines do.

I would like to point out to you on page 26, part 3 of the hearings where the very able chairman of the subcommittee asked whether a miner could appeal to this Board of Review.

The answer by Robert Freehling, general counsel of the Board was:

No; the miners have no right of appeal. It would only be the operator who could dispute the order and appeal to the Board.

So what is this so-called Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review?

In the first place, it consists largely of operators. Second, the miner cannot appeal to it; only the operator can appeal to it. If we have any faith or confidence in the Bureau of Mines and its adherence and dedication to the public interest, we should give them the authority to protect the safety of the miners and not set up a nongovernmental, independent board in order to complicate this entire procedure.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the committee will support this amendment, and I hope I can get the support of the gentleman from Missouri, the gentleman

from Iowa, and other economy-minded Members. We can save \$148,000 at this point. I do not believe the gentleman from California would like to have the Federal Power Commission's rulings reviewed by an independent board outside of the Commission which consists of electric utilities or have the rulings of any other agency of the Government reviewed by some outside board of review. It is a special-interest type of board.

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I wish to say that I am in complete accord with the statement of the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I appreciate the gentleman's support.

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I was not here for the opening remarks on the amendment. Who appoints this Board?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. This is a presidentially appointed Board.

Mr. JOELSON. But it consists of, you say, representatives of the mining industry?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. The current composition of the Board includes three out of the five from the coal mining industry. It so happens that one member represents the United Mine Workers of America, and he is not very active. I do not know why he is not, and although he is outvoted, he does not seem to object very much to the actions of the coal operators. The other members are primarily representatives of the coal operators, large and small. The chairman is supposed to be an engineer, experienced in the coal mining industry, but he usually turns out to be a man who speaks for the coal operators.

Mr. JOELSON. I assume that there is a public statute under which this body is set up?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. JOELSON. Perhaps it should be repealed.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I hope it will be. I will say to the gentleman from New Jersey, when the coal mine health and the safety legislation comes in as recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor, I hope that will be done.

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I have asked the gentleman to yield because I dislike to leave the question unanswered. When you say that there is one member from the United Mine Workers and he is not working at the present time, I would ask you if that is Mr. Widman. Is that Mr. Widman?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. No, that is Mr. Lewis E. Evans.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to take part in the debate on this amendment until the gentleman who offered it discredited my constituent and a representative of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. Lewis E. Evans.

It just so happens that I have known Lew Evans for a long period of time. He received training in the Pennsylvania coalfields after his formal education, and has been a knowledgeable and an experienced miner. The late Gov. David Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, recognized his capabilities and appointed him secretary of mines for our State and his record for safety is unsurpassed in his lifetime fight for the men who toil in the mines.

Despite the temper of statements that have been made, I can tell you that Lewis Evans has been an exceptionally qualified member of this Board. He has fought diligently and fairly for changes in regulations in which his experience and training command. For those beliefs you cannot fault any man. I sincerely hope that this amendment will be defeated.

If you decide to abolish this Board, that is perfectly within your right to do so, but you do it by the proper legislative route. You simply do not use this approach and divest an appropriation from an authorized board.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I will apologize to the gentleman if I seemed to reflect on Mr. Evans. What I merely meant to convey was that the other members of the Board had consistently outvoted Mr. Evans.

I did not mean to impugn the integrity of any member, but merely to define the composition and the way in which they voted.

Mr. SAYLOR. That is perfectly all right. One man cannot dominate a board consisting of five members, but certainly a man with the record of Lewis Evans does not deserve to be impugned because of his not being able to successfully have his way on all votes on this Board.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is defeated.

Mr. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Very briefly—and I am not holding any brief for or against personalities on the Board—I am going to say this: This Board was established by statute. It should be eliminated by statute. The distinguished gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER) did not appear at the hearings and ask that this money be cut. We did not have a communication from him asking that the money be cut and that in effect this agency be abolished. Until it is terminated by statute, I think we can provide this small amount of money which serves in the intrarelationship between the State plans, and Federal operations. I do recommend that it go to the authorizing committee for action rather than to have us take action here.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I have known of this agency for some time. This is the first time I have ever heard of any complaint brought against the Board as such. I think whatever authorizing committee has jurisdiction over this matter, this should be brought to that committee, and it should be brought into the picture, rather than have us trying to kill a board, already authorized and already a part of the official family of the United States, by cutting off the funds. That just does not make sense to me.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest to the Members of this House, they read part 3 of the hearings, and on page 13 a distinguished Member of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. KEE), the son of a former distinguished Member, came and introduced a member of the Board who appeared before us. Obviously a member of the committee does not question another Member of the Congress when a person introduced by him appears before the committee. Very frankly, I think this is a matter for the authorizing committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-711), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); \$1,070,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SAYLOR

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: On page 38, line 7, strike out "\$1,070,000: *Provided*," and insert in lieu thereof "\$922,700: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission: *Provided further*."

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, if this section would have divided the moneys for the National Capital Planning Commission and for the Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue, I would have been able to make a point of order against the funds for the Temporary Pennsylvania Avenue Commission, because it has not been authorized by law. If the Members will refer to page 956, part 3 of the hearings, which are available to Members, they will see under "Current status" the following:

As mentioned above, Joint Resolutions were introduced in both Houses of Congress in the second session of the 89th Congress. The Senate passed the Resolution and it was reported favorably out of the House Interior Committee, but it did not reach the House floor. New legislation was introduced in the first session of the 90th Congress and passed the Senate. Thus far, the House Interior

Committee has not reported out the Resolution, and it will most probably need to be reintroduced in the 91st Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I have no particular feelings on this one way or another. I am willing to accept this amendment as offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL FOUNDATIONS ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, \$14,000,000, of which \$4,250,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts through assistance to groups and individuals pursuant to section 5(c) of the Act and for support of the functions of the National Council on the Arts set forth in Public Law 88-579; \$2,000,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Arts for assistance pursuant to Section 5(h) of the Act; \$6,250,000 shall be available until expended to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities in the humanities pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act; and \$1,500,000 shall be available for administering the provisions of the Act: *Provided*, That in addition, there is appropriated in accordance with the authorization contained in section 11(b) of the Act, to remain available until expended, amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property received by each Endowment during the current and preceding fiscal years, under the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Act, for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated, but not to exceed a total of \$2,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 percent of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts for the purposes of sections 5(c), 5(h) and functions under Public Law 88-579 and not to exceed 3 percent of the funds appropriated to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the purposes of section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHERLE

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHERLE: On page 38, line 14, strike out "\$14,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,800,000."

On page 38, line 14, strike out "\$4,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,400,000."

On page 38, line 22, strike out "\$6,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,700,000."

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, before I speak on my amendment, I wish to say that I am surprised that there is any money at all in this bill.

On page 1041, part 3 of the hearings, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentledady from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), says:

I may state there will be no funding until there is an appointment of the Chairmanship of the National Endowment for the Arts and the Committee is informed of program policy for fiscal year 1970.

Yet, despite the fact that the new arts chairman has not been appointed, the committee is asking for an increase for the Arts Council of \$850,000 over what it spent last year and the Humanities Council is to be given a \$2,550,000 increase.

It is incredible that the Foundation on the Arts would receive a 20-percent increase in spending and the Foundation for the Humanities a 70-percent increase. When is this Congress going to cut spending? It shelled out an additional \$12.5 million for the Kennedy National Cultural Center which originally was not supposed to cost the taxpayer one single penny. The arts and humanities should be able to function adequately at their present funding level.

I hope every Member of Congress takes the time to read the hearings, particularly part 3 concerning the interlocking cultural setup that is building in our Nation today. Clearly the Smithsonian Institution and the Foundation have overlapping, duplicating, and competing jurisdictions. There is under the Smithsonian program a Performing Arts Division, the National Collection of Fine Arts and National Portrait Gallery, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which is headed by Prof. Hubert H. Humphrey. All of these bureaus perform similar functions to those of the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities.

A foremost example of the overlapping and competing Government agency projects is the plan to celebrate the American Revolutionary Bicentennial. The Smithsonian Institution has already spent \$100,000 on this project and intends to spend another \$50,000 this year. Not to be outdone, the National Endowment for the Humanities intends to spend \$200,000 on the event celebrating the 200th birthday of our Nation. But on top of all this, Members can turn to page 44 of this bill and see that this committee has approved \$175,000 to set up another, or third American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

In reading this legislation, one quickly realizes that many of the grants made by the Foundation show little element of urgency. For example, the Congress is being asked to fund as a priority project a sixth version of "The Scarlet Letter." Justification for this project is based on the attempt that they are trying to obtain a final corrected version of a classical fictional novel. Of course there is no assurance that this sixth version will achieve the ultimate truth in this fiction.

The sense of priority among the arts baffles me. Congress is asked to drastically increase funds for the Foundation while it is unwilling to grant a \$54,000 request to the National Gallery of Arts to stay open during the evening hours. During April 1 through Labor Day, over 100,000 visitors, both tourists and Washington-area residents, would take advantage of the evening hours to visit the National Gallery of Arts; however, this is not possi-

ble. This is another example of the "cultural conglomerate" catering to the privileged few rather than to the general public.

Everyone who is familiar with the arts and humanities program would have to agree that the most spectacular project undertaken is the Westbeth artists housing program. This can be described as a resident artist playhouse which contains 384 apartments ranging from a single studio apartment to a three-bedroom suite with a large living room. Uncle Sam put up half the money to form the corporation which built this plush playhouse. The FHA loaned this New York City corporation \$9.5 million for construction. The artists will be allowed to reside there at a rent which is two-thirds subsidized by the Federal taxpayers. It is anticipated that artist compounds such as this eventually will be built in every State. There is plenty of studio working space so that the artist cannot be frustrated by commuter problems facing most other Americans today. In addition, a sculpture garden, a theater for rehearsal, and, in the basement, a soundproof studio because as the sponsors of the project said:

Composers aren't exactly a help to their neighbors if they are playing the piano.

Mr. Chairman, apparently the American taxpayer has been shoved into a soundproof room because no one has paid any attention to his clamoring to end the ever-increasing cost of nonessential projects such as this. With the 10-percent surtax a virtual certainty and with many other projects which will require additional Federal financing this year, it is imperative that this body begin to make meaningful spending cuts. This bill would be a good place to start, here and now. I urge the adoption of my amendment which will merely require the Foundations for Arts and Humanities to spend at the same level as it did last year and save the taxpayers \$3.4 million.

Mr. Chairman, I have no objection whatsoever as far as this bill is concerned with respect to the Interior appropriations. My only objection is to the related agencies appropriations. I think the Members of Congress would do well to save the taxpayers of this country, as a beginning, \$3.4 million to which I think they are fairly and certainly entitled.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the real effect of this amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE) would be to reduce the Arts and Humanities moneys to the level of the expenditures of last year. This matter has been given careful consideration by the subcommittee under its distinguished chairman, after thorough justification was made to the chairman and to her subcommittee members, and after consideration by the full committee.

I might point out to the gentleman from Iowa that notwithstanding the quotation with respect to the appointment of a new Arts Chairman, it is a matter

of great national interest and it has been a matter of interest to the President during his 6 months of incumbency to support the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities and, indeed, to support the Kennedy Center. I say this because while he was a Member of the other body and during the time that he was the Vice President, President Nixon enthusiastically supported these and a number of other similar cultural projects.

Now Mr. Chairman, with reference to the expense which has been suggested by the gentleman from Iowa, if this amendment were unfortunately to be adopted, it would be virtually impossible for the President to find the type, the quality, and the experienced person such as he has been looking for to succeed Roger Stevens, who did such an outstanding job in the infancy of this program. A number of extremely distinguished names have been mentioned, without regard to politics, but with regard to their quality, ability, and willingness to make the enormous sacrifice that is necessarily involved in this program. Mr. Stevens made such a great personal sacrifice as Chairman of the Arts Foundation.

The Chairman of the respective Foundations, to say the very, very least—and I shall not name the persons involved—have been absolutely spectacular in administering these programs, notwithstanding criticisms of specific projects.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from New Jersey mentioned the name of Roger Stevens. Is this the same Roger Stevens who said when this Cultural Center was started here that he would raise the money from private sources or resign his job?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I did not see the quote, but I will give the gentleman from Iowa credit for the accuracy of his statement and then I will put it in its proper context.

At the time Mr. Stevens is alleged to have said that, the bill before the House was the original National Cultural Center legislation of which I was the author. At that time I said, and Mr. Stevens and others said, that the Government would not be called upon to provide funds for this Center.

The gentleman's colleague from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE) has alluded to this also.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, the House of Representatives and the other body changed the name, changed indeed the basic legislation, to name the National Cultural Center the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, at which time, without any special promises, and certainly without any deception, but perfectly candidly, we asked that the Government match on a 50-50 basis funds which were raised from private sources, which is being done. We went through this several days ago during debate on another bill.

At the time which the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS) has mentioned, which

was before there was a changed concept, Mr. Stevens may have said that. Certainly I expected, as the author of the legislation, that the Government would not be called upon. But as the coauthor of the changed legislation I said in this well that I would ask that the Government contribute its 50 percent.

Mr. GROSS. And changing the name only resulted in a bigger take from the taxpayers; is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I do not question that it is a bigger take from the taxpayers, but how in the name of heaven, with an expenditure so small as involved in the construction of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts can we say that a nation of 200 million people is taking from the taxpayers an unwarranted amount? It is a case where the people of the country have absolutely expressed their willingness to help with this project.

I notice that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE) talks about how terrible it is to give a pianist a soundproof room in which to perform. I do not hear the gentleman saying it is a terrible thing to quarantine a couple of dozen people in order that we have full knowledge of the scientific results of our astronauts' walk on the moon.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I do not hear a question about quarantine facilities on ship or on shore or at the space centers. He approved of these things, but do you know an artist needs some quarantine in carrying out an opportunity to perform?

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

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I will first yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As far as quarantine is concerned, I would certainly think we need one, but I think they should provide it, just like the other means or provisions are made.

Second—

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. What other provisions is the gentleman referring to?

Mr. SCHERLE. Let me continue. You have got—

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield unless the gentleman tells me what other provisions he is talking about.

The gentleman from Iowa refers to some other provisions. What other provisions does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. SCHERLE. Quarantine, as the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Yes, I understand the meaning of that word.

Mr. SCHERLE. All right. Who makes these provisions?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. In one case, NASA can quarantine the astronauts, and those who are going to go after them when they land. And in the other case, in the—

Mr. SCHERLE. I think what we are trying to do, I think we are trying to compare apples and oranges. I do not think—

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman from Iowa is the one who mixed the apples and the oranges. I am not trying to mix them.

Mr. SCHERLE. As far as the Cultural Center is concerned, they are now putting up in Niagara Falls, N.Y., a cultural center there for Bobby Kennedy for \$24 million in public donations.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman from New Jersey declines to yield any further on the ground that this is unknown to him, and because it is not relevant to our discussion. We are not talking about the Kennedy Center or Niagara Falls in this appropriation bill. We are talking about the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. If the gentleman would understand better the legislation we could discuss it.

Mr. SCHERLE. I do not consider that that is so. I think I understand it very well.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. If the gentleman understands it very well, I concede that to him, but I must admit that we must be talking in a different language because I do not understand his language.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to say that in view of some of the remarks I have heard from the other side I would think sound-proof facilities might be very well considered for some political figures.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I can only say this: by no standard on earth can it be considered an exorbitant expenditure to give the modest amounts of money called for in this legislation for all of the arts and all of the humanities, and the other Federal involvements in this project. I will concede that there is duplication, and I shall make reference later to a Smithsonian Performing Arts project of which I am critical, and about which some others are critical. Notwithstanding, if the gentleman would take as much time to look at duplications in the physical sciences and in the medical sciences, and in other areas, I am sure that we could agree that there could be vast savings.

Mr. Chairman, my reference to the Smithsonian Institution relates to its Performing Arts Division which is presenting three productions of American musical theater in a tent on the Mall. These productions cover the period from July 15 to September 2. Unfortunately, the formula contained in the Public Law 89-209, of which I was the author, does not apply to the Smithsonian. Briefly, this requires that artists shall work for a salary no less than the standard minimum pay determined by the Secretary of Labor.

The following correspondence addressed to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) and to myself ex-

plains the position of the Smithsonian and that of the Musicians Union and Actors Equity Association. It is my intention to insure that if the Smithsonian's splendid project is repeated next year, it be done in accordance with the type provision set forth in Public Law 82-209. In a word, we want to continue opportunities for students and at the same time guarantee professional standards.

The correspondence follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1969.

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your inquiry concerning the non-use of members of Actors Equity Association in our Mall Theatre productions.

As part of a developing program to enliven the Mall and to present culturally stimulating programs to our visitors, the Smithsonian is presenting three productions of representative American Musical Theatre for seven weeks, from July 15 to September 2. This theatre form has been widely recognized as one of our country's major cultural contributions and the plays chosen are outstanding examples of the development of this form.

Every effort is made to present all Smithsonian productions with the highest performance quality and to demonstrate worthy esthetic standards. Towards this end, we anticipated the use of an experienced professional company to be employed in these productions. At the same time, we are vitally concerned that any presentations offered by this Institution are available to all our visitors and that no ticket price be established which would prohibit any citizen from attending one of our programs. We found that the cost of an Equity Company was not compatible with a popular-price ticket particularly in view of our limited funds. As you know, the cost of these productions is borne almost entirely by private funds and tickets are available for \$2.00 or \$3.00, a price believed to be within the reach of a great majority of our visitors.

When the cost of a full Equity contract proved to be prohibitive, the Institution approached the Association with a request for a partial Equity contract similar to the special arrangement negotiated by the union with the Summer Shakespeare Festival for performances at the Sylvan Theatre. (This contract allows a minimum of ten Equity performers to work in a company with an unlimited number of unpaid non-Equity actors.) This request was denied. Subsequently a decision was reached to proceed with the presentation using a non-professional company. Although less than a week before rehearsals were to begin Mr. Carl York, business agent of Actors Equity, visited Washington and contacted Mr. James R. Morris, Director of the Smithsonian's Division of Performing Arts, to explore the possibilities of an acceptable contract. Every effort was made to seek an arrangement with Actors Equity and still maintain the low ticket price which we felt essential. Equity representatives were given permission to speak to the non-Equity company concerning union membership but did not appear, and Mr. Morris warned the cast at the initial rehearsal that any union members should not continue with the performances.

The performers appearing in these productions are for the most part students at area colleges and universities. These young people are not members of the union but are never-

theless very talented and their affiliation is similar to that of other student interns working in various departments of the Institution during the summer. These opportunities provide the student with experience and are related as closely as possible to their individual course of study and interests. The salaries of the performers and other production expenses are dependent upon boxoffice receipts. Less than \$10,000 in appropriated funds has been used in support of this program by providing buildings management services and equipment, administrative, and technical direction.

In the future, if public response calls for the continuation of these programs, it is our intention to employ union personnel. This will require extensive efforts for fund raising to make possible the substantial increase in costs.

In the meantime, we hope that we may continue our earnest endeavors to provide these musical performances for the public and to avoid the distress to the young people particularly that would result from the cancellation of the program.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES BRADLEY,
Acting Secretary.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION,
New York, N.Y., July 22, 1969.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: I greatly appreciate your interest in the theater events being sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution on the Washington Mall this summer since this activity is of some concern to me and to the Actors' Equity Association. The situation involves several matters of policy with regard to the evolving relationship between government and the arts that I hope you can help clarify.

First there is the matter of the government's treatment of the artist. I know I do not have to tell you about the economics of the actor's profession. The records of the Committees you have chaired are full of statistics and testimony verifying the fact that unemployment, low pay and poor working conditions typify the economic situation facing all the performing arts professions in our country. Numerous authorities have noted that this situation has been very harmful to the quality of the arts in America. Faced with economic uncertainty and constantly required to make financial sacrifices, the performing artist is forced to divide his time between his art and work that would provide him with a decent living. Many of our country's finest talents find it impossible to earn a living in America and they either leave to perform in other countries or they abandon their profession altogether. Surely, if the government is to undertake the production of performing arts events it must do nothing that would encourage this sort of treatment of America's artists.

I am confident that the Congress does not intend that such exploitation take place. I believe that for this reason P.L. 89-209 specifies that grantees of the National Endowment for the Arts must insure that their employees receive no less than the standard minimum compensation for performing arts as determined by the Secretary of Labor and that working conditions shall meet basic standards of safety and health. Having stated this for the guidance of private individuals and organizations receiving grants from the Endowment, surely the Congress could not permit a government agency to abide by lower standards.

And yet this is what the Smithsonian Institution seeks to do. For its presentations of musical comedy on the Mall, the Institution has employed its artists at salaries far below that which the Secretary of Labor has found

to be minimal for the theater. It is my understanding that the compensation this agency offered its performers during the rehearsal period preceding the "opening night" was even below minimum wage standards. I am also informed that backstage conditions are far below par for the profession. Commonly accepted practices designed to protect the performers from injury and to safeguard their health have been ignored.

Despite our efforts to bring these matters to the attention of Mr. James Morris, Director of the Performing Arts Division of the Smithsonian, he declined to participate in anything more than the most perfunctory discussions claiming, in part, that because of the nature of the activity in which the Institution is engaged, it is entitled to special dispensations freeing it from the standards to which I refer.

Equity acknowledges that there are situations in the theater when the actor can properly be asked to sacrifice, i.e., when it is necessary for the welfare of the profession or when it is vital to the quality of our society's cultural experiences. For this reason special consideration is given to bona fide drama schools seeking experienced performers to work with and thus help educate their students. Equity believes the professional artist has an obligation to help the next generation of stage performers. To stimulate training in a professional atmosphere Equity and the managements of many theaters have established apprenticeship and journeyman programs for young people. And in these cases too, allowances are made because of the importance of these programs to the profession.

This Association also has recognized that valid arguments can be made for special consideration when a theater activity is making a unique and significant contribution to the cultural life of a community. Special presentations of rarely performed but important works at times qualify for this consideration. However, the productions being offered by the Smithsonian ("Annie Get Your Gun," "Guys and Dolls," "Of Thee I Sing") are the kind of fare that is regularly offered by countless commercial and private nonprofit theaters across the land. Although it may be pointed out that the Smithsonian is providing this service for the Washington tourist trade at a price that is less than that which is asked at other theaters, surely this cannot be considered a unique contribution.

I believe that any theater having government sponsorship and paying substandard wages could undercut with lower admission prices private efforts that maintain standards and have no government backing. This, I fear, is exactly what the Smithsonian's program threatens to do.

For these reasons, I believe the Smithsonian's theater on the Mall as presently constituted is ill advised. I hope you will use your good offices to correct the situation so that the American artist, his profession, and the general public will be able to benefit from a healthy, constructive relationship between its government and the theater.

Sincerely,

ANGUS DUNCAN,
Executive Secretary.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS,
Washington, D.C., July 15, 1969.

HON. FRANK THOMPSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON: The Smithsonian Institution's production of musical comedy on the Washington Mall raises a question which is of great concern to Local 161-710 of the American Federation of Musicians. The question is: What is the obligation of the Federal government to the artist when it undertakes to provide entertainment and cultural events that may or may not

be in competition with private commercial or non-profit efforts.

I firmly believe that government must not become a party to the universally-deplored practice of presenting artistic events at the expense of the artist. The basis of all art is the artist, whether he be a painter, writer, actor or musician. Government, above all, has an obligation to acknowledge this truth and consider the artist's needs before all others when budgeting for cultural or entertainment activities. When government sponsors cultural programs and provides the artist with just compensation, it makes a two-fold contribution: It presents an event for the enjoyment of the public and it helps the artist to achieve a degree of economic stability so that he may continue and grow in his profession. But when government promotes events that depend for their financial solvency upon the willingness of artists to sacrifice decent pay, standard fringe benefits and proper working conditions, then it is the artist, not the government, who is subsidizing the event.

Happily, the Congress has devised a formula to prevent such abuses. In Public Law 89-209, which you authored, there are provisions requiring that recipients of government grants from the National Endowment for the Arts offer artists who work for a salary no less than the standard minimum pay determined by the Secretary of Labor. Also, the Act requires that such grantees provide safe and sanitary conditions in which the artists can work. It seems to me that having enacted such a provision as part of the National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities Act, Congress has endorsed a sound policy. I cannot believe that Congress would permit any government agency to do directly what it prohibits the Arts Endowment grants program from doing indirectly.

And yet, we know what the Smithsonian, through its performing arts program, is offering salaries and conditions below those which has been established as minimal for the theatre by the Secretary of Labor.

Although members of my local are employed by the Smithsonian for its current presentation on the Mall and are guaranteed fair compensation, it is my understanding that the stage artists and theatre craftsmen are employed on a sub-standard basis. If this is true, I hope you can help end this practice. Our members would reap no immediate gain if you were successful in doing this, but I do believe the relationship between government and the arts in our city would be improved in a manner that would benefit the public, the arts and all artists in the future.

Sincerely yours,

J. MARTIN EMERSON, Secretary.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think the issue before the House today is a relatively simple one: whether we are going to provide significant, continuing, and major support for the arts and humanities in the United States. Basically, as every Member knows, we spend less at the national level than virtually any other civilized nation on the globe.

Notably, we spend less than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Austria. We spend only 3 cents per person for the arts; England spends six times that amount; France spends 20 cents per person; Italy 17 cents; and Austria spends \$5.50.

I think most Members are familiar with the fact that today in the United States virtually every major symphony,

opera, dance, and ballet company is running at a deficit. Theaters large and small—on Broadway and in cities around the country—have to face annual cost increases that threaten their continued operation.

Overall, in the performing arts, there is a deficit of about 30 percent; of perhaps 60 percent in the ballet; and perhaps 40 percent in symphonies. Of our major symphony orchestras, only about 12 have a reasonable hope of remaining alive financially. Similarly, there are only five or six major opera companies in the country today, and about an equal number of significant dance groups. Of all the existing performing arts groups, it is quite clear that only a handful can take their survival for granted.

Most of the members of these professions, be they artists, dancers, or singers, or on the stage also are living with very, very modest financial returns—many of them below the poverty level.

In terms of salaries, of the 12,000 members of Actor's Equity in New York, only about 100 are able to make a living from their work on Broadway. The situation is much the same for the members of the American Guild of Musical Artists—only about 300 of these dancers can make a living from their professional work.

It strikes me, that with the passage of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, we have made in this country a national commitment to support meaningfully the arts and to give national recognition to the arts.

I might point out that in the 12 months between June 30, 1967, and June 30, 1968, the National Endowment for the Arts awarded grants to some 187 individuals and 276 organizations, for a Federal investment of \$8.6 million. But this \$8.6 million generated \$27 million from other sources.

Further, I will point out that with regard to the humanities, and figures vary, we are spending only \$5 million, as compared to \$15 billion in the sciences on an annual basis.

I think the humanities can help to point the way to the future and underline shared values that are essential to dealing with the great questions of war and peace and the banishment of poverty here at home.

I think, moreover, the question of our continued support for the arts will relate to the quality and to the character of our civilization in America.

I think if we are going to have grace and beauty and if we are going to mean something in terms of a basic national commitment to the arts, we must clearly continue to support them and, indeed, to increase our support significantly. At a time when we have had a major technological advance in landing men on the moon, and hopefully bringing them back safely, I think to cut back aid to the arts and humanities would reflect very unfortunately on the quality and the character of our society and our commitment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of the amendment and support funding for the arts and humanities at the level rec-

ommended by the Committee; namely, \$16 million.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and do so for the purpose of associating myself in the warmest way with the eloquent and meaningful sentiments uttered by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. REID).

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reluctantly disagree with my very delightful friend, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE).

Mr. Chairman, I do not suppose there is a Member in this House who has had as little opportunity to know about the arts and the humanities as the gentleman from South Dakota now addressing you.

I grew up on an Indian Reservation where I knew nothing about these things—and not anything did I know about them until I was nearly 21 years of age.

As I go back home in South Dakota, a State that is extremely conservative in many of its interests, and a State that has appropriated money for the arts—and we do have a State arts council—and there are little rural communities where people are hungry for the kind of thing that is being promoted by the endowment of the arts and the endowment of the humanities—and when so little is called for out of our great resources—and as pointed out by the gentleman from New York—when we here are asking for a paltry \$16 million and while we spend nearly that many billions of dollars—and naturally I support this in the sciences—why cannot we spend this little for the humanities and the arts so that we can better understand each other.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be soundly turned down.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Scherle amendment to cut \$3¼ million out of the \$16 million for the arts and humanities.

And the money that would be left in the bill would be far better spent on Indians and their reservations throughout the country than on so-called cultural deals.

I understand that this appropriations subcommittee increased expenditures for the National Park Service, especially for the policing of the national parks.

There has been a 67-percent increase in crime, according to the hearings conducted by the committee, in the national park areas in the city of Washington alone. While perhaps this percentage is somewhat less elsewhere in the country, this money would be better spent on policing the national parks and helping restore law and order instead of spending it on this nebulous business operating under the label of arts and humanities.

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

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I shall be brief.

The committee supported this appro-

priation, only wishing that we could have provided more. I would remind the Members of the House that there are millions of dollars in this bill providing outdoor recreation of various kinds for Americans. Conversely, there are millions of Americans who will never set foot in a forest or hold a fishing pole. These people live in the cities and towns. Some of them are handicapped and some do not have the means to supply themselves with expensive guns and sports equipment. Use of the mind, however, is free. Museums, art galleries, outdoor concerts can be enjoyed by those who have no transportation.

It is in this context that this committee is supporting the effort to make some small but lasting contribution to the quality of the spirit in America.

I close my remarks with this quotation, which is inscribed on one of the buildings of the Smithsonian Institution:

Whoever increases knowledge multiplies the uses to which he is able to turn the gift of his Creator.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, this subcommittee will be losing two members, and my remarks now have been sparked by the very stirring remarks of the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL). It will be losing the services of the present speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey, and I think we will stagger along without my services, and that I might be expendable. But we will also be losing the services of the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. REIFEL), and that will truly be a blow and a loss.

I have worked with him. I have been amazed by the breadth of his views. He represents his district, but he has an abiding faith in the direction and the purpose of this Nation. I want to say it has been a pleasure knowing him, and I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1966 (Public Law 89-491), as amended, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, \$175,000.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the National Council on Indian Opportunity. The Council, which is chaired by the Vice President and composed of Cabinet officers responsible for programs affecting Indians and Indian leaders, was established by Executive order in 1968. It has a unique role to play in Indian affairs.

The National Council on Indian Opportunity is the only group which can coordinate effectively the Indian pro-

grams that now exist in seven different governmental departments. It is the only Federal body that has focused on the special problems of America's 240,000 or more urban Indians who are not covered by Bureau of Indian Affairs programs.

Perhaps most importantly, the Council provides the only opportunity for Indian leaders to sit down with high Government officials on an equal basis to negotiate and exercise some control over the programs that so vitally affect the lives of Indian citizens.

Unfortunately, the Appropriations Committee has eliminated all funding for the National Council on Indian Affairs for fiscal 1970. This decision is regrettable. I hope that the Congress will see fit to restore these funds because the job of the Council is a crucial one.

(Mr. FRASER (at the request of Mr. EDWARDS of California) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I want to indicate my deep concern about the Appropriation Committee's recommendation to deny funds for the new Indian kindergarten program. The administration had requested \$2.3 million for this program, which would be used to establish kindergartens in public schools which serve Indian children.

In my State of Minnesota and in many other areas, all Indian children attend public schools. But the school districts in Indian areas often have extremely limited sources of local revenue and must rely in large part on State and Federal funding. In many districts funds are so scarce that the district cannot afford to operate kindergartens. This situation is documented by the fact that less than 10 percent of all Indian children age 5 attend kindergarten. The same figure for all non-Indian children is 78 percent.

Now, when we are placing so much emphasis on early childhood education through Headstart and other new efforts, I do not see how we can deny Indian children the same early educational opportunities available to other youngsters as a matter of course. I hope that the Senate will see fit to restore funds for Indian kindergartens when H.R. 12781 is considered by that body.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 302. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups under section 214 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 691) which do not have prior and specific congressional approval of such method of financial support.

SEC. 303. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to pay the salary of any Federal employee who is convicted in any Federal, State, or local court of competent jurisdiction, of inciting, promoting, or carrying on a riot, or any group activity resulting in material damage to property or injury to persons, found to be in violation of Federal, State, or local laws designed to protect persons or property in the community concerned.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LANDGREBE

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANDGREBE: On page 45, following line 2, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 304. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to enter into contracts to extend the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore beyond the boundaries set forth in H.R. 11084 of the 91st Congress."

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been introduced and is aimed primarily at the line item on page 14, the 1970 contract authorization dealing with the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in the amount of \$8,500,000.

The intent of this amendment is to confine the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore part to the undeveloped areas in Porter County, which, incidentally, has been my home for approximately 53 years. The underdeveloped areas equal over 2,000 acres, saving over 2 miles of shoreline of Lake Michigan, which is part of a bill I have introduced. It does retain the undeveloped areas in this part of the Nation for a national park.

The intent of my bill and the intent of this amendment is to exempt from the proposed national lakeshore part the developed areas that comprise over 500 homes and businesses. They are included in the exempt area, in the area I would like to exempt from consideration, including Baileytown, Beverly Shores, Furnessville, and Tremont. Also this amendment would exempt the shorelines in front of the towns of Dunes Acres and Ogden Dunes. These are two of our Nation's finest exclusive residential communities, and these areas would be seriously devaluated and impaired should there not be some restriction placed on the present plan.

This amendment would serve to save the tax base so badly needed in our fast-growing community for educational purposes and for police and highways and other badly needed local services.

Last, but certainly not least, it will save—and this is my own estimate, but I think it is conservative, based on what the Government has paid for land in the area—approximately \$50 million of the taxpayers' money.

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

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

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, do I understand the gentleman offers this as a limitation upon the appropriation process? Is that the reason it is offered here?

Mr. LANDGREBE. This amendment is very simple and understandable. It would place a restriction on the expenditure of funds for contractual purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is the gentleman in any way endeavoring to change the authorizing legislation which created the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore?

Mr. LANDGREBE. This amendment would simply for 1970 restrict the use of funds for contracting for real estate in our community outside of certain areas.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether in any way it is the intention of the gentleman from Indiana to change the authorizing legislation.

Mr. LANDGREBE. The intention of this amendment is to restrict the use of funds for contracting for land in the north part of our county for 1970.

Mr. ASPINALL. I ask my colleague once more, and he has not answered my question, if he wants to change the authorization. If he wants to change the authorization, then he should come before the committee, which I have the honor to chair, rather than try to cut down on a program which is already authorized.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, I am going to answer the gentleman again and simply say I believe it is the right and obligation and duty of all Members of this Congress to put restrictions on expenditures of funds, and that is the purpose of this amendment, to put a restriction on the use of funds for contracting for real estate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LANDGREBE was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Chairman, I want to complete a couple of comments here, and then I will yield.

I am not opposed to conservation or recreation in any part of the country.

I am opposed to the unwarranted destruction of 500 homes and the devaluation of hundreds more.

I am opposed to the destruction of small business or large in the name of conservation.

I am in favor of reducing the waste of Federal moneys, particularly while this Nation is at war, a war which continues to take a toll of lives of our young men and continues to increase our national debt, a debt which this year is going to cost \$17.3 billion in interest.

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

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

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding.

The gentleman consulted with me about his amendment beforehand. I ask him to yield only in the spirit of helpfulness.

Is it not true that the only limitation on funds the gentleman intends by his amendment is to prevent the further acquisition of land over and above the existing borders of the Indiana Dunes State National Park, which is now authorized by law?

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I should like to be helpful, also.

Mr. LANDGREBE. I should like to explain to my colleague from Missouri that in discussions with him on the amendment we talked about certain things, but I found out later on good authority that the amendment I was offering was not subject to a point of order. It is a legitimate and right and proper amendment.

I ask only that consideration be given to this amendment.

Mr. HALL. If the gentleman will yield for one further question, it is not his intention to change the existing law by the limitation herein, but to prevent further acquisition of land outside the existing park; is that not correct?

Mr. LANDGREBE. That is exactly right.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I thought that the Indiana National Dunes Park area was settled some time ago by this Congress.

Over all these years, at practically every session, the National Dunes Park legislation was presented; and finally, thanks to the last Congress, the Indiana National Dunes Park legislation was enacted into law.

My good friend from Indiana, Congressman LANDGREBE, states that there should be some further land eliminated from what the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Congress has already enacted, and he is trying to do it through this amendment. Let me say that for 25 years the sponsors of the National Dunes Park had proscribed thousands of acres more than is contained in the present park area. Over the years, piece by piece, there have been thousands of acres of land eliminated from the National Dunes Park. I will call attention to some.

Beverly Shores, a residential area, originally supposed to be in the Dunes Park, was eliminated.

Dunes Acres, another residential area, has been eliminated.

Ogden Dunes, another residential area, has been eliminated. Several other smaller acreage areas have been eliminated from present park confines.

The Inland Steel property has been eliminated. That property consists of about 400 acres. Even the former retired president of Inland Steel told me personally that Inland Steel purchased this land over 50 years ago hoping some day to erect a steel mill. The steel officials gave up the project on account of the storms coming down Lake Michigan. This north-south sweep of about 600 miles over the centuries created the Indiana Dunes.

These storms destroyed the Michigan City Indiana Harbor project which was launched over 135 years ago. The government was called up to clean the port from land blockades every 2 years. This is the reason that big industry gave up the plan to make the south shore of Lake Michigan a large port shipping project.

The storms from the north of the State built the dunes. My friends, this dune park area will accommodate a public park for the enjoyment of millions of people who are living in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. It will accommodate about 9 million people living in the Chicago area and those living in the whole Midwest. There are millions of folks in this area who cannot go to Bar Harbor, Maine, or to Canada, northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. They must enjoy their vacations

within a few hours' driving distance of their homes.

Mr. Chairman, at this late hour, after the Nixon administration has already cooperated by setting aside \$1.5 million in cash and \$8½ million in contract finances to erect this park which we have been fighting for, for the last 50 years, at this late hour to have an amendment offered here to cut off another scattering of acreage for an area that millions of people would like to have as a recreational park is something I just cannot understand.

I want to close by saying that even the people who were originally opposed to the park and the industries in that area of Indiana are for the park now. In fact, Inland Steel has already given up its land for the park. Organized labor is for the park. Chambers of commerce, every wildlife organization, such as the Izaak Walton League and just about everybody in northern Indiana are for this park.

Some Indianapolis real estate operators have a lot of options on land in this park area that they bought 20 years ago. They are the prime opponents who are still fighting against the park. They are trying to save some land speculations so that they can close in on their options. They speculate that there will some day be a great industrial area that will be erected among those sand dunes.

Mr. Chairman, I close now by stating that I hope we vote down this amendment.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I will not go into any great detail. This is an attempt to change the scope of the authorization bill on an appropriation matter. It is clearly, aside from its technical language, something that does not belong in this bill.

The second thing I wish to point out is that the bill before you today contains no funds for liquidation of the 1970 contract authorization. If it is desired to change the context of the authorizing legislation, it should be done through the authorizing Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of which the very distinguished gentleman from Colorado is chairman.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I am delighted to have the opposition of the chairman of this committee, because the only thing that can happen if this amendment is adopted is that the price of the land, which has already escalated in the area defined as a park will continue to escalate and instead of being a tax savings it will be a burden.

I hope the amendment is soundly defeated.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MIKVA. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlewoman and point out that the total area cut out of the dunes park by the bill incorporated by reference here will be over 90 percent of the area which was originally authorized by this Congress. Certainly that major surgery on a national park ought to be done through a bill which goes through the regular authorizing committee rather than through the back door in an appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BRADEMÁS. I wish also to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlewoman from Washington and observe that it is my own understanding that never in the history of the National Park Service have lands authorized for national parks and purchased under such an authorization been subsequently removed from public use.

I do not believe that the Members of this House or the Secretary of the Department of the Interior would enjoy the distinction of supporting a measure which for the first time in conservation history would strip land purchased by the American taxpayers from inclusion in a national park.

Mr. Chairman, back in my part of the State of Indiana we call this the "land grab assault."

Mr. Chairman, I think the amendment ought to be defeated.

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman from Washington yield to me at this point?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Chairman, I take no particular position in this matter. I come from the State of Indiana but from another area entirely. I have my views on it but I am not sure as to exactly what is involved. However, I would like to say in connection with the remark which was made by my distinguished friend from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMÁS) that I happen to know the author of this amendment and whether he is right or wrong on this amendment, there is no more sincere gentleman in this House. Therefore, I feel the "play" made on his last name by my colleague from Indiana was in poor taste.

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am terribly sorry that my good friend from Indiana is so sensitive about my words, but I believe that the way in which the amendment offered by my friend from the Second District has been described by him touches on a point that goes to the heart of the legislative process.

Now, Mr. Chairman, my friend from the Second District of Indiana, Mr. LANDGREBE, would have us believe that his amendment represents a simple restriction on an appropriations bill, would he not? He has pointed out that his

amendment simply embodies the bill affecting the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore which he has earlier introduced. But he did not tell us what was in that bill, did he? However, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MIKVA), told us what was in that bill; for that bill would have, in effect, affected, some persons estimate, up to 90 percent of the park.

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

Mr. BRADEMÁS. No, not at this time. That bill would have affected, some persons advise me, up to 90 percent of the land authorized for this park.

I do not believe it altogether unreasonable to suggest that the language used by the gentleman from the Third District is, indeed, appropriate, and that the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from the Second District is not at all appropriate in that he somehow neglected to point out to his colleagues in this committee the full impact of his amendment.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that everyone in this body understands the point I am making. I think it fair that as legislators we put all the facts on the table, make very clear the substance on which we are asking Members to vote, and then let the Members vote either "yes" or "no."

Mr. Chairman, let me spell out a little more fully why this amendment should be defeated.

Mr. Chairman, I have long supported the proposal to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as an 8,000-acre national park located on the southern shores of Lake Michigan. Recently, however, my colleague from the Second Congressional District of Indiana, Mr. LANDGREBE, introduced a bill "to define more clearly the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore." This legislation would not define the boundaries of this national park, but would more properly reduce the size of the lakeshore by over three-fourths of its presently authorized size.

Today, Mr. LANDGREBE has introduced an amendment to H.R. 12781, a bill which in part would appropriate moneys for land acquisition in the Indiana Dunes Lakeshore. This amendment, if approved, would accomplish the same purposes as his original bill: It would effectively decrease the park lands authorized for acquisition.

Mr. Chairman, I stand firmly against these proposals. I consider them a land-grab assault on the national park which Congress in its wisdom authorized in 1966 after more than a decade of study to determine the recreation needs of the urban-industrial complex stretching from north of Chicago to Benton Harbor, Mich.

Before raising my specific objections to Mr. LANDGREBE's proposals, however, I should like to first review the history of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

WHAT ARE THE DUNES?

The Indiana Dunes, located in Porter and La Porte Counties, Ind., on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, are known across the Nation as one of the true national wonders of America. Alive with self-renewing beaches and sand

dunes which change shape at the command of the north winds, rolling meads, and ponds and bogs interspersed in the surrounding topography, the dunes are ideally suited to the recreation facilities desperately needed by the heavily populated industrial regions of Chicago, northwest Indiana, and southwestern Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, the area of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore also offers numerous unique conservation features. Cowles and Pinhook Bogs are registered natural landmarks, where Prof. Henry Cowles of the University of Chicago early in this century conducted extensive research into the subject of ecology. It is here that the science of ecology originated, and is known to many conservationists as the "cradle of ecology." The beaches feature "singing sand," which when dry, hums when walked upon. The dunes area is one of two places east of the American Southwest where cactus grows, and the only place south of the Arctic Circle where certain kinds of pine trees grow. The "live" dunes often cover parts of forests, only to uncover them hundreds of years later as "tree graveyards."

Further, the area incorporated in the Dunes National Lakeshore includes one of the most significant landmarks in the history of the development of the Northwest Territory, the Bailey Homestead. It was here that the first settlers in this part of what is now Indiana, built their home. This first pioneer, Joseph Bailey—the Daniel Boone of his time—established a trading post and an inn which became a popular stopping place for travelers who passed over the old post road between Detroit and Chicago.

HISTORY OF THE DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mr. Chairman, as far back as 1916, the need to preserve the dunes as a recreation facility in the rapidly expanding metropolitan area of northern Indiana was recognized by the first director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mathen, who attempted to establish the dunes west of Gary, Ind., as a national park. Fifty years later—Congress authorized a bill to establish the Dunes National Lakeshore, an 8,300-acre recreation facility in Porter and La Porte Counties, Ind.

The many years of heroic effort by two of the great conservation-minded men ever to serve in Congress—Senator Paul Douglas and Congressman Ed Roush—as well as the Save-the-Dunes-Council were brought to fruition in 1966 when Congress passed legislation authorizing the Dunes National Lakeshore. The decade preceding final passage was marked by intensive deliberation by Congress to strike a balance between the need to preserve adequate recreation facilities and continued economical and industrial growth in northwest Indiana. Much credit should be given to Senator BAYH for his splendid work in offering a plan acceptable to both industrial and conservation interests, which resulted in authorization of this national park 3 years ago.

In reaching this compromise, Mr. Chairman, Congress excluded the heavily

developed residential areas of Ogden Dunes, Dune Acres, and Beverly Shores from the national park area. Land to accommodate two steel mills and an international deepwater port was also deleted from the park proposal. An additional 75 acres of land were excluded to accommodate a power station of the Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

The recreation facility envisioned by Congress in 1966 was a national park of approximately 8,300 acres, 2,200 acres of which constitute the Indiana Dunes State Park. A budget of \$27 million was authorized by Congress for land acquisition.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Mr. Chairman, a total of \$12½ million has already been spent by the National Park Service for purchase of 1,344 acres of land throughout the area authorized by Congress as the Dunes National Lakeshore. According to the National Park Service most of the funds expended to date have been in the most costly areas of the park. Subsequent appropriations will provide for larger increments of land to be acquired.

Since 1966, private industry has been moving to preserve the recreation and conservation acreage authorized by Congress. For example, the Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad, has reached agreement with the Bethlehem Steel Corp., to place a marshaling yard on the Bethlehem property adjacent to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore rather than on 27 acres of park land on the railroad's right-of-way within the confines of the park.

Public support for the Dunes National Lakeshore has been widespread. Numerous Members of Congress, union leadership, conservation groups such as the Izaak Walton League, and local Indiana officials have all voiced their approval of the authorized park. In the latter category, the mayors of Whiting, Hammond, East Chicago, Gary—the second largest city in Indiana—Michigan City, and Fort Wayne—Indiana's third largest city—as well as the town boards of Ogden Dunes, Dune Acres, and Beverly Shores, have all gone on record in favor of this national recreational facility for northwest Indiana.

Significantly, the majority of the Indiana General Assembly has never resolved against the Dunes National Lakeshore authorized by Congress, although such legislation has been introduced in that legislative body. It would appear, Mr. Chairman, that a majority of people in my State, speaking through their elected representatives, favor the national park envisioned by Congress after many long years of consideration.

H.R. 11084—A LANDGRAB OF PUBLIC ACREAGE

Mr. Chairman, I should now like to turn to the bill which Mr. LANDGREBE introduced earlier this year, H.R. 11084, which shows an utter disregard for the intelligence of the American public as well as a complete lack of understanding for the monumental problems passage of his bill would create, but for which he offers no solution.

First, as my colleague, Mr. MIKVA has so ably pointed out, H.R. 11084 does not

seek to define the boundaries of the Dunes National Lakeshore, as Mr. LANDGREBE would like us to believe, but rather seeks to reduce by 6,000 acres the total size of the park. Removal of this land would open the way for further industrial development in Porter County at the expense of the many years and long years of deliberation Congress devoted to finding a proposal agreeable to industrial and conservation interests in northwest Indiana. This issue was settled 3 years ago, after a decade of study and, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that nothing can be gained from reopening this controversy.

Second, Mr. LANDGREBE claims that his bill encompasses "those undeveloped areas remaining in the community which have historic value." Clearly, Mr. Chairman, either my colleague was trying to deliberately mislead the American public or he is unaware of the history of folklore of that portion of northwest Indiana which he represents.

The Bailey Homestead, a site of great historic significance, which I have already mentioned, is excluded from the Dunes National Lakeshore by the Landgrebe proposal. Not only was the homestead a stopping off place for weary travelers bound for either Detroit or Fort Dearborn, but its location on a principal Indian trail made it a trading post that became a favorite rendezvous of Indians and trappers. Ottawa Indians came from what is now Michigan to trade here, and the place was also a favorite haunt of the Potawatomi. Both tribes often camped for months at a time in the vicinity of the post, and frequently left their personal property in the care of the Baileys when they went on prolonged hunts. It was in his home that Bailey translated the entire New Testament into Potawatomi.

Mr. Chairman, surely the Bailey Homestead, the first permanent settlement in the Calumet region area of northwest Indiana, has historic value and rightfully deserves to be included in the Dunes National Lakeshore authorized by Congress.

Third, Mr. LANDGREBE does not take into account the \$4.5 million already spent in the acquisition of 523.97 acres of land in the authorized area of the Dunes National Lakeshore which he proposes to delete from this national park. This land now belongs to the American public. Does he suggest that Members of Congress vote to take land, paid for by American taxpayers, out of their hands?

Mr. LANDGREBE's bill poses a unique situation, Mr. Chairman. Never in the history of the National Park Service have lands authorized for a national park and purchased under such authorization been subsequently removed from any park. I should like to speculate that neither the distinguished Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Walter Hickel, or the President himself, would like to make conservation history by supporting a measure which for the first time in our history would strip purchased land from inclusion in an authorized national park.

Fourth, Mr. Chairman, the Landgrebe proposal would place the Federal Government in the land business at the ex-

pense of those who have already sold their property to the National Park Service for inclusion in the Dunes National Lakeshore. Mr. LANDGREBE's bill makes no provision for disposal of land already purchased. Under present law the land would be sold by the GSA.

Mr. Chairman, we all know that land costs are continually spiraling upward. The National Park Service has purchased land in the Dunes National Lakeshore Area under authority of the Federal Government with the reserved right to condemn land for public use. Those landowners who have sold their property to the National Park Service will have sold their holdings at a loss, since the value of their former property would have increased by the time the Government placed the land on the open market.

This raises a serious question of public policy, for the effect of the Landgrebe bill is to place the Federal Government, with the power to condemn land, into the land speculation business with a real profit gain. This is a dangerous precedent, Mr. Chairman, which I do not believe the Congress can condone. Such a practice would be grossly unfair to those who have already sold their land to the Federal Government and raise grave questions concerning exercise of the power of the Federal Government.

NEED FOR THE DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

I should like to conclude, Mr. Chairman, with the one overriding argument which militates against both Mr. LANDGREBE's earlier proposed bill and the amendment which he has offered today: the Dunes National Lakeshore will provide the 11 million people who live within a 100-mile radius of this recreation facility with the only national park within 600 miles of northwest Indiana.

The pains of urban growth which America has experienced over the past several years demonstrate our past failure to include adequate recreation facilities in our attempts to relieve the pressures on our cities. In authorizing the Dunes National Lakeshore, Congress recognized the desperate need of the urban complex of cities along the southern half of Lake Michigan for public recreation areas.

At present, only about 10 percent of the 40-mile Lake Michigan shoreline in Indiana is available for public use. When the beach portions of the park have been purchased, nearly one-quarter of the shoreline will be available for public use, not nearly enough to accommodate the 14 million people who will reside within a 100-mile radius of the Dunes National Lakeshore in the next decade. Nor do the Landgrebe proposals provide for the future day when, as Dr. Philip Hauser of the University of Chicago has suggested, a megalopolis stretches out from Chicago and reaches across to Detroit.

Mr. Chairman, I urge this Committee to join with me in opposing Mr. LANDGREBE's amendment which would deny the American public recreation lands they already own, and to give favorable consideration to H.R. 12781 which would appropriate land acquisition and con-

tract authority funds for the Dunes National Lakeshore in fiscal year 1970.

The appropriation of these funds will be a giant step forward in completing the national park authorized by Congress in 1966 and providing recreation facilities needed by the 11 million people who live in the urban-industrial complex stretching from Chicago to Benton Harbor, Mich.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. LANDGREBE).

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this time to make a brief statement about the National Council on Indian Opportunity, a new agency established by Executive order last year. The Council's basic function is to coordinate the numerous Federal programs affecting Indians, make policy recommendations and insure that new programs reflect the needs and wishes of the Indian people.

I feel that the Council is particularly significant because it gives the Indians a direct voice in policymaking. Six Indian leaders sit as full voting members along with the cabinet members whose departments are responsible for Indian programs.

I became particularly interested in the Council because of its concern for the problems of urban Indians, an area that has been virtually ignored by all other agencies. The Council has been holding hearings on urban Indian problems in a number of cities including my district, Minneapolis. The Council is hoping to publish these hearings along with some recommendations for ways of dealing with problems in this area.

The proposed budget for the National Council of \$300,000 was not supported by the Appropriations Committee. I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN), if I may, about the fact that money for the Council was not included in this bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRASER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The fact that the bill does not provide funds for this activity is because there has not been a formal meeting of the National Council on Indian Opportunity since January and now it is mid-July. There is not even a Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The National Council on Indian Opportunity could be most useful. However, I would say to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in its administrative budget, has sufficient funding to finance travel costs of Indians participating in these activities.

There was discussion on whether the Council on Indian Opportunity should not be largely a council of Indian tribal leaders, and then let them employ the technicians and the people to achieve

the objectives. I reiterate to the gentleman from Minnesota, that when this matter was considered in committee, there was no desire to curtail these activities. I simply say to the department, "Find yourselves somebody for a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and do the job and get on with it, and do the job for the Indian people that should be done."

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Washington for her statement, and I do know of her deep interest in this problem and her dedication in seeing to the many problems of the Indians. I would hope that funds could be found to continue the Council. Terminating the agency at this point would only contribute to further fragmentation of Indian programs and would deny the Indian people an important role in shaping the programs that affect them so directly.

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

Mr. FRASER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I just want to say to the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. HANSEN) that there has been no better friend to the American Indians than the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. Chairman, I too have been concerned about this council, but I do recognize that there is a problem and that this is an area where an appropriation was not made. I would hope that consideration will be given in the other body that will be a convincing approach to this situation, and that the gentleman from Washington and her subcommittee might look with favor upon that, and that perhaps something might be done.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I would be delighted to review the situation and give further consideration to it.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, pursuant to my earlier discussion with the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior, Mrs. HANSEN, here on the floor and our additional office and committee discussions concerning the vitally important need for adequate funding of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, road programs, health facilities, and all Indian education, I am pleased to include additional background materials on these necessary programs for review by the Members of Congress.

I can understand, but I sincerely regret that the chairman and committee members recommended that rather than amend this bill for inclusion of necessary funds for the Navajo Elementary School in McKinley County, N. Mex., we urge the other body to include the planning, design and construction funds in their markup of the bill. I will appreciate their support toward this effort and their agreement to approve such additional funds in conference.

First, I submit a resolution delivered to me last Friday by the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education which clearly recaps the problem:

RESOLUTION BY GALLUP-MCKINLEY COUNTY SCHOOLS, GALLUP, N. MEX.

Whereas, the Board of Education of Gallup-McKinley County School District No. 1, Gallup, New Mexico, realizing its responsibilities to the Indian children of the townsite of Navajo, New Mexico and surrounding area, desires to further the educational opportunities of these children, and

Whereas, the school children in this area were housed in barracks and quonset huts, then bused 75 miles to Gallup to school, then later transported to a high school in Arizona on a tuition basis, in an attempt to provide a worthy education, and

Whereas, the Chief of Public School Finance, New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration has stated their department would no longer pay the tuition for the education of these children of Navajo in an out-of-state school beyond September, 1970, and

Whereas, Public Law 815 funds for the construction of schools have not been available for the Gallup-McKinley County School District for the past three years, which funds could have provided a secondary school for the education of the children of Navajo, New Mexico,

Now, therefore, be it resolved: The Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education requests direct funding in the amount of two and one-half million dollars for the construction of a secondary school in Navajo, New Mexico, to provide the proper housing and educational opportunities for the Indian children in Navajo and the surrounding area.

JOHN A. SCHUELKE,
President.

Attest:

EARNEST BECENTI,
Secretary.

Passed unanimously July 14, 1969.

Second, I submit an excellent explanatory report by Dr. W. B. FitzSimmons, superintendent of schools, Gallup-McKinley County School District, Gallup, N. Mex., regarding the important need for the funding of an elementary school at Navajo, N. Mex.

FITZSIMMONS REPORT

To Members of Congress:

The Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education in prior correspondence has furnished The New Mexico Congressional Members considerable information in regard to federal aid to education, primarily Public Law 815, Public Law 874, and Johnson-O'Malley evaluations and how they adapt to Indian education, together with recommendations and suggestions for changes in the laws to better accommodate the needs of Indian children.

At this writing, it is our understanding that no one knows the fate of the above laws or what the future role of the federal government may be. If Congress does not act favorably, and the existing laws are curtailed to a point of being inadequate, the Gallup-McKinley County School System will be in a precarious position and will have to relinquish its obligation of Indian education to the federal government. This action is not the desire of the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education, but it would be their only recourse.

It is our observation and appraisal that Congress may not resolve the appropriations for P.L. 815 until the latter part of the year, and then the appropriations may be severely curtailed. Therefore, the following projects, which were submitted with the 1966-69 P.L. 815 application, are in jeopardy.

Addition to Navajo Elementary	\$856,341.00
Addition to Thoreau Elementary	1,151,393.00
Addition to Tohatchi High School	2,328,500.00
Addition to Towa Yallane Elementary	113,500.00
Zuni High Vocational Addition	128,000.00
Addition to Tse Bonito Elementary	706,002.00
Start of Secondary School at Navajo	2,133,137.00
Zuni Jr. High School	1,710,000.00

Addition to Thoreau High School	2,339,652.00
Addition to Crownpoint High School	2,328,500.00
Total	13,795,025.00

The building cost of the above projects has increased at least 10 percent since the time of their submittal. The priorities of these projects have all changed with the time delay, and, as of now, all the projects have a number one priority as far as the school district is concerned. The enrollment data which follows will clearly substantiate this statement.

GALLUP-MCKINLEY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, GALLUP, N. MEX.

	Capacity of present building	Enrollment as of June 1969	Projected enrollment 1969-70	Un-housed children, September 1969	Projected enrollment 1970-71	Un-housed children, September 1970
Navajo Elementary grade K-6 ¹	300	290	349	49	400	100
Navajo grade 7-12 (attending Fort Defiance, Arizona—tuition basis)		136	184	184	300	300
Crownpoint Elementary grade K-6 ²	690	637	750	60	825	135
Crownpoint High grade 7-11	250	259	453	203	475	225
Church Rock grade K-6 ²	360	413	429	69	460	100
Tohatchi Elementary grade K-6 ¹	540	585	647	107	700	160
Tohatchi High grade 7-10	250	199	296	46	350	100
Thoreau Elementary grade K-6 ²	390	552	644	254	725	335
Thoreau High grade 7-12	150	347	411	261	465	315
Towa Yallane grade K-6 ¹	300	382	406	106	430	130
Zuni Elementary grade K-6	540	528	547	7	575	35
Zuni High grade 7-12	600	550	711	111	725	125
Tse Bonito grade K-6 ²	120	170	184	64	200	80
Total	4,490	5,048	6,011	1,521	6,630	2,140

¹ Indian reservation.
² Checkerboard area.
³ Grade 7 to 12.
⁴ Grade 7 to 11.

School officials feel this data speaks for itself and clearly shows that the school district is in dire need of funds for school facilities to alleviate present and future classroom needs.

Even though the above data indicates our needs are critical in all the areas listed, the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education at this time wishes to point out the greatest need is for a secondary school (Grades 7-12) in the townsite of Navajo, New Mexico. This is the only area in the Gallup-McKinley County School District without secondary school facilities.

Therefore, the Board of Education of Gallup-McKinley County Schools is requesting direct funds of two and one-half million dollars to be appropriated immediately for this project. This request is urgent in that it will take 250-280 days for construction to be completed by September, 1970.

The children from the Navajo, New Mexico area have been transported to the Gallup secondary schools in the past. This plan had to be discontinued because the children were traveling 160-170 miles per day, which entailed a four-hour bus ride. This subjected the children to an undue hardship. The following year, the Board of Education tried to start a secondary school at Navajo, using old surplus barracks and quonset huts, however, these facilities were inadequate. The Director of Instructional Services, Mr. Calloway Taubee, New Mexico State Department of Education, during an evaluation study of the school district, recommended the children be transported to Fort Defiance, Arizona, and enrolled in the Window Rock Public School District on a tuition basis. In his letter of February 5, 1968, he stated:

"During our recent evaluation visit to your school district it became obvious to us that the children in grades 7-9 at Navajo would obtain better educational opportunities at nearby Window Rock, where you are already sending grades 10-12. While the question of out-of-state tuition has to be considered, we are in agreement that it should not dissuade

you from seeking improved opportunities for the children involved.

"It is our recommendation, therefore, that you strive to make the necessary plan to send all of the secondary school children from Navajo (grades 7-12) to Window Rock next school year (1968-69)."

The trip to the Window Rock school district required only a 25 mile bus ride. This recommendation was deemed satisfactory by the Board of Education and was enacted immediately, even though the Board felt the tuition charged by Arizona, in comparison to the cost in New Mexico, was high. The number of Navajo, New Mexico children educated in Arizona this past school year reached 136 and the estimate for the next school year is 184 children. Mr. Harry Wugalter, Chief, Public School Finance, New Mexico State Department of Finance and Administration, met with officials of the Arizona State Department of Education and the governor of Arizona in an attempt to lower the tuition rate, but to no avail.

During the annual budget hearing for the Gallup-McKinley County school district, held in May, 1969, Mr. Wugalter, after a lengthy discussion, stated he would not approve payment of the Arizona tuition of \$810 per child beyond September, 1970, and he instructed the Board of Education to find revenues to construct a secondary school at Navajo. In his letter of July 7, 1969, he stated:

"This letter is a follow-up to our lengthy discussion during the budget hearing about the situation at Navajo.

"As we indicated, the tuition payment for resident New Mexico pupils to the Arizona School District was meant to be a temporary arrangement. It appears that the enrollment projection for next year, and further projections, point to the need for a pupil attendance center.

"This office granted approval of the out-of-state tuition payment with the proviso that the board would do all possible to seek a solution for our secondary pupils. If there is an opportunity for the board to receive

federal assistance with which to construct a junior-senior high school, then this office would certainly endorse this move. The State of New Mexico will meet its obligation to the school district and assure the district of operating expenses via the state-aid formula as long as these resident children attend a public school in this area.

"If this office can be of any assistance at any time in connection with this matter, please do not hesitate to call."

In 1965 the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education constructed the elementary school at Navajo with district bond monies because Public Law 815 funds were not available at that time. Mr. Sweeny, Field Representative for P.L. 815, could not be convinced that this community would be large enough to warrant an elementary school. However, the Gallup-McKinley County Board of Education had the foresight to see the need, and in cooperation with the Navajo Forest Products Industries and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, allowed bond money to be used for an elementary school at Navajo. The Navajo Forest Products Industries officials and the Bureau of Indian Affairs planned the sawmill as an industry together with a community development plan. The entire project was to be a model community and an example to the rest of the reservation to follow. The plan has made tremendous progress. The sawmill is one of the most modern in the United States (see attached brochure). The community is growing by leaps and bounds, and has the most modern housing on the reservation. The economy in the area is above average and stable. This project is a perfect example of what can be done on the Navajo Reservation with the Indian workers. It is conclusive evidence that once an Indian has a skill and a job, his social progress and educational philosophies for his children change to conform with our society.

Due to this progress and the demands of the people, the Board of Education feels very strongly that the Navajo community deserves school facilities to house children in grades kindergarten through twelve.

The plans for a new high school include six general classrooms, music, art, industrial, woodworking, science, business administration and home materials center, with staff offices, toilet rooms, and storage and custodial spaces for a total of 21 teaching spaces, all in a steel frame, one-story building. The teacherages are to have ten 3-bedroom units and ten 2-bedroom units in the townsite proper on sites assigned by the town from the existing plat.

The proposed facilities should provide for teaching stations in the basic areas of English, mathematics, science, social studies, health and physical education, business education, fine arts, foreign languages, home economics, arts and crafts, driver education, and industrial arts. In addition, vocational education facilities should be provided in the areas of building trades, office occupations, distributive education, and consumer and homemaking education.

With an anticipated initial enrollment of 300 secondary students, staffing requirements would include eighteen teachers, one counselor and one principal.

The curriculum recommendations stated above would provide an adequate instructional program to meet the educational needs of the secondary students in the Navajo area. This program cannot be implemented until adequate facilities are provided.

The reason the construction fell behind in our rural school area was because P.L. 815 funds were frozen for the past three years, and our school district has not received any funds even though it was eligible. During this same period, the school district has had an increased enrollment of approxi-

mately 1,500 federal impacted children, all of whom are primarily of Indian descent. This lag in federal funding has set back the school district construction program four years and forced the school district to house children in old surplus barracks and quonset huts. These buildings present a fire hazard and poor atmosphere for education. The Board of Education cannot help but feel that the federal government is not fulfilling its obligation to the Indian people. School officials of McKinley County have a strong feeling that Public Laws 815 and 874 were not designed for Indian education; nevertheless, if our school district had been funded in the past three years as it was from 1960 to 1965, the deplorable classroom conditions would not exist. As one can readily see from the previous enrollment chart, the school district will have 1,521 un-housed children as of September, 1969, and this will increase to 2,140 by September of 1970. All of the un-housed children will be assigned to obsolete classrooms.

The education of the American Indian has been one of the most controversial topics in America. Most Indian children enter school with a language handicap. They are made to compete in a society that is foreign to them in their cultural and language patterns. If the school curriculum is not developed with the above elements in mind, it may hamper the Indian child through his life span. This makes the education of the Indian child a complicated problem, and we feel it is the greatest challenge in education today.

In order to cope with this problem, all personnel concerned must have the knowledge, enthusiasm, and dedication to do a good job. It is of the utmost importance to have a Board of Education that is willing to take on the responsibility of this challenge. It could be said, without reservation, that the members of all of the boards of education who served the Gallup-McKinley County school district have not only accepted this responsibility, but have, in a genuine manner, touched the problem and made educational strides second to none.

The absorption of Indian children into the public schools of McKinley County in the past 12 years proves this point without a shadow of a doubt. Twelve years ago the school system was educating approximately 1,000 Indian children. The current enrollment stands at 12,000 with 7,000 Indian children. Bus routes have been expanded from 14 to 46 over the same period of time. All of these children reside at home and attend school on a day basis, with the exception of approximately 600 children in the Gallup and Ramah dormitories. This educational feat could be accomplished only with the full cooperation of the Indian people, the Navajo Tribal Government, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Another important aspect, if not the most important, is the part played by the federal government in providing necessary funds under P.L. 815, P.L. 874, and the Johnson-O'Malley law. P.L. 874 provides funds in lieu of local taxes for the operating and maintenance purposes of the plant; P.L. 815 provides funds for construction; and Johnson-O'Malley law provides funds for special education needs. It is very obvious that this financial support is necessary due to the non-taxable lands involved in the Gallup-McKinley County area. This support will be necessary until such time that resources of these areas are industrialized and the economy stabilized to support itself through the normal taxation process.

For your further information, we are also enclosing statistical data on projected enrollments for the entire Gallup-McKinley County School District for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

We trust the information provided in this report will justify the immediate funding of a secondary school at Navajo, New Mexico.

W. B. FITZSIMMONS.

Mr. Chairman, the problem outlined here is very similar to an Indian education problem we have in the adjoining Valencia County which also has an urgent school need which I will very shortly outline and present to the Members of Congress. In fact, I have just today reviewed this matter with Mr. M. B. McBride, superintendent of schools, Grants, N. Mex., and members of his board of education. It is my hope that preliminary plans on this project can also be presented in time for consideration by the other body during their markup of this bill. No other domestic need today surpasses education. I submit herewith a resolution of the Ramah Navajo Chapter presented to me today by a distinguished Navajo Councilman, my good friend, Mr. Chavez Coho:

RESOLUTION OF THE RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER REQUESTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERIPHERAL DORMITORY IN THE RAMAH NAVAJO AREA, N. MEX.

Whereas:

1. The parents of the Navajo children who will attend the new Ramah Navajo School to be built by Grants Municipal School System, in the Ramah Navajo Area, Valencia County, for the purpose of consolidation, through the office of Chapter President requests the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Albuquerque Area Office to establish a peripheral dormitory near this new school.

2. Navajo students from areas such as Los Norias, Corrizo, and Ramah are attending public school at Ramah or Fence Lake and are living in an overcrowded dormitory at Ramah, and

3. Other Navajo students are bused over very rough dirt roads to attend these public schools, and such busing is extremely difficult and dangerous particularly in the winter season, and

4. The Grants Valencia County Municipal School Superintendent has, at a meeting on June 17, 1969, promised his, as well as the Grants Valencia County School Board, full support in getting a new school in the Ramah Navajo Area.

Now therefore be it resolved that:

1. The Ramah Navajo Band hereby respectfully requests the Bureau of Indian Affairs to establish a peripheral dormitory in the Ramah Navajo Area for the use of Navajo students attending school in that area.

2. The Albuquerque Area Director is hereby authorized to take such steps as are necessary and appropriate to place this resolution into effect.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Ramah Navajo Band at a duly called meeting at the Ramah Chapter House at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 59 in favor and 0 opposed, this 20th day of June, 1969.

CHAVEZ COHO,
Councilman.
JUAN MARTINE,
Ramah Chapter President.
DOROTHY ANTONIO,
Vice President.
MARTHA HENIO,
Secretary.

Next, Mr. Chairman, I include a statement by Mr. Steve Reynolds, New Mexico State engineer and secretary to the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission,

submitted last week in support of S. 203, introduced by Senator CLINTON ANDERSON, with respect to the Navajo Indian irrigation project. Today, I have introduced a companion bill here in the House of Representatives. The bill, as submitted, and Mr. Reynolds' testimony follows:

H.R. 13001

A bill to amend the act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96), with respect to the Navajo Indian irrigation project

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96), is amended as follows:

(a) By deleting "and" in the first sentence of section 3(a) immediately preceding "townships 27" and by inserting immediately preceding "New Mexico principal meridian", the following: "townships 26 and 27 north, range 11 west, and townships 24, 25, and 26 north, ranges 12 and 13 west,";

(b) By deleting "\$135,000,000 (June 1961 prices)" in the first sentence of section 7 and substituting in lieu thereof "\$175,000,000 (January 1966 prices)"; and

(c) By adding the following subsection to section 3:

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior shall compensate the persons whose grazing permits, licenses, or leases covering lands declared to be held in trust for the Navajo Tribe pursuant to section 3(a) of this Act are canceled after the date this subsection becomes effective. Such compensation shall be determined in accordance with the standards prescribed in the Act of July 9, 1942, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315q), and shall be paid from the moneys received by the United States from the Navajo Tribe for the full appraised value of such lands under the provisions of section 3(a)."

STATEMENT ON S. 203, A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT OF JUNE 13, 1962 (76 STAT. 96) WITH RESPECT TO THE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

(Presented to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by S. E. Reynolds, Secretary, New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission, July 1969)

The 1868 Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians provides that any Navajo being the head of a family and desiring to commence farming shall have the privilege to select 160 acres in the Navajo Reservation to be held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it and of his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. The Treaty also provides that any person over 18 years of age not being the head of a family may in a like manner select and hold 80 acres within the reservation for purposes of cultivation. The Treaty further provides that the Navajo head of family is entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements to help him get started in his farm enterprise. Even a casual examination of precipitation records shows that irrigation is essential if these Treaty provisions are to be given effect of much significance.

Of the 16 million acres on the Navajo Reservation, about 21,000 acres can be hazardously dry farmed; about 37,000 acres are irrigated as water supply permits. Much of this irrigated land does not have an assured water supply and must depend on sporadic runoff from summer showers.

In the negotiation of the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948, the New Mexico representatives contended for a share of the Upper Basin waters adequate to serve a major irrigation project for the Navajo Indians along with other potential uses in

New Mexico. New Mexico was awarded 11¼% of the consumptive use of water apportioned to the Upper Basin by the Colorado River Compact of 1922, and the 1948 compact provided that the consumptive use of Colorado River system water in New Mexico by the Indians is to be charged against the New Mexico allocation.

New Mexico's Upper Basin allocation is currently estimated at 770,000 acre feet of consumptive use annually. The estimated diversion requirement for the authorized 110,630 acre Navajo Irrigation Project is 508,000 acre feet annually. The consumptive use estimated to result from this diversion is 254,000 acre feet annually, or about one-third of the New Mexico allocation.

Hydrologic studies show that the New Mexico allocation is sufficient for all existing uses from the San Juan River system in New Mexico and for the commitments made to the Navajo Project and the authorized San Juan-Chama and Animas-LaPlata reclamation projects, with a residual of 100,000 acre feet for potential municipal and industrial or other uses. New Mexico fully supports the use of a portion of its Upper Basin allocation for the 110,630 acre Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and has assigned to the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with New Mexico statutes the water rights needed for the project.

The Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956 (Public Law 84-485) provided that in the event the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is authorized the project costs allocated to irrigation and beyond the capability of the lands to repay shall be nonreimbursable in recognition of the fact that assistance to the Navajo Indians is the responsibility of the entire nation.

In 1958, the Governor of the State of New Mexico told this subcommittee:

"The plight of the Navajo Indians and their pressing need for relief from the severe and chronic distress need not be belabored before this subcommittee. . . . The Navajos are a proud people, independent, intelligent and industrious. Lack of opportunity alone has kept them from becoming self-sufficient. The Navajo Project is the vehicle upon which they pin much of their economic hopes."

This statement is still valid and it is of great importance that the nation's responsibility acknowledged in the 1956 Act be met fully at the earliest possible time. The Navajo population is growing 1.6 times faster than the national population and 3,000 young Navajos are entering the labor market each year. The population of the Navajo Tribe is now 118,900. Of the total labor force of 31,300 persons, only 8,000 are fully employed; 7,300 are under-employed and 16,000, or 51%, are unemployed. The 1968 per capita income for the Navajo people is estimated at \$300 as compared to the national per capita income of \$3,412.

Economic studies show that full development of the Navajo Irrigation Project could create 6,626 employment opportunities for Navajo people—almost as many as are now fully employed.

The State of New Mexico vigorously supported the authorization of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and is most grateful to this distinguished subcommittee and the Congress for the authorization given in 1962. The State still supports full development of the project and sees this development as the best possible use of water for the benefit of its Navajo citizens. This view is supported by the "Reevaluation Report, Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, New Mexico" dated July 1966. This report was prepared by a field task force appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The task force considered and reported on the complete range of reasonably foreseeable potential water uses in the San Juan River Basin in New Mexico.

The enactment of S. 203 is essential to the full development of the 110,630 acre project authorized in 1962. In the course of pre-construction planning, the Bureau of Reclamation found that about 15,000 acres of the land to be irrigated west of Chaco Canyon—which is near the western limit of the project area—are not suitable for sustained irrigation. Re-construction planning also reveals that the project could be constructed at a lower cost by forgoing the irrigation of all lands west of Chaco Canyon in favor of lands to the east of the originally contemplated project area. This rearrangement would obviate a costly 19 mile siphon crossing Chaco Canyon. It would cost \$197.6 million to develop a 110,630 acre project on lands east and west of Chaco Canyon while the project substituting lands east of the originally contemplated project area for lands west of the Chaco Canyon could be developed for \$175 million.

Thus, full development of the most economic project of 110,630 acres requires both the raising of the authorized ceiling to \$175 million at January 1966 prices and the authorization to acquire lands for the project in eight townships to the east of the originally contemplated project area. Accordingly, the State of New Mexico urges your favorable consideration of S. 203.

In conclusion, I want to express on behalf of the State of New Mexico appreciation of the opportunity to appear before this distinguished subcommittee to express the views of the State on S. 203.

Further, in review of this important project that will help people to become self-supporting, independent citizens, I submit an additional review and report on the Navajo Indian irrigation project presented to me last week by a distinguished member of the Navaho Tribal Council, Mr. Carl Todacheene of Shiprock, N. Mex.:

COUNCIL REPORT—FUNDING FOR CONSTRUCTION

Public Law 87-483 specifically required that the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project will be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation under Indian law. This provision necessitates a close cooperative effort between the Bureaus of Indian Affairs and Reclamation. The law further provides that the development of the land will be a function of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In December 1962 a memorandum of agreement clarifying the responsibilities of the two Bureaus in the construction of the Project was approved.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, using construction planning information furnished by the Bureau of Reclamation, is responsible for the acquisition of construction funds from the Congress. These funds are then utilized by the Bureau of Reclamation to design and construct the major project works down to the field delivery points.

Since the Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the development of the Project lands, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Navajo Indian Irrigation Project technicians determine the location of the field deliveries and their capacities.

AVAILABLE FUNDS

Fiscal year	Programed	Appropriated
1964	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
1965	9,000,000	4,700,000
1966	12,000,000	6,500,000
1967	13,000,000	6,500,000
1968	18,000,000	5,300,000
1969	20,000,000	3,500,000
Total	73,800,000	28,300,000

The President's budget message for Fiscal Year 1970 contained a request for \$3,500,000.

Based on the ratio of funds expended for project cost, the Project is 16% complete.

Should the funding level approach the programming level it is possible to deliver water to the first irrigable unit of approximately 10,000 acres in 1977 and complete the Project about 1987.

Construction is essentially complete over the first 13 miles reach below Navajo Dam. This includes two tunnels—2 miles and 5 miles long; three siphons—0.25 miles, 0.40 miles and 1.55 miles long and approximately 3.4 miles of canal. Cutter Reservoir 0.8 miles long to be formed by an earth-filled dam has not been constructed.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT

All lands encompassed by the Project will be Navajo Tribal lands. There will be no lands in private ownership within the Project, either Indian or non-Indian. The planning for the development of the Project has commenced as a joint effort of the Navajo Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs taking into consideration the interest of other groups and individuals. The impact of the Project will be far-fung in the Four-Corners area and will have a bearing on many groups other than the Navajo people.

In July 1967 the Bureau of Indian Affairs established a project office in Farmington, New Mexico. It is now staffed with three planning technicians and a secretary. The principal purpose of this office is to develop proposals for the total development of the Project. These plans are developed in cooperation with the Navajo Tribal officials. Every effort is made to insure that the plans include the desires and requirements of the Navajo people. The development of the physical features of the Project are being considered, along with following components: Land acquisition, cropping systems, marketing needs, produce processing, community development and training. In an area some 40 miles square, such as will encompass the irrigation project, and in which large numbers of people will be employed, it seems reasonable to assume that the necessity for at least one or more new communities exists. Numbers and kinds of service operations needed by the community will be determined, as will locations of the processing plants either in the new local community, or on the periphery of the Project in an established town. Plans must be made leading to timely construction of utility systems, housing and roads systems including farm-to-market and farm operational roads throughout the Project.

The most important element is human development. For the present young generation of Navajo people and the future Navajos that will be involved on the Project, training in agriculture and its related fields is of paramount importance. Skills needed on the Project must be determined and compared with existing skills so that appropriate training programs can be initiated. This planning is being coordinated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Navajo Tribe with that of the Navaho Community College, New Mexico State University, and other institutions.

The emphasis on agriculture in the San Juan Basin in general, and on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project in particular, led to a concentrated effort to establish a Branch Experiment Station in the Farmington, New Mexico area. A request for such a Branch Agricultural Experiment Station was supplemented by petitions signed by more than 3,000 people throughout the area in and surrounding the Project. The proposal was the joint undertaking of a steering committee of leading citizens representing all phases of

agriculture in San Juan County, New Mexico and the Navajo Tribe.

The Branch Agricultural Experiment Station in San Juan County will provide the research and education to aid the people in San Juan County in the techniques of irrigated farming. The station will give the answers to the problems that will face farmers as the area goes into higher production through irrigation. The State of New Mexico concurred in the belief that an experiment station was essential to the well being of the area as did the Navajo Tribe. Consequently, funds in the amount of some \$280,000 were forthcoming from the State of New Mexico for the establishment of the station, and land was provided by the Navajo Tribe for a period of 65 years for use by the San Juan Branch Agricultural Experiment Station. These 253.75 acres are located approximately seven miles southwest of Farmington on the Navajo Reservation and are included within the gravity lands of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. The experiment station plant has been constructed and staffed. Sufficient land has been subjugated to accommodate available water supply.

Plantings of various fruit trees and grapevines have been made. Water to the experiment station site is temporarily being pumped through a six-inch pipeline from the Fruitland Canal into a reservoir. This limits irrigation activities at the station to some 40 acres, pending delivery of water to this unit of land through the main distribution system of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

When all irrigation projects within the San Juan Basin are fully developed, San Juan County will contain the largest irrigated acreage in the State of New Mexico, and will rank among the top 30 counties in the Nation in irrigated acreage. The 215,000 irrigated acres in the Basin, of which 110,630 comprise the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, will be one-fifth of the irrigated acreage in the State, and County will contain over five times its present amount of irrigated land. The present irrigated acreage in the San Juan Basin is some 38,800 acres. The full development of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project will generate some 8,841 jobs of which 6,626 can be Navajo. The total annual payroll associated with all phases of agriculture is estimated at approximately \$42,000,000 of which about \$33,000,000 can accrue to Navajo people. The 6,626 jobs that can be filled by Navajos will provide improved living conditions for some 30,000 Navajo people. The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project will increase the annual value of crops within the San Juan Basin from the present \$7,000,000 to an estimated \$28,000,000. It is expected that the result of agricultural research will increase crop values to \$35,000,000 annually. The expanded agricultural industry will effect the economy of the area by producing a livelihood from agriculture for 22,000 persons, and will produce over 13,000 non-agricultural jobs, with an annual payroll of some \$19,000,000. This expansion will include some 175 new retail stores, over 500 new professional men and retail sales of approximately \$23,000,000. When all industries affected by the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project are included, the Basin economy should be increased by approximately \$86,000,000 per year.

We believe that there will be employment opportunities for all interested Navajo people within the farming—processing complex. We further believe that there will be an opportunity for practically any and all skills and professions to be applied.

It is not too early for Navajo students to set their educational goals toward careers on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Qualified individuals should experience no difficulty in securing employment following

completion of their education prior to the operational phase of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Experience thus gained will make them more valuable to the Project operation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, although the Navajo irrigation project was authorized in 1962, with construction scheduled to be completed in 1969, it is now only 16 percent completed. At the rate of funding included in the 1970 budget estimate, completion of the project will not be achieved until 1995. Completion of this project will greatly enhance the economic resources of the Navajos. We must set this as a top priority item to be properly and promptly funded and constructed. I thank the Members for their attention, consideration, and support of these vitally important programs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 12781) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House, with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MAHON. 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. 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 399, nays 6, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 115]
YEAS—399

Abbott	Donohue	Landgrebe
Abernethy	Dowdy	Landrum
Adair	Downing	Langen
Adams	Dulski	Latta
Addabbo	Duncan	Leggett
Albert	Dwyer	Lennon
Alexander	Eckhardt	Lloyd
Anderson,	Edmondson	Long, La.
Calif.	Edwards, Ala.	Long, Md.
Anderson, III.	Edwards, Calif.	Lowenstein
Anderson,	Edwards, La.	Lujan
Tenn.	Ellberg	Lukens
Andrews, Ala.	Erlenborn	McCarthy
Andrews,	Esch	McCloskey
N. Dak.	Eshleman	McClure
Annunzio	Evans, Colo.	McDade
Arends	Evins, Tenn.	McDonald,
Aspinall	Fallon	Mich.
Ayres	Farbstein	McKewen
Baring	Fascell	McFall
Barrett	Feighan	McKneally
Beall, Md.	Findley	McMillan
Belcher	Fish	Macdonald,
Bell, Calif.	Fisher	Mass.
Bennett	Flood	MacGregor
Berry	Flowers	Madden
Betts	Flynt	Mahon
Bevill	Foley	Mailliard
Biester	Ford, Gerald R.	Mann
Bingham	Ford,	Marsh
Blackburn	William D.	Martin
Blanton	Foreman	Mathias
Blatnik	Fountain	Matsunaga
Boland	Fraser	May
Bolling	Frelinghuysen	Mayne
Bow	Frey	Meeds
Brademas	Friedel	Melcher
Brasco	Fulton, Pa.	Meskill
Bray	Fulton, Tenn.	Michel
Brinkley	Fuqua	Mikva
Brock	Galifianakis	Miller, Ohio
Brooks	Garmatz	Mills
Broomfield	Gaydos	Minish
Brotzman	Gettys	Mink
Brown, Calif.	Giambo	Minshall
Brown, Mich.	Gibbons	Mize
Brown, Ohio	Gilbert	Mizell
Broyhill, N.C.	Goldwater	Mollohan
Buchanan	Gonzalez	Monagan
Burke, Fla.	Goodling	Montgomery
Burke, Mass.	Gray	Moorhead
Burleson, Tex.	Green, Oreg.	Morgan
Burlison, Mo.	Green, Pa.	Morton
Burton, Calif.	Griffin	Mosher
Burton, Utah	Griffiths	Moss
Bush	Grover	Murphy, Ill.
Button	Gubser	Murphy, N.Y.
Byrne, Pa.	Gude	Natcher
Byrnes, Wis.	Hagan	Nedzi
Cabell	Haley	Nelsen
Caffery	Hamilton	Nichols
Cahill	Hammer-	Nix
Camp	schmidt	Obey
Carter	Hanley	O'Hara
Casey	Hanna	Olsen
Cederberg	Hansen, Idaho	O'Neal, Ga.
Chamberlain	Hansen, Wash.	O'Neill, Mass.
Chappell	Harsha	Ottinger
Chisholm	Harvey	Passman
Clancy	Hathaway	Patman
Clark	Hays	Patman
Clausen,	Hechler, W. Va.	Patten
Don H.	Heckler, Mass.	Pelly
Clawson, Del	Helstoski	Pepper
Cleveland	Henderson	Perkins
Cohelan	Hicks	Pettis
Collier	Holfield	Philbin
Collins	Horton	Pickle
Colmer	Hosmer	Pike
Conable	Hull	Pirnie
Conte	Hungate	Poage
Conyers	Hunt	Podell
Corbett	Hutchinson	Poff
Corman	Ichord	Pollock
Coughlin	Jacobs	Preyer, N.C.
Cowger	Jarman	Price, Ill.
Cramer	Joelson	Price, Tex.
Cunningham	Johnson, Calif.	Pryor, Ark.
Daddario	Johnson, Pa.	Pucinski
Daniel, Va.	Jonas	Purcell
Daniels, N.J.	Jones, Ala.	Quile
Davis, Wis.	Jones, N.C.	Quillen
Dawson	Jones, Tenn.	Railsback
de la Garza	Kastenmeier	Randall
Delaney	Kazen	Rarick
Dellenback	Kee	Rees
Denney	Keith	Reid, Ill.
Dennis	King	Reid, N.Y.
Dent	Kleppe	Reifel
Derwinski	Kluczynski	Reuss
Devine	Kooh	Rhodes
Dickinson	Kyl	Riegle
Dingell	Kyros	

Rivers	Slack	Vigorito
Roberts	Smith, Calif.	Waggonner
Robison	Smith, Iowa	Waldie
Rodino	Smith, N.Y.	Wampler
Rogers, Colo.	Snyder	Watkins
Rogers, Fla.	Springer	Watson
Ronan	Stafford	Watts
Rooney, N.Y.	Stagers	Weicker
Rooney, Pa.	Stanton	Whalen
Rostenkowski	Steed	Whalley
Roth	Steiger, Ariz.	White
Roudebush	Steiger, Wis.	Whitehurst
Roybal	Stephens	Whitten
Ruppe	Stokes	Widnall
Ruth	Stubblefield	Wiggins
Ryan	Stuckey	Williams
St Germain	Sullivan	Wilson, Bob
St. Onge	Symington	Wilson,
Sandman	Taft	Charles H.
Satterfield	Talcoet	Winn
Saylor	Taylor	Wold
Schadeberg	Teague, Calif.	Wolf
Scherle	Teague, Tex.	Wright
Scheuer	Thompson, Ga.	Wyatt
Schneebeil	Thompson, N.J.	Wyder
Schwengel	Thompson, Wis.	Wylle
Scott	Tiernan	Wyman
Sebelius	Udall	Yates
Shikey	Ullman	Yatron
Shriver	Utt	Young
Sikes	Van Deerlin	Zablocki
Sisk	Vander Jagt	Zion
Skubitz	Vanik	Zwach

NAYS—6

Ashbrook	Gross	Hastings
Blaggi	Hall	Hogan

NOT VOTING—27

Ashley	Dorn	Lipscomb
Boggs	Gallagher	McCulloch
Broyhill, Va.	Halpern	Miller, Calif.
Carey	Hawkins	Morse
Celler	Hébert	O'Konski
Clay	Howard	Powell
Culver	Karth	Rosenthal
Davis, Ga.	Kirwan	Stratton
Diggs	Kuykendall	Tunney

So the bill was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Kuykendall.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Morse.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Lipscomb.
Mr. Celler with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Howard with Mr. Davis of Georgia.
Mr. Clay with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Karth.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Stratton.

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

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 91-141)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was

read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The Interstate Commerce Commission, oldest of the Federal regulatory agencies, has jurisdiction over 17,000 carriers—rail and motor, water and pipeline, express companies and freight forwarders. Its decisions help shape the scope and character of the Nation's transportation system.

But, as important as the Commission is, as extensive as its jurisdiction is, it is hampered by:

1. *Lack of continuity:* The Chairman of the Commission serves only a year, selected by annual rotation from among the eleven Commissioners. In no other major Federal regulatory agency is the President without the power to designate the Chairman.

2. *Lack of leadership:* The Chairman does not have vested in him by law the executive and administrative functions of the Commission. As a result there is no firm and clear legal responsibility for the management of the Commission's day-to-day affairs.

To change this situation, I am sending to the Congress today Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1969, prepared in accordance with chapter 9 of title 5 of the United States Code.

1. CONTINUITY

The Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission is the Commission's spokesman, its key link to other agencies and the industry, the supervisor of its staff, and director of its internal operations. Yet today, despite the need for sustained leadership, the Chairman of this agency serves only one year. I know of no modern business that would tolerate the practice of annually rotating its chief executive.

To provide the necessary continuity of leadership in the conduct of the Commission's administrative affairs, I propose that the President be authorized to designate the Chairman of the Commission from among its members. This principle of good management has already been taken with respect to most other major Federal regulatory agencies. The time has come to apply it to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

2. LEADERSHIP

The administrative powers of the Chairman must be strengthened.

In 1961, the Commission delegated its administrative powers to its Chairman. However, unless and until administrative powers are vested in the Chairman by law, statutory authority will remain dispersed among the Commissioners.

Almost 20 years ago the Hoover Commission emphasized that "Administration by a plural executive is universally regarded as inefficient." It then recommended that all administrative responsibility be assigned the chairman of these regulatory agencies.

That recommendation is as sound today as it was then. It has already been applied to almost every other major Fed-

eral regulatory agency. I propose that administrative authority be vested in the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In sum, the reorganization plan provides continuity of leadership and vests responsibility for internal administrative functions in a chairman designated by the President, with safeguards to ensure that the Commission retains full control over policy and the direction of its regulatory programs. This does not affect the statutory provisions governing the exercise of quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers by the Commission and its employees to whom it has delegated the responsibility of hearing and deciding cases.

Each reorganization included in the plan is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 901(a) of title 5 of the United States Code. In particular, the plan is responsive to section 901(a) (1), "to promote the better execution of the laws, the more effective management of the executive branch and of its agencies and functions, and the expeditious administration of the public business;" and section 901(a) (3), "to increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable." This plan will help achieve those ends.

This plan should result in more efficient operation of the Commission. To itemize or aggregate resulting expenditure reductions under the plan is not practicable. I shall continue to explore other ways to make the Commission structure more effective.

I strongly recommend that the Congress permit this necessary reorganization plan to become effective.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 22, 1969.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL TO HAVE POWER TO DESIGNATE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's proposal that he has the power to designate the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission is one that makes good sense.

Every Member of Congress and every staff member with intimate knowledge of the workings of the ICC will adhere to the view that the Commission should have a strong Chairman. There should be a strong hand at the helm, and under the present system of a rotating chairmanship we cannot be assured of this.

The weight of logic also supports the President's proposal to strengthen the administrative powers of the ICC Chairman. At present the ICC has no administrative cohesion. This is a situation that must be remedied.

Mr. Speaker, it is my expectation that the House Government Operations Committee will have no cause to object to President Nixon's Reorganization Plan No. 1.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE TAX RELIEF

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman ST GERMAIN and I have introduced on behalf of ourselves and 100 Members of Congress a bill which will provide tax relief to millions of working men and women of our country.

Our bill would benefit all persons who earn more than \$1,200 by providing them an additional tax exemption of \$600 over and above what is now available.

Over a third of the membership of this House have sponsored bills to increase the personal exemptions across the board for all persons including dependents. The majority of these bills increase the exemptions to \$1,200 for each person, the taxpayer and each of his dependents.

While there is absolutely no doubt that this increase for all dependents is highly justified because of the high cost of living, still I believe that there is little chance such a bill can be expected to be acted upon by this House because of its high cost in terms of loss of revenues.

Thus, I believe that unless we are willing to lower our objectives to that which is immediately attainable we shall miss this opportunity to provide the average working family the tax relief that it so desperately wants and needs.

With the passage of the 10-percent surtax by the House and the possibility of some action to close loopholes, unless we move with equal determination I believe we shall forfeit this chance to include in this tax package some tax relief for those who are hardest hit by higher taxes and higher prices. This is not in any way to reduce our drive for significant tax reform which we hope will bring additional needed dollars into the Treasury. But we do believe that there is a vast difference between tax reform and tax relief and it is this latter purpose which we seek to accomplish with our bill today.

In discussing our bill with staff in the Internal Revenue Service I am advised that its cost is estimated at \$4 billion, far less than if we sought an across-the-board increase for all including dependents.

This bill has the advantage of providing instant tax reduction for millions of working men and women, single as well as married. If both husband and wife work, both would have the benefit of a double exemption or \$2,400 for both. Each dependent child would still receive the present \$600 exemption. Thus if such a family had 3 children the basic tax exempt income would be \$4,200 per year. In addition the family could claim the standard or itemized deductions. Most families to be helped by this bill would have purchased homes and would likely use the long form and itemize their deductions. For families who use the short form, the recently House-passed surtax bill providing for the low income allowance of \$1,100 standard deduction for each family unit, would raise

the tax exempt earnings for this family for two working parents and three children to \$5,300. The current law only provides \$3,700 tax-exempt income for the family who files a short form. The House-passed surtax bill would allow only \$4,100.

The increased tax relief of our bill is obvious and its real virtue is that it helps those who seek to help themselves by work.

I believe that this bill has great merit and I urge all of our colleagues of this House to join us in cosponsoring this bill. The taxpayers of this country will be indebted to you for your support of their cause.

AIR TRAVEL GROWTH RATE SLOWED

(Mr. FRIEDEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, the financial pages of the newspapers recently have forecast nothing but gloom for the scheduled airline industry of the United States. This is not only true in the already heavily overcrowded international field but among our domestic carriers as well.

We were all shocked and surprised one day last week when Pan American World Airways did not pay stockholders dividends for the first time since 1941. Yet, when we consider all the competition Pan American has on top of it and not only from foreign-flag lines we might wonder why the dividend payments were not halted earlier.

I hope, but I sincerely doubt, that our other air carriers, experiencing higher operating costs than could ever be imagined and excessive competition, will not be forced to withhold dividend payments, and even worse, commence employee layoffs.

We of the Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee are watching very closely the continuing developments in the air transport industry and we are worried. We hope that the CAB is watching also and is likewise concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD an article, "Air Travel Growth Rate Slowed in June and May Continue To Taper, Airlines Say," as published in a recent edition of the Wall Street Journal.

The article follows:

AIR TRAVEL GROWTH RATE SLOWED IN JUNE AND MAY CONTINUE TO TAPER, AIRLINES SAY

While three Astronauts hurtle through space to the moon, Americans left back on earth are seemingly becoming less eager to fly.

Preliminary reports from the nation's domestic trunk airlines indicate the growth in passenger traffic volume slowed considerably in June from the pace of earlier this year.

The year 1969, observes a spokesman for Trans World Airlines in New York, "appears to be (the period) in which encouraging growth rates experienced by the domestic industry between 1962 and 1967 are tapering significantly."

And the rate may continue to shrink. "The conservative economic forecast for 1970 would

suggest that we may have attained a period of tapered growth," TWA declares.

To TWA, "The high rates of inflation, plus the incipient economic slowdown, appear to be discouraging to both business and pleasure travel." Eastern Air Lines, also of New York, agrees "people haven't been spending so freely and traveling as often." Other reasons cited by domestic carriers are labor difficulties, increased competition and traffic congestion at major airports.

In all, six of the nation's 11 domestic trunk airlines have reported so far that their domestic passenger gains narrowed in June from earlier in the year. Besides Eastern and TWA, these are the Braniff Airways division of Ling-Temco-Vought Inc., Continental Airlines, United Air Lines and Western Air Lines.

National Airlines said its rate of increase expanded slightly. Delta Air Lines said it experienced no slowdown in June. American Airlines posted a sharp improvement last month, but it had been crippled by a strike for 21 days during the first quarter.

Northeast Airlines and Northwest Airlines have yet to report.

The gains of earlier this year were substantial. According to the Air Transport Association, a Washington-based trade group, the 11 trunk carriers had lifted passenger traffic 11% in the first five months of 1969 from the 1968 level. That traffic through May totaled 34.48 billion revenue passenger miles, representing the number of paying passengers carried times the number of miles flown. May's gain alone was 14.6%.

The association is expected to report its June totals within a week.

For the airlines hit by the smaller traffic gains, the shriveling growth rate is a double blow. Even during the sharper passenger rises of earlier this year, most domestic air carriers were adding new equipment faster than they were booking passengers to fill the seats.

In May, according to the Air Transport Association, paying passengers filled only 47.8% of all seats on the 11 domestic trunk carriers, off sharply from the 53% average of all last year.

What's more, according to some airlines, a significant percentage of those seats are being filled by passengers paying promotional cut-rate fares, a pricing policy that leads to lower yields for each passenger carried.

United, the nation's biggest air carrier, cited such promotional fares Monday to explain why the line's average revenue per passenger mile declined 1.2% in the first half from the 1968 level to 5.13 cents, despite a 3.8% average fare increase in late February.

United did better than some in the June slowdown. Its revenue passenger mile gain narrowed to 7% in June from the 20% rise posted during the full first half, the company said in Chicago.

Braniff's domestic traffic gain shrank to 3% in June, compared with 14.6% gain in the half, because of general business conditions and new competition on flights to the Northwest, the company explained in Dallas.

TWA's increase in domestic revenue passenger miles declined to 3.5%, far slimmer than the 14.1% gain of the full half. At Eastern, the gain narrowed to 9.7% from 12% due in part to "fewer draftees moving between military camps in the East." Then, too, the line added, air congestion in the Northeast may have frightened some travelers away from air travel.

Two carriers based in Los Angeles managed to hold onto most of their earlier gains. Continental said its June volume gain eased to 23.5%; its first half gain was 27.9%. Western's rise eased to 11.1% in June. For the half it was 13.9%. "The airline industry as a whole," explained a Western spokesman, "is finding that air travel isn't growing as

fast as in previous years, but we have no specific reasons for it other than capability has outstripped demand."

National said in Miami it improved its performance in June, posted a 6% gain from the year-before month while volume for the full half was up only 5%. But National's operations were cut about 25% for several days in January because of a labor dispute.

At American, June traffic was up 7.1%, contrasted with a 2.8% decline for the full first half; but, again, a strike from Feb. 27 to March 19 was held accountable.

American, reporting its first half earnings said the strike crippled operations in the first quarter and "due to the pattern of advance bookings in the airline industry," the walk-out continued to depress traffic in the second quarter.

As a result American's earnings fell in the second quarter to \$13.1 million, or 64 cents a common share, for almost 14.5 million, or 72 cents a share, a year before. First half earnings sank to \$688,000, or 3 cents a share, from almost \$17 million, or 84 cents a share, a year before.

Delta, for its part, said it doesn't see any sign of a leveling-off in traffic volume. "The Government is certainly trying to slow down the economy, and if it does we would be affected like everybody else, but so far it hasn't been able to do it," a spokesman in Atlanta said.

International carriers haven't avoided the passenger slowdown. Pan American World Airways, which handles only foreign traffic, said its revenue passenger mileage eased .2% in June while volume in the full half was up 5.9%.

A Pan American spokesman contended, though, that a "good portion of our traffic" was diverted to other carriers because of contract negotiations with pilots, stewardesses and mechanics. "Many people and travel agents got jittery there would be a strike," he said. The airline, further, has had to face increased competition on Caribbean runs, the Pan Am spokesman said.

GROUP CHARTER PRIVILEGE ABUSED

(Mr. HAYS. asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks to the House on July 9, 1969, regarding mistreatment by Overseas National Airways, I referred to two articles from the Wall Street Journal. Under unanimous consent I make these articles a part of the RECORD.

FLIGHT TURBULENCE: GROUP CHARTERS BOOM, BUT SOME CRITICS CLAIM THE PRIVILEGE IS ABUSED—AIRLINES AND THE CAB CHARGE GROUPS INCLUDE OUTSIDERS ON CHEAP TRIPS TO EUROPE—DO THE LITTLE OLD LADIES SKI?

(By Norman Sklarewitz)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Holly Noble is an avid tennis player, but when it comes to soccer she doesn't know a corner kick from a trap. Nevertheless, last winter she joined the Scots Soccer Club of San Francisco, and last month she accompanied the group on a charter flight to England.

The round-trip, charter flight on a jet cost Mrs. Noble only \$245—and that's why she joined the soccer club. The fare on a regularly scheduled airline would have been \$1,090 first class and \$590 tourist class.

The bargain pleased Mrs. Noble, just as it will please most of the 800,000 to 900,000 other Americans who will be taking low-cost

charter flights to Europe this vacation season. But it doesn't make the regularly scheduled airlines happy, and they're kicking up a fuss. As a result, Government authorities are cracking down on some flying groups that regulators say lack "affinity"—dental associations whose members aren't dentists, for instance. The Government has forced last-minute cancellation of some flights.

Only groups with affinity are legally entitled to take advantage of low-cost charter flights, and officials of regular airlines claim they have no complaints about this legitimate use. But they maintain, and the Civil Aeronautics Board agrees, that some people—especially travel agents who put together groups—are increasingly abusing the privileges.

THE LITTLE OLD LADIES

"You see too many little old ladies getting abroad on the trips offered by the Far West Ski Association," complains one airline executive. (An official of the 30,000-member ski group concedes not all members are skiers. "All you have to do is be a person and pay your dues," she says. She adds, "We have a lot of European-born members" who joined just for the flights.)

Executives at the charter airlines say they don't know if those little old ladies are really skiers, and they say it isn't their business to investigate every passenger. All they have to do, they say, is make sure the club they carry wasn't formed merely to take advantage of charter rates. Even that, says a charter airline president, "is an administrative nightmare." Other executives say that all they know is that they offer good prices and that business is better than ever.

Indeed they do, and indeed it is. A New York-to-London-and-back ticket on a charter flight costs as little as \$130, compared with a minimum of \$300 for an economy ticket on a regularly scheduled line. The 800,000-plus people who will take charter flights to Europe this vacation season compare with about 700,000 in the April-through-September season of 1968 and about 550,000 the year before that. The biggest of the 13 U.S. charter carriers, California-based World Airways, has a 15-jet fleet that is larger than the jet fleets of such major foreign carriers as Swissair, Iberia and Sabena.

WHAT IS AFFINITY?

But business won't be quite as good this year as some airlines had anticipated. In March, the CAB canceled 20 European charter flights scheduled by one group on the ground that it sold tickets to the general public. Late last week, 20 flights scheduled by a California group were canceled for the same reason. Within the next few weeks, the agency plans to conduct closed hearings in Los Angeles into indications of numerous charter-group violations in Southern California. The hearings will be aimed primarily at travel clubs that may have been formed only for the purpose of selling air-charter tickets to the general public, CA officials say.

The cancellations upset ticket buyers, who suddenly have their vacations ruined, and sometimes are embarrassing to the airline. A case in point: Trans International Airlines, a seven-jet carrier based in Oakland, recently had to cancel three charter flights because the CA ruled that the groups to be carried had no affinity. The grounded passengers were all shareholders of Transamerica Corp., the airline's parent.

Just what constitutes affinity is difficult to say. The Government says that being Presbyterians isn't enough to qualify a group for charter air rates, but being members of a Greek Orthodox lay group or of a specific Roman Catholic diocese is enough to constitute affinity, the CAB has held.

The way to end this confusion, says Glenn A. Cramer, president of Trans International, is to let anyone fly on a charter flight without belonging to any special club. Not surprisingly, the Air Transport Association, a trade group comprising regularly scheduled lines, disagrees. A spokesman says the move advocated by Mr. Cramer would result in "virtually scheduled" cut-rate service.

SOME STATISTICS

The people at the charter lines and the men at the scheduled lines don't waste kind words on each other. One airline official calls the charter lines "pirates." The scheduled lines say their rivals have the advantage of being assured of profitable operations because the sponsoring group guarantees it will pay for every seat on the plane. In contrast, some scheduled jetliners make the Atlantic crossing with a handful of passengers.

For their part, the supplemental carriers say they don't know why the scheduled lines are complaining. They say they don't pirate passengers but rather take people who otherwise couldn't afford to make the trip. They say that the scheduled lines have 80% of the transatlantic business and that the supplemental lines' share is not increasing (though the supplemental lines have an amazing 70% share of the West Coast-to-Europe business). The charter lines also maintain that the scheduled lines are free to compete by offering low-cost charter themselves.

This last point is subject to qualification, however. A scheduled airline can't sell a charter to any group that has more than 20,000 members, nor can it combine two or more groups on a single flight. (Charter lines can take up to three groups one one plane.) The regular carriers also are limited in the total number of charters each can fly. The scheduled lines hope to persuade the Government to ease these restrictions.

And when they do make charter trips, the regularly scheduled airlines usually can't match the rates of the supplementary carriers. Most rates run \$50 to \$100 more than those of the chartered lines because the charter lines cram more people into their planes and have less overhead at the airport and the office.

But some travelers say the extra \$50 or \$100 is worth it. One charter passenger recently back from a trip to Europe says the food was terrible—"dried-out chicken" and "sandwiches that tasted three weeks old"—and another traveler says that "the line-up at the bathrooms gets pretty long at times." It's easy to see why. On big jets, the charter flights carry 250 to 260 passengers, compared with 214 in an all-tourist-class jet run by a scheduled airline.

Other persons say they wouldn't take another charter flight whether on a scheduled or nonscheduled airline. Earlier this year, one group was delayed 12 hours in taking off from Frankfurt, Germany, after being told there would be a "slight delay." In such situations, a charter passenger can't switch to another carrier, as passengers on scheduled flights often can. What's more, if a charter passenger misses this plane, he generally loses the fare.

Some travelers swear by the charter flights, however. They say the flights are often just a high-altitude party. Drinks are sold and passengers often wander through the plane during the flight making friends. "It's hard to keep people in their seats," says a stewardess.

Other passengers maintain the food is better than that served on scheduled carriers' tourist flights, and they say that most charters let them carry 50 to 55 pounds of baggage, in contrast to the strict 44-pound limit imposed by scheduled airlines. A group of 125 Michigan undertakers who traveled to Curacao on Overseas National Airways praise

that line for letting it bring back some oversized souvenirs—caskets.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 9, 1969]
CAB IS CRACKING DOWN ON CHARTER GROUPS
IT SAYS TRY TO EVADE BOARD'S RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON.—The Civil Aeronautics Board is cracking down on groups it says are trying to evade the board's restrictions on chartering airplanes.

The result could be some last-minute cancellations for certain air-charter passengers.

In its latest action, the CAB denied authority for two charter airlines to operate 20 transatlantic flights for the International Student Affairs Club, a California group. Among other things, the group apparently sold charter tickets to nonmembers, the CAB said. The board has canceled several charter flights in recent months for similar reasons.

Within the next few weeks, the CAB plans to conduct closed hearings in Los Angeles into indications of numerous charter-group violations in Southern California. The hearings will be aimed primarily at certain travel clubs that may have been formed only for the purpose of selling air-charter tickets to the general public CAB officials say.

They add that air-charter abuses by such groups involve only a small percentage of the air-charter business, but that it isn't known yet precisely how widespread such abuses may be.

Under CAB regulations charter flights are available only to legitimate groups such as social, religious, fraternal or business organizations. These groups basically can reserve an entire plane and split the cost among their members. As a result, individual charter fares can be 40% or more less than regular fares for the same trip. Individuals, or groups formed only to obtain their lower fares, aren't eligible for charter flights.

The CAB said it was told by the two charter airlines involved in the latest case—American Flyers Airline and Trans International Airlines, a subsidiary of Transamerica Corp.—that the proposed charter flights for the International Student Affairs Club were illegal under existing regulations. The carriers, the CAB said, reported that the student group apparently advertised and sold charter tickets to the general public and that the proposed flights might include nonmembers.

The two charter carriers, however, requested that the proposed flights to Europe from Los Angeles be granted an exemption from the rules. They noted, in pleas filed last Tuesday and Wednesday, that the first flight was scheduled to depart next Friday. The CAB responded that the airlines should have warned passengers of possible cancellations before the airlines' "11th-hour requests for exemptions."

CAB Vice Chairman Robert Murphy dissented from the board's three-to-one decision. He also recommended a review of current charter regulations "with a view toward facilitating the proper availability of such low-cost services to the public . . . with less confusion, doubt and last-minute disappointments."

It was the second time this year that the CAB has canceled 20 European charter flights by one group. In March, a club named Goodwill Ambassadors had that many flights grounded because the CAB contended that the group sold tickets to the general public.

The board in recent months also has canceled several European flights proposed by Air India, and three of five European flights requested by Trans International for stockholders of Transamerica, its own parent company.

In the latter case, the CAB ruled that Transamerica shareholders lack the proper "affinity" to qualify as a charterworthy group. The board hasn't ruled on a complaint

by Pan American World Airways, challenging the legality of a proposed charter flight by Overseas National Airways for a group called the International Order of Old Bastards.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE 1970'S: TOWARD A STRATEGY OF INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I am today filing a report on "New Directions for the 1970's: Toward a Strategy of Inter-American Development."

The report has been issued by the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs which I have the honor to chair.

It culminates nearly 5 months of intensive work by the subcommittee—hearings, executive briefings, and other studies—reviewing the record of the Alliance for Progress and its prospects.

The body of those hearings, published in a separate volume, are also being released this week.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to my distinguished colleague from California, the Honorable WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, ranking minority member of the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee, and to all the members of the subcommittee, for their tremendous dedication to the task which we began last February.

In its bipartisan summation, outlined in the report, the subcommittee concludes that significant, far-reaching changes in the techniques and emphasis of our aid program, and in the self-help efforts of the Latin American countries, will have to transpire if the goals of the Charter of Punta del Este are to be realized.

Mr. Speaker, our report is very brief. It can be read in less than 15 minutes. But the issues with which it deals are of paramount importance to the future of freedom and progress in our hemisphere.

For this reason, we have departed from our usual procedure and delivered a copy of our findings and recommendations to each Member's office. I would hope that my colleagues, as busy as all of us are, will find time to review them.

At this point, I would like to include the recommendations of our report in the RECORD:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF REPORT

It seems clear from the facts summarized in the foregoing section of this report that after 8 years of experience with the problems of development in this hemisphere, the United States stands at the crossroads with respect to its policy toward Latin America:

We can renew our commitment to the Alliance for Progress and provide timely effective support to the forces of peaceful, progressive change operating on the Latin American continent; or we can stand aside and prepare for a crescendo of wasteful, disruptive violence welling up from the deepening disillusionment of the Latin American masses.

Concern for our national self-interest compels us to opt for the first course.

Latin America occupies a unique place in our Nation's history. We share a common culture, two centuries of independent national development, economic interdependence, and a sense of separateness from both the East and the West. These can become elements of our joint strength, determinants of our role in world affairs. For it may well be that the patterns of international cooperation, devised and applied in this hemisphere, will one day provide an example to other regions and become the building blocks of world peace and security.

In order for this to happen, however, the United States cannot be insensitive to the widening gap which divides our hemisphere. We cannot ignore the fact that 250 million Latin Americans get their livelihood from a gross national product which amounts to a bare 12 percent of our own national GNP. We must, instead, help them to advance their development objectives.

The subcommittee is aware that the tasks which confront our sister republics are enormous; that, basically, they must be discharged by the Latin Americans themselves; and that, even with the best of effort, many of them will not be accomplished in the next decade.

These facts do not deter us from saying what has to be said.

The subcommittee recommends that the United States reaffirm its commitment to support the forces of change which are working to ameliorate the human condition in our hemisphere and undertake to fashion, in concert with the Latin American countries, long-range, viable, and dependable programs of inter-American cooperation—in trade, assistance, finance, technology and other fields—which will provide more effective support and sustenance for Latin America's development undertakings.

We want to note, however, that cooperation is a two-way street. The flow cannot come from just one direction. Our readiness to fashion new patterns of inter-American cooperation has to be matched by increased self-help and internal reform, by willingness to establish fair and stable rules which will attract private capital and reduce dependence on Government aid, and by other steps which will reinforce our mutual efforts and sacrifices.

In arriving at new policies and programs, the United States should carefully reconsider the form, the method and the thrust of our assistance to the Alliance for Progress.

Specifically, the subcommittee recommends that the United States—

1. Substantially reduce the many onerous, at times self-serving and counter-productive conditions attached to development assistance, including wholesale "tying" of aid to U.S. procurement;

2. Place increased emphasis on long-term technical assistance and support for education, agriculture, family planning, and the development of local institutions necessary to assure broader participation of the Latin American people in their developmental processes;

3. Promote the sharing and development of technology required to buttress Latin America's economic development efforts;

4. Insulate assistance aimed at long-term social, civic, and technological development from direct dependence on short-term political fluctuations;

5. Channel resources for capital infrastructure projects to the extent feasible through multinational consortia and appropriate international organizations;

6. Endeavor to establish mutually reinforcing relationships between development assistance and promotion of private invest-

ment to the end that both may better serve Latin America's basic development objectives;

7. In cooperation with American labor and industry, work out new approaches which would assist Latin America to advance the twin goals of diversification and increased trade;

8. Attempt to harmonize U.S. aid and trade policies toward Latin America so that they will not work at cross-purposes;

9. Devise imaginative new ways for engaging the broad spectrum of our society in the advancement of human progress in our hemisphere. The complexity of development tasks confronting Latin America provides both a challenge and an opportunity for our pluralistic society. We should shirk neither.

10. Undertake a thorough review of our military assistance programs in the Western Hemisphere.

It seems self-evident that no sovereign country will abolish its military forces, or see its military equipment become totally obsolete, because of lack of U.S. aid. When in need, any such country will turn to alternate sources of supply, including those hostile to the United States. It seems equally clear that for the foreseeable future, the Latin American military will continue to play an important role in the processes of change transforming their societies. It would be extremely shortsighted on our part, therefore, to willfully abandon all communication with them and to terminate even limited support for the legitimate functions which they perform in their own countries.

At the same time, we are deeply concerned that our military assistance not be misused to repress the proponents of necessary and desirable change. It is a difficult and complex task to prevent abuse of military power—and aid. For those reasons, we recommend a thoughtful review of the military assistance program in Latin America.

The subcommittee believes that the course outlined above is both timely and vital. The first decade of the Alliance is nearing an end and the Latin Americans are beginning to formulate a new strategy of development for the 1970's. There is every reason for the United States to become a participant in that undertaking. The subcommittee believes that it is incumbent upon the President to take the lead in articulating the U.S. commitment to Latin America and in launching studies, discussions, and negotiations required for the formulation of sound and effective programs of inter-American cooperation in the coming decade. The subcommittee's recommendations can be the starting point for such discussions.

Those recommendations do not entail any substantial increase in the levels of U.S. "foreign aid" proposed for Latin America by successive U.S. Presidents. They do, however, call for some basic changes in the method and thrust of our approach. We propose that the time has come to start moving in those new directions.

CITIES ARE MEANT TO LIVE IN

(Mr. WEICKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. Speaker, cities are meant to live in. And yet since the end of World War II, living has become a stepchild to structural esthetics, commercial convenience, and industrial efficiency. For a minute today, I would like to avoid the generalities of philosophical clamoring for better housing and tell it as it is in my own, Fourth District of Connecticut.

Where there existed slums, there are

now shopping centers. Where there existed substandard multifamily tenements, there exist office-research complexes. Truly it can be said that a drive down the Connecticut turnpike is more eye pleasing today than it was 20 years ago. Truly it can be said that the tax base of the cities of Connecticut rests more comfortably on the affluence of commerce than on the risks of homes. And truly it can be said that escape from city to suburb has become an illusory panacea for both the creator of the homeless community and the desperate homeless. The legislation that I am introducing today amends title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and very simply does the following:

The present law only requires a percentage of low- and moderate-income housing where housing is called for in the plan of renewal. It is important to note that there is no requirement that any housing be constructed at all. It is my proposition that where substandard housing is torn down in the process of urban renewal, that it be replaced with at least an equivalent amount of decent housing.

You see, to me, the present principle of relocation is only an excuse for falling to make the investment in decent living within the cities themselves. The emphasis must be on quality of environment for the people of our cities. Good housing, good education, good recreation, good health facilities—these must be built on location, and they cannot be shuffled from Stamford to Greenwich, or Bridgeport to Fairfield, or New York to Connecticut or from the South to the North.

We talk about the American home being the foundation of our Nation's strength. To many Americans, the first question is still unanswered: What home?

A RUNNING START ON TAX REFORM

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee has recommended a series of tax reforms affecting our oil industry. They are long overdue. The very distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. MILLS, and his colleagues, are to be congratulated on keeping the promise they made. While I am not going to wax enthusiastic about the proposals, they are precedent-setting beginnings. A breakthrough has been made, and a large crack appears in the towering monolith of oil industry tax privileges. More will inevitably follow.

One recommendation is reduction of the existing 27½-percent oil and gas depletion allowance to 20 percent. While this may be a too generous sop to the oil industry, it is significant that a first slice has been taken. Another recommendation is made for total abolition of the foreign oil and gas depletion allowance. This is an excellent reform, and one the oil and

gas industry can easily bear through existing unused foreign tax credits. The other recommendations are minimal in substance but substantial as foundations for future reference, and most assuredly, there shall be significant future attention to each and every one of them.

It will be extraordinarily difficult for this hitherto privileged industry to swallow with any sort of equanimity its first defeat after an unbroken history of tax preference and congressional victories. Yet they know better than any how extensive, profitable, and unfair those privileges are, and how necessary reform is for our entire tax system. I passionately believe in legitimate profitable enterprise. Nor do I enjoy seeing it harmed unnecessarily. What I do oppose is grossly unfair privilege at expense of an increasingly overtaxed public. This is the obvious case here.

A wise and farsighted oil industry would do well to study these recommendations closely. So far, they are exceedingly fortunate. Drilling expenses, foreign tax credits, and the oil imports quota system remain untouched—for the present. I find this distasteful, but temporarily palatable if the present recommendations are made a part of our tax system. If the oil industry seeks to preserve its unfair tax privileges, then the full force of national demand for reform can, should, and will fall with crushing force upon them.

Chairman MILLS is due full credit for steadfastly leading the effort to attain tax reform and tax justice. He has given fair consideration to a plethora of demands in many forms. I believe he and his committee have labored effectively and in the interests of taxpayers who have asked for reform. The chairman made a promise, and he is one who keeps them once made.

HE IS REPRESENTING ALL OF US

(Mr. WAGGONER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon already gives every sign that he will be one of our best traveled Presidents while he is in office, even as he was the most traveled man ever to seek and win the Presidency. And that is as it should be in this day and age. For many of our world problems, I believe, arise because of simple misunderstandings, and misunderstanding, in turn, is often the product of narrow perspectives and poor communications. At a time when men are able to travel to the moon and walk on its surface, then certainly the leaders of nations back here on earth ought to be traveling over its surface so that they can understand one another better than they have done in the past.

Today the human race is able to reach out beyond the skies in pursuit of new adventures. Certainly we should also be able to rise above our divisions on this planet. Trips such as that which the President is making this week can do much and I congratulate the President on his decision to make it.

There may be some who say, "Should not the President be minding the store here at home? Should not he be paying more attention to domestic problems?" But those people forget two important things. First, there is little if anything more important than bringing peace to Asia and to the world. This trip is important first because it is made to advance the cause of peace.

Second, no clear line can be drawn between foreign and domestic affairs. The two are constantly intermingled. Our ability to deal effectively with issues at home depends on the degree of energy and wealth which we must use to meet our responsibilities abroad. Similarly, our achievements at home provide the moral and physical strength which we utilize internationally. So this is not simply a foreign policy trip during which the President takes leave of domestic considerations. Rather it is a trip by the President of the United States on behalf of his people, one on which the President will continue to be concerned about and think about and talk about all of our problems both at home and abroad. And hopefully, the trip will help contribute to the solution of each kind of problem.

The President will visit five Asian nations and one Eastern European nation on this journey. He has been in each of these countries before and has visited several times in many of them. He is, as Emerson has put it, at home wherever he travels.

When Mr. Nixon was last in most of the countries, he was traveling alone as a private citizen. This month he journeys with a party of aides and journalists. An even more important difference between his private trips and this one, however, is that this time all of us are—in a sense—going with him. For he travels on our behalf, as our representative. And all Americans, therefore, have a stake in the success of this venture. Our very best wishes for a most useful journey and a safe return go with the President.

APOLLO 11

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, in today's issue of the Washington Post, I found a piece of literary excellence which should not go unrecognized.

I refer to the article on the front page under the byline of William Greider. The article reflects an unusual insight into the human factors involved in the Apollo 11 equation. The author penetrates to the essence. The syntax and style of his sentences and the words themselves are truly lyrical, poetic. They rank in my judgment with those written by Archibald MacLeish following the flight of Apollo 10. Under unanimous consent to extend my remarks, I quote the contents of that article:

A VISION INVADED OUR DREAMS
(By William Greider)

HOUSTON, JULY 21.—The television screen stuttered at first between negative and positive images of him. So do we all.

He is gone from view now, but the ghostly presence still flickers black on-white, white-on-black in the mind. He floats elusively between the room filled with real memories and the corner reserved for brilliant fantasy.

Like a Biblical vision, a picture of the ponderous figure—who looked something like ourselves—flashed across the void and invaded our dreams. Abraham never saw him, nor Moses, nor Jesus of Nazareth. But this time, every man went to the mountain top and together we tried to glimpse beyond.

So today we were all prophets at the breakfast table, a dizzy feeling.

Certainly, most things are to go on as before. Men will keep doing the things they must do and worry about what they cannot find in life. And inexplicably, men on occasion will continue to conspire against themselves, losing everything to a fitful impulse, a moment of fate. That is the human condition and anyone who proclaims that it has been altered by these events should not be taken seriously.

Yet here he is, this new man in the life of our dreams, bouncing airily across the terrain in strides which seem too graceful for his bulky shape. There is something disconcerting in his voice, too, and even-handed quality of self-confidence that denies everything else we understand about the hazards of his adventure. His life there is so short and the scientific purposes behind what he is doing are so obscure.

Is that us? Our sons? Or their sons? Or the men of the next eon? The thought spins forward in the imagination, then is lost, too awesome and troubling to pursue to a firm conclusion.

For in the crisp commentary of the explorers, there is a chilling message for the people who do not live in the world of numbers, who do not understand the numbers and do not want to understand them. A few minutes before the two men were to land on the moon, one of them radioed this message back to earth:

Roger, AGS residuals: Minus zero decimal one, minus zero decimal one two, minus zero decimal seven, and we used the PGNS noun 86 for delta-VZ which was niner decimal five, which is yours which is nine decimal one, and I believe that may explain the difference. Apogee five seven decimal two, perilune nine decimal one, sun check, the 3 mark noun two zero minus noun two two, plus zero minus one niner plus zero decimal one six plus zero decimal one one. Over."

Extraordinary words that seem to say how obsolete the non-numbered people are to become, that they cannot possibly survive. Perhaps they are already obsolete.

The garbles and beeps and the voices continued with their torrent of data. If there was a surge of fear or joy or wonder, they concealed it in the secret language of the numbers. Before the necessities of navigation the romance of the adventure receded and, suddenly, there was this empty feeling, a sense of being cheated.

This was not how it was supposed to be. The centuries of dreams and poetry hadn't prepared the unnumbered people for the reality of "verb four seven" and "gimbal AC."

But, of course, that was unfair. The technocrats hadn't promised any poetry. All they said was that they would do it. That suggestion alone had boggled the minds of the unnumbered people who could not begin to grasp how it might be possible.

Now this world of the technocrats was opening before them all at once. Its complexity staggered them; they fell back in panic before the enormity of all they didn't know. Of course, the engineers and scientists were right. This had to be the only way.

Look, here they are doing it.

So the numbers were accepted, even if not understood. The voice, remember, belonged to a man with blue eyes and blond hair and a

boyish face who had learned somehow to do all these things without choking on the excitement.

The numbers then could assume a drama of their own:

"35 degrees. 35 degrees.

"Three-five degrees. 750, coming down at 23. 700 feet, 21 down. 33 degrees. 600 feet, down at 19. 8 forward. 350, down at 4. 330, 3½ down."

The transmission garbled, but the world thought it heard, "We copy you down, Eagle."

"THE EAGLE HAS LANDED"

"Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed," the voice replied as evenly as ever. The surge of feeling was not recorded on the transcript of the mission commentary, but it was reassuring to learn from the doctors later that the man's heartbeat leaped upward, just as yours did.

Then the two shadowy forms appeared to do their work, tasks performed so routinely because they had practiced them many times before on earth. And the sense of remoteness returned.

No one could share the feathery feeling as they walked or the jumbled reflexes of one trying to put something in a pants pocket he could not see. The sequence of experiments and maneuvers was baffling, even a little boring, after the initial shock of the gray images subsided.

But something unscheduled happened. One of the figures was going back to close the door of their spacecraft when he paused with perfect timing to make a droll aside.

"Making sure not to lock it on my way out," he quipped.

SMILE BENEATH THE BUBBLE

There was no laughter recorded on the moon, but his partner must have smiled beneath his bubble. He had told a joke. The human frailty inside the gray shape was disclosed. The remark was completely unnecessary to closing the hatch—yet it must have been needed by the man.

Perhaps that establishes a small measure of immortality for the unnumbered people, a certain solace. On the mountain top, they glimpsed a world so different from their own, one that will not much care what people thought and felt on the day men first set forth.

Yet even that distant race of men may be influenced by forces that cannot be measured—the chance remark that evokes a smile, the unseen power that quickens the heartbeat, and above all, that rare strength that lets some men be courageous.

THE APOLLO XI MISSION

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was in Grand Rapids, Mich., and was unable to join my colleagues in the House in expressing the jubilation we all felt over America's mighty achievement—manned exploration of the moon.

In the exhilaration we experienced during the lunar landing and moon walk, many Americans perhaps forgot that the Apollo project cost far more than the estimated \$24 billion expended on sending a man to the moon. It also took the lives of three fine Americans—Roger Chaffee, Ed White, and Gus Grissom—in a flash fire that swept through their Apollo spacecraft January 27, 1967, while it sat on a Cape Kennedy launch pad. Roger Chaffee was from my hometown

of Grand Rapids. An outstanding product of our community and its school system.

Mr. Speaker, the flight of Apollo 11 was such a scintillating success that it almost seemed easy.

I would venture to guess that one reason the flight was so flawless was because the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ordered a full-scale rebuilding of the Apollo spacecraft after the tragic fire in 1967. Safety precautions were tightened up, overall.

Mr. Speaker, let us all salute Neil Armstrong, Ed Aldrin, and Mike Collins, and pray for a safe splashdown in the Pacific on Thursday. But let us also say a prayer for Roger Chaffee, Gus Grissom, and Ed White, and pay tribute to them for the heroic contribution they made so that Eagle might land on the moon and return to planet earth.

Mr. Speaker, with the successful flight of Apollo 11 the United States has opened up the universe for all the peoples of the earth.

I believe our moon journey has kindled a new feeling of pride in country in all our citizens—a new and much-needed patriotism, if you will.

This welling up of national pride is most natural. I am sure the other peoples of the world flash an understanding smile as we throw out our chests and crow just a little.

CONGRESSMAN PICKLE RECEIVES TEXAS VFW'S HIGHEST AWARD

(Mr. ROBERTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, last month my colleague from Texas, J. J. PICKLE, received the highest honor the Veterans of Foreign Wars can present at the State level. JAKE PICKLE was named recipient of the 1969 VFW silver citizenship medal and citation from the Department of Texas. The award was presented at the June 27-29 annual convention by Comdr. Cleo G. Clayton, Jr.

JAKE PICKLE was honored because of his outstanding efforts in behalf of his comrades-in-arms, the members of the VFW. JAKE is an active member of Post 8787 in Austin. Just one example of his concern for veterans can be illustrated by his success in getting citizenship awarded posthumously to Pfc. Joseph Snitko, who was killed in Vietnam action before he could take the final oath. The bill officially declaring Snitko a U.S. citizen passed the Senate only last week.

In accepting the citation and silver medal, my colleague made some rather pointed remarks about the defense of this Nation. I would like to enter excerpts of his speech at this time:

IN DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY

(Remarks by U.S. Representative J. J. Pickle, upon accepting VFW silver medal and citizenship citation, June 29th, Galveston, Tex.)

It is time for the majority to protest. We must ask our law-breakers, the misdirected voices of social protest, if they want

to reside within society or without. We must stop giving them the protection and benefit of living within society—and still grant them the privilege of waging war with the United States.

It is time for our people to show more patriotism.

Something is wrong when we think the country should forget or neglect the defense of the nation just to spend more on domestic programs.

Something is wrong when we are asked to abandon our leadership in the free world because the sacrifice is heavy.

It is time to recognize again our responsibilities and to speak out for our country. We must speak of what is right, and we must speak without fear. Too often, we are placed on the defensive. We have been on the defensive so long that we are apologetic for what must be done to protect the free world.

I don't apologize for one minute our efforts to save democracy during World War I, during World War II, in Korea . . . and I don't apologize for keeping our commitments in the Republic of South Vietnam.

I am convinced to the depth of my being that if the world allows aggression and violence to go unchecked, then it will only be a matter of time until our own democracy is threatened. In this day of nuclear age, there is no such thing as preparedness after the fact.

Consequently, I don't see how this country can afford not to develop an ABM system. The alternatives are slim or none. We can gain valuable time in technology and research in a vital defense system that is rife with continuous scientific advances. The ultimate defense of the ABM system is that it will save American lives should deployment become necessary. Is there any better reason?

The members of the VFW know what it means to fight for their country. You have been on the front lines and like all service veterans organizations know that as a free people, we must fight to protect freedom. That is the contribution and responsibility of nearly every generation of our people, and I am proud that today a vast majority of our young citizens are carrying forward the torch for freedom.

In times of peace the veterans watch on the ramparts. It is your organization that sees to it that veterans are given the benefits they are due, and it is veterans who participate in community affairs by promoting progress and development and growth so that the world can go forward in peace.

I thank the Lord that we have organizations such as you which will not let us forget and not let us become lax.

RED ROLFE

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, on this day of the all-star game it is appropriate for us to pause for a moment to pay tribute to one of the great baseball players of all time who died 9 weeks ago in his native New Hampshire. His name was Robert Abial Rolfe, known as "Red" to his contemporaries at Dartmouth of which I was one and later to the baseball fans of the country.

He was unobtrusive and he was quiet, but on a team which included Ruth, Gehrig, and DiMaggio, he held his own and must be called one of the few great third basemen of all time.

Amusingly enough, Jeff Tesreau, the Green coach, played Rolfe at shortstop, because his throwing arm was not considered strong enough to put him at third and yet he played at this key spot for the Yankees for some 10 years. A great fielder, a flawless batter, and a great hitter of doubles, Rolfe's greatest forte probably was the drag bunt at which no one will ever excel.

On this day it is interesting to remember that in the 1937 all-star game it was Rolfe's triple off Carl Hubbell that put the game on ice for the American League.

Red went on to coach the Tigers and worked at Yale and finally became the director of athletics at our alma mater. His mode of living was similar to his style on the diamond. Here, too, he was quiet, clean cut, loyal, friendly, and wholly admirable. Arthur Daley, the columnist for the New York Times, paid a warm and knowledgeable tribute to Red Rolfe in his column of July 18 and as an additional tribute to my friend I append Mr. Daley's column to these remarks of mine:

YANKEE PERFECTIONIST

(By Arthur Daley)

With the death of Red Rolfe last week, the Yankees lost another link with their storied past. It would be unthinkable, almost sinful, not to offer an appraisal of one who came closer than most to being the beau ideal of the Yankees. He had all the finer qualities, both as ballplayer and as man. They could always point to him with pride and that pride was justifiable.

No headline grabber was Robert Abial Rolfe, the unobtrusively competent third baseman. He left the headlines to the flamboyant Babe Ruth, the thunderous Lou Gehrig and the exquisitely efficient Joe DiMaggio, all teammates at one time or another. But Red was a steady, dependable workman day after day, marvel at his job.

It was in retrospect that his stature really grew. When the Bombers took a recent poll to determine what they described as their "all-time" team, Red was an overwhelming choice for third base. After a wider poll of all the teams in both leagues, the realization grew that the Dartmouth alumnus may have been outranked at his position only by the legendary Pie Traynor of the Pirates. I remember one day at the stadium when a fellow writer paid Red an unconscious tribute.

"I don't know how he does it," said the amazed press-box tenant, "but Rolfe can drive in more runs and make more great fielding plays without being noticed than anyone in baseball."

STILL UNNOTICED

In the 1937 All-Star Game, for instance, the acclaim went to Lefty Gomez for his brilliant pitching and to Gehrig for his massive two-run homer. Overlooked for the most part was the key triple with two men on by the Redhead. It was struck off Carl Hubbell of the Giants, then the best pitcher in the sport. And it made the American leaguers safe from pursuit.

Red's strength as a player was that he was a Yankee perfectionist. But that same quality was to prove his undoing as a manager when he took over the Detroit Tigers. He immediately became appalled by the complacency of his hired hands and they grew to resent his driving for the same perfection he had taken virtually for granted when he was with the Bombers. They also resented

his comment when he grabbed up his former teammate, Charlie Keller.

"I signed Keller," snapped Rolfe, "in order to give my ball club some class, Yankee class."

Yet Red came close to performing a miracle in 1950 when he needed his Tigers into making a great stretch run that just missed overhauling the Yankees for the pennant. For this he was named manager of the year. I remember being so impressed that I sounded him out the next spring on an idea I had been mulling over in my mind.

"Red," I said, "I'm tempted to pick the Tigers over the Yankees this year."

"Don't do it," he said. "I'm speaking to you now as an old friend and not as the Detroit manager. Everyone on our ball club played over his head last year. Everyone had the best season of his life. I hate to admit it, but I can't see us in serious contention. When the Tigers go down, I'll go with them."

With gold-plated advice like that, I picked the Yankees. I was right. So was Red. The Tigers faded to fifth. When they were last in midseason of 1952, Rolfe's long-range prediction finally came through. He was ousted as Detroit manager.

INSIDIOUS BUG

The managerial bug is like the malaria bug. It gets into the bloodstream and obstinately refuses to leave. Red kept waiting for another chance. But it never came. So he finally returned to the peace and contentment of the Hanover hills as director of athletics at his alma mater, Dartmouth. He had come full cycle.

It was as a Dartmouth shortstop that he had caught Yankee eyes and a brief minor league apprenticeship made him ready for the big time. A left-handed hitter with marvelous bat control, he was an artist in bunting, lining shots to the opposite field, protecting the runner and handling his job with unspectacular perfection. And he was just as strong in the field.

His only manager was Joe McCarthy and managers pray for players like Rolfe. A model gentleman of exemplary behavior, Red also was a fierce competitor, a clutch performer and a precise kind of intelligent, articulate and personable young man that a manager delights to have.

Red had it all. If he was not the beau ideal of the Yankees, he is entitled to that designation until a better man comes along—if one ever does.

CHALLENGE TO THE LAW

(Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, 11 days ago the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued a direct challenge to specific language of title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

That title prohibits any order requiring the transportation of school pupils from one school to another, or one school district to another, for the purpose of achieving a redistribution of racial groupings in schools.

Yet the July 10 proposal of HEW concerning the schools of Mobile County, Ala., does exactly that. It proposes a massive reorganization of the system requiring the busing of more than 2,105 pupils across the city and across the county for the purpose of achieving what it calls a racial balance.

Presumably the issue will be settled finally in the courts. The HEW plan it-

self makes reference to the legal question involved.

What we have, then, is a clear and deliberate challenge to the law and to the Congress which wrote the law. We are being challenged either to defend the law as it stands or be prepared to change it.

That is the only interpretation I can make of this issue, if the law as it is written is to mean anything at all.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated according to my best information, that if the HEW order in Mobile County were to be fully implemented the cost would be somewhere around \$13 million.

The reason the estimated cost is so high is that the plan goes far beyond the question of transportation of pupils. It also requires the county to close some schools and to build new ones. It also calls for the conversion of some elementary schools to junior and senior high schools, and vice versa.

It seems a legitimate question to ask where the money is to come from. Are the taxpayers of the county to provide the cost by themselves? If the money cannot be raised, what then?

If pupils to be bused across town don't want to cooperate, then are they to be forced out of their homes and into the buses? Are elementary school-children to be held in contempt of HEW if they refuse to attend a school far from their residence?

These and other serious questions are raised by the HEW proposal. They cry out for answers. The new school term opens in barely 6 weeks.

For these reasons I call upon the Education and Labor Committee of the House to conduct a full study of the situation. The committee should determine, if possible, if any new legislative action seems in order relating to title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

If the Congress believes in what was written into the Civil Rights Act prohibiting the forced busing of students, then we should reaffirm it now.

At this point in my remarks I insert an editorial of the Mobile Press newspaper of July 14:

HEW IGNORES LAW BY REQUIRING BUSING HERE TO MIX STUDENTS

It is little wonder that Mobile County school authorities and citizens are shocked in the wake of Thursday's action by HEW in asking that the court order massive new racial mixing in local public schools.

Under the federal agency's plans for busing students across town, which is in violation of the congressional Act of 1964, some pupils may spend as much as two hours a day going to and from schools.

Yet the Health, Education and Welfare Department goes ahead to completely ignore what Congress said in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which follows:

"Nothing herein shall empower any official or court of the United States to issue any order seeking to achieve racial balance in any school by requiring the transportation of pupils or students from one school to another or one district to another in order to achieve such racial balance."

Even HEW itself in its plan filed with the district court here Thursday conceded it was raising a legal question which "we can only leave to the parties and the court."

The speed with which government officials

acted to force a new system that requires the closing of some schools and construction of new ones as well as gerrymandering of districts—much to be put in effect by the time schools open a few weeks from now—was appalling and somewhat ruthless. This could have no constructive effect on education here and completely ignores the heavy expense involved in making the required changes.

Understandably, the school board will battle this unreasonable federal intrusion into its management of local education, for HEW is demanding accomplishment of the impossible in so short a time as between now and opening of the next term, the first week in September.

In the past few years, Mobile school authorities have been kept in a state of confusion each summer, not knowing when its carefully laid plans for new sessions would be upset by a new order from the courts or new interpretation of bureaucratic guidelines.

For the most part, racial integration has proceeded in orderly fashion in Mobile schools, but if the district court here and the Fifth District Court of Appeals uphold HEW's latest plan it could have such disruptive effect in the new session as to deny children of both races the educational training they deserve.

FEDERALLY INSURED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the special Subcommittee on Education of this House, chaired by the gracious and capable lady from Oregon (Mrs. GREEN), will begin hearings on problems facing the Nation in the area of student financial aid. These hearings concern themselves with a problem area with which we in Congress and members of the educational community have long been aware. However, the hearings have—I understand—been much delayed due to the failure of the administration to develop a position with which all its members could agree. Apparently this stumbling block has now been overcome. I hope the administration can present to the subcommittee tomorrow a meaningful program which will strengthen and broaden the resources available to students who are seeking to better themselves through further education. The previous administration made considerable progress toward this goal in its last recommendations to this Congress. After I have had an opportunity to evaluate the proposals, if any, put forward by the Nixon administration before Mrs. GREEN's committee, I hope that I can again address this House and support them as adequate to meet the challenge.

Mr. Speaker, there is considerable variety in the types of student financial aid provided by, or underwritten by the Federal Government. Most of these programs work reasonably well. Their effectiveness is currently limited—in major part—by the critical lack of appropriated funds. This problem is one that cannot be solved completely until the dual crisis facing the American economy—inflation and the national defense

effort in Vietnam—is settled or considerably abated. However, there is one student financial aid program now on the books which has not, and cannot, begin to meet its potential because of serious flaws in its authorizing legislation. I am speaking of the federally insured student loan program established by title IV, part B of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

This program, as it is presently constituted, operates as follows:

Title IV, part B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 authorizes programs of federally insured student loans. These programs provide for students to apply for loans from participating lending institutions to help pay their educational costs while attending schools ranging from vocational or technical to degree-granting institutions.

These loans are insured by the Federal Government and in the event of a student's failure to pay, the lender will be reimbursed 100 percent of the unpaid principal balance of the loan. In the case of the student's death or total and permanent disability, the Federal Government will pay the entire amount owed by the student.

During the student's in-school period, prior to commencement of repayment, and during periods of authorized deferment, the Federal Government pays the total interest up to the maximum 7 percent per annum for those students whose adjusted family income is less than \$15,000 per year. During the loan repayment period, the student will assume the total interest charges. Students who do not qualify for Federal interest benefits may borrow, but they must pay all of the interest on the loan.

WHO MAY BORROW?

Regardless of family income, any student desiring to pursue a postsecondary education is eligible to apply for a loan provided he or she:

First, is enrolled and in good standing or has been accepted for enrollment at an eligible school;

Second, is carrying at least one-half of the normal full-time workload as determined by the school; and

Third, is a citizen or national of the United States or is in the United States for other than a temporary purpose.

MAXIMUM LOAN AMOUNT

A maximum of \$1,500 per academic year may be applied for if the educational costs require borrowing to this extent. The total outstanding principal balance may not exceed \$7,500 at any time.

INSURANCE PREMIUM

The Office of Education charges the lender an insurance premium of one-fourth of 1 percent per year on the amount disbursed for the term of the in-school note. This is computed from the month following disbursement to anticipated month of graduation plus 12 months. The premium is charged only once for the term of each loan. There will be no refunds or adjustments. The lender, at his option, may collect the premium from the borrower or deduct it

from the proceeds of the loan. Premiums should be held by the lender until they are requested by the Office of Education.

BILLING OF INTEREST BENEFITS

Lenders will compute and bill the Office of Education for interest benefits on forms provided for this purpose—OE 1166. Lenders have the option of billing on a quarterly, semiannual or annual basis.

LOAN APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The student obtains a Federal application OE 1154—from a lender or school. After completing part A, the student submits the application to the school which verifies enrollment, completes part B, and returns the form to the student. After completing part C, the application is submitted to a lender for approval.

The lender reviews the application for completeness and approves or declines the loan. If approved, the lender completes and signs part D, then submits the original and duplicates to the appropriate regional office of the Office of Education for an insurance commitment. The original application will be returned to the lender bearing the loan insurance commitment in the upper right hand corner. The student executes the Federal note—OE 1164—and the lender disburses the funds. The lender reports disbursements to the Office of Education on a manifest—form OE 1151.

REPAYMENT

Repayment of the loan is over a period of not less than five nor more than 10 years beginning not earlier than nine nor more than 12 months following the date on which a student ceases to be enrolled on at least a half-time basis at an eligible institution. However, as the act requires the student to repay at a rate not less than \$360 a year, the actual repayment terms will depend on the student's total indebtedness. Principal payments need not be made by the borrower while he is a member of Armed Forces, a volunteer in the Peace Corps or VISTA, or for any period during which he is pursuing a full-time course of study at an eligible school. The borrower is encouraged to make at least partial payments during such periods of deferment in order to reduce the principal amount of the loan. Full interest subsidy will continue or resume during such periods of deferment, whether or not principal is in fact being paid.

In its concept this program is most worthy; it provides no gift, merely the opportunity for a student to arrange on realistic terms to borrow such funds as he may need to obtain a college or university education. While I certainly acknowledge that this program cannot meet the needs of many desperately disadvantaged young people who also seek a higher education, full utilization of this program by children of middle and lower income families would relieve the stifling demands now put upon such programs as work-study and educational opportunity grants.

Unfortunately, in my district and across this Nation the lending institu-

tions have found this program so unattractive that they have not been able—out of consideration to their role as guardians of the assets entrusted to them by stockholders and depositors—to participate in the guaranteed student loan program to any meaningful degree.

In one major city in my district, only two of 10 banks now make any loans under the program, and these banks can only handle a very few loans per year. Several banks have their own educational loan programs, but of course these do not have the interest subsidy and payment deferral provisions of the federally insured program. In another major city in our State in which is located a large university and a substantial population of students needing all manner of student financial aid, not one lending institution in town offers the federally insured loan program.

The results of this situation are often tragic. The following are three actual case histories of good students who were forced to withdraw from a university in my district due to the fact that the institutions' resources for financial aid were depleted and the students—because of their impecunious family backgrounds were unable to borrow any money from commercial lending sources.

CASE STUDY

Doyle H., a senior English major whose expected graduation date was May 1969, was forced to withdraw from the university during the final semester of his senior year for financial reasons. He had a solid "C" average at the time of his withdrawal, and there is no evidence that other factors played a part in his decision.

Doyle's father is permanently disabled with a heart condition. The family income is reported at \$3,900 per year. Doyle attended a junior college in his hometown for 2 years before transferring to the university. When he applied for aid preceding his transfer in 1967, he was told that no funds were available for initial-year educational opportunity grants, since freshmen had priority on receiving these grants. He was, however, awarded a loan for the 1967-68 school year. He applied again for aid in the 1968-69 school year, but, because there was some delay in submitting a parents' confidential statement, his file did not become complete until after all national defense loans had been awarded. He received no aid at all during his last year in school except that which he earned by working.

With more flexibility in the regulations to provide for the enormous number of transfer students entering the university each fall, Doyle might have received grant and loan funds—or work-study job—sufficient to allow him to graduate.

CASE STUDY

Gwendolyn W., age 19, withdrew from the university both in the fall 1968, and in the spring 1969, for financial reasons. A sophomore science major, Gwendolyn's grades were slightly above average.

She had applied for financial aid, but because her parents' combined income was above \$11,000, she was ineligible for any assistance except for the federally

insured student loan program. Her application was supported by a letter from her father, stating that, with two other children and with unexpected business expenses, he would be unable to assist Gwendolyn during the 1968-69 school year. He also indicated that his bank did not participate in the federally insured student loan program.

There was no aid available to fit this sort of situation, since Gwendolyn's grades were slightly short of the requirement for academic scholarship.

CASE STUDY

Robert N., 22, withdrew from the university during the spring of his junior year, for financial reasons. He was a "B" student, majoring in German and planning to teach after graduation.

His father is a laundry delivery man whose income has fluctuated in the past 2 years because of illness and because his mother has been laid off her job. During the 1967-68 school year, Robert qualified for and received a national defense loan and a small educational opportunity grant. For 1968-69, however, his parents' contribution was estimated by college scholarship service at \$610, rendering him ineligible for a grant. Robert showed by his estimated expenses that he was accustomed to living well below the estimated budget for a single student at the university, but he also indicated on his application that his parents were unable to contribute to his education this year.

Present program regulations were too restrictive to award Robert sufficient aid to keep him in school, although a glance at the parents' statement is sufficient to show that it would be very difficult for a family of so little financial strength to obtain a bank loan.

Members of this Congress cannot stand by and wait for an end to inflation, an end to the Vietnam conflict, and a decision by the administration, to take action on this tragic situation. When a B student cannot borrow money to finish his senior year in college relief must be afforded.

In conversations with university officials and members of the banking community, I have learned that there are two impediments to its utilization. First is the limitation placed on interest payable on loans insured under the program. Second is the fact that, should a loan be declared in default, the lending institution can only recover the principal amount of the loan.

In recognition of these shortcomings in the present legislation, and in an effort to offer the fastest feasible means of increasing student financial aid resources available to students entering colleges and universities this fall; I am today introducing legislation which will authorize the Commissioner of Education to first, issue certificates of insurance on loans made under this program so long as the interest provided for therein does not exceed one-half of 1-percent per annum more than the "prime rate"; and second, include in the insurable amount accrued interest.

In my opinion the maximum interest provided for in my bill will permit lend-

ing institutions to make a fair return on their assets which are tied up in student loans.

The additional one-half of 1 percent is justified, in my opinion, because of the extensive additional recordkeeping and reporting which banks must perform to comply with the regulations governing this program.

Admittedly, they might be able to realize more income from various types of consumer credit. However, my conversations with the banking community in my district indicates that they would be willing to forgo this additional income on a small part of their total loan portfolio. In addition, it must be borne in mind that these loans will be fully guaranteed by the Federal Government.

Furthermore, this guarantee will be a meaningful provision, rather than the halfhearted guarantee now provided to lending institutions. Section 2 of my bill would eliminate the existing provision of law which provides that Federal insurance cannot be extended to cover interest earned on the defaulted loan. Thus, lending institutions will be able to recover a fair return on student loans even though such loans may at some future date be turned over to the Federal Government for collection. This is only right. We are asking the lending institutions of the Nation to assume a major role in providing a service to society, they should not be expected to do so at a loss to themselves, their depositors, and their stockholders.

I am confident that if my bill can become law soon, the financial community of this Nation will cooperate fully to make available to the class of 1973, and students already in college, a meaningful opportunity to participate in the federally insured student loan program.

VIETNAM ROLL OF HONOR

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, with these remarks I place in the RECORD the names of Americans killed by hostile action in Vietnam since President Nixon took office. Together with the names inserted earlier, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 25 and April 3, they constitute the Vietnam roll of honor. This list includes nearly 3,000 names.

Published at a moment of great exhilaration and rejoicing over the success and safety of the moon landing, the listing is a sober reminder of the grim momentum of war back on earth. With Neil Armstrong's walk on the moon's surface we have reached a goal set 7 years ago—the achievement of which unfortunately involved the death of three of our astronauts. Yet we need to be constantly reminded that during a parallel period of commitment in Vietnam, we have lost more than 36,000 American men in battle.

The roll of honor has special meaning and justification in terms of both living and dead at this time when the first 6

months of the Nixon administration are being assessed.

It explains in the most personal, explicit, and convincing terms possible why the President has begun disengagement of our forces in Vietnam and why this must go forward promptly and completely.

Publication of the roll of honor also serves an important purpose to the extent that it will counterbalance pressures aimed at persuading the President to reverse his decision and turn back. These pressures inevitably and naturally will be brought to bear at the White House from varied and powerful sources.

For example, like many other citizens, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are deeply committed to preserving our Nation's cherished military tradition of never losing a war and may therefore argue against withdrawal. They have ready access to the President and are skilled in using the vast resources of the Department of Defense to sell their viewpoint. The terms "commitment, national honor, Communist containment" will be repeated over and over again by these officers and other prominent spokesmen. These terms readily and properly touch public nerve centers and often evoke an emotional response rather than a reasoned analysis of the hard facts.

A rumor in Paris, a lull in the fighting, a sharp drop in casualties, or other favorable news will prompt those who see Communist forces weakening to plead, as they have in the past, for a little more time to test some new military or diplomatic tactic. Such forces doubtless already are being felt at the White House and will persist in the days ahead. They make absolutely essential the development of effective measures to reinforce the President's decision to disengage and to broaden public support for it.

Most of the well-publicized statements calling for disengagement quote Democrats who held prominent positions in the Johnson administration—Clark Clifford, Cyrus Vance, Averell Harriman, Edwin Reischauer, as well as Senators and Representatives who are Democrats. Human nature being as it is, the partisan character of this chorus might be expected to stir reverse tendencies in a Republican administration.

The general silence of Republicans in Congress should be taken as tacit support for the President's recent decisions regarding the Southeast Asia conflict. Realizing the enormity of the problem President Nixon confronted when he assumed office on January 20, we wanted him to have ample time to set a solid new course for his administration. The whole area of foreign policy is so delicate and critically important that it seemed best to await clear signals from the White House as to the direction the President would take in Vietnam.

I feel that the signals are now clear.

Mr. Nixon has already acted in momentous form, reversing the troop build-up which had been carried forward in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. On Presidential orders, 25,000

troops are now being withdrawn from Vietnam. August has been given as the time when further cutbacks will be decided. Mr. Nixon has publicly expressed the hope that all ground combat forces can be withdrawn before 1971. Although he has listed factors which will be considered in determining the pace of disengagement—that is, developments at Paris, the enemy's response, the ability of the South Vietnamese to take over the fighting—an examination of his statements shows that he has carefully avoided fixing these or any other factors as absolute conditions to further troop reductions.

Given the deep division among Americans over what policy should be pursued—my constituents are evenly split between "pouring it on" and "pulling out"—the President's delineation of his plans is as explicit as reasonably can be expected at this juncture.

What the President needs, even more than a response from Hanoi, is a response from the American body politic and especially from Republicans in Congress. With strong vocal bipartisan support, the President can proceed forthrightly and confidently with disengagement.

Without it, he may decide that a greatly protracted withdrawal and fundamental review is required. On a policy question of such critical importance, the President risks the loss of his ability to lead the Nation if he appears to depart sharply from public sentiment. In this regard, public support from his own party is especially important.

Republican silence denies Mr. Nixon the active bipartisan support that is absolutely essential if he is to carry out disengagement with a minimum of domestic trauma.

I therefore urge my colleagues in Congress, and especially those of the Republican Party, to speak up clearly in support of the President's recent actions and in support of disengagement. I urge this be done now. Each of us must assume a special personal responsibility, as well as our constitutionally delegated responsibility in the field of foreign affairs.

By this means we will be acting to halt the further extension of this roll of honor, action which I consider to be the most honorable way we can possibly commemorate those who have died.

Of course, this list of names is not news to President Nixon. With the exception of the immediate families of these brave men, surely no other person feels the same anguish experienced by the Commander in Chief as daily casualty reports come to his desk.

The frustration of that anguish must be all the more intense now that President Nixon so clearly has made the long-awaited fundamental decision to terminate our combat operations in Vietnam and withdraw our military forces at the earliest possible date.

With that decision made, every man who is injured, every one who is killed in this interim period while withdrawal is actually taking place, must constitute

a heavy burden indeed for the President—as for all other concerned citizens.

The American people will support the President in promptly carrying out disengagement to the extent that they comprehend the cost of further delay. I know of no way to describe it more adequately or appropriately than by listing the name and address of each man killed in recent months.

Weekly casualty reports are cold, impersonal. They are read like stock market quotations—up one week, down the next. We occasionally slip into the use of callous terms like "kill ratio." If it shows a marked increase in enemy losses contrasted with our own, this supposedly indicates that the war is going in our favor. If the American toll is down compared with that of the previous week, faces brighten. But statistics obscure the personalities and humanity involved. Even one death in a mistaken, hopeless cause is too high a price. The young Americans recorded here are irreplaceable to their families, communities, and mankind. Most of those who died were under 23 years of age, and of course no one will ever know what contributions to human advancement they might have made during a normal life span.

Since President Nixon announced the withdrawal of 25,000 troops and expressed the hope that the remainder of all ground combat forces will be removed prior to 1970, critics have questioned the timing and bemoaned the effects of his statements.

Some have said the President thus killed all hope for progress at the Paris peace talks, arguing that the Vietcong and Hanoi now know they need make no concessions to get what they want. They contend that all Hanoi needs to do is wait for the completion of the withdrawal the President has started.

Such reasoning must stand or fall on the likelihood of fruitful negotiations at Paris. Clearly the President has come to the conclusion that Paris offers no hope for satisfactory settlement of our military involvement in Vietnam. Secretary Rogers has testified that the United States is not putting all its eggs in the Paris "basket." The President's recent statements could therefore hardly kill something already as dead as Marley's ghost. Obviously the President has decided the waiting game at Paris cannot justify more names on the Roll of Honor. Critics have also forecast that U.S. withdrawal will have a disastrous effect on the stability of the South Vietnamese government. In my judgment, the President's action will lead to a greater, more permanent stability in the political development of South Vietnam.

By beginning disengagement, he thereby immediately set in motion powerful new local forces. The Thieu-Ky regime can survive U.S. disengagement only by broadening its base of local support. The regime must now find popularity at home instead of Washington, or be replaced. Admittedly the political structure will have to accommodate local insurgent forces. President Thieu has been holding talks with political leaders of all factions during the last few weeks, and there is

every indication that political accommodation is already beginning to take place.

Our presence in Vietnam is an unnatural but powerful political influence which serves to delay the development of a local Vietnamese political order in tune with the realities of Vietnamese political, social, and economic life.

I am convinced the President has added up to the Vietnam balance sheet in terms of national interests and found it favors withdrawal. If, as some argue, our military policies sustain our prestige in some quarters, the very same policies sharply diminish it in others. While it is true that our Nation has never lost a war, it is also true that our Nation has never before made so grievous a military mistake.

Although commitments to Vietnam have been made by previous Presidents, the mark of greatness in a nation, as in a person, is the wisdom to recognize error and the courage to take corrective action promptly. No nation likes to lose a war, but a nation which attempts to fill the role of world policeman must have the wisdom and courage to retire from positions that are unproductive and unpromising.

In making his statements the President acted with compassion for Americans who are living, especially those whose lives might otherwise be wasted buying time for a purposeless extension of an empty ritual. The President also honors those who have died by his determination that others need not follow them to an untimely grave.

The roll of honor provides recognition of heroes who deserve to be remembered. The courage and conviction, determination and devotion that they displayed under great handicaps—psychological as well as physical—in a strange, distant war must place them in the very front ranks of all heroes in our history.

The roll of honor and a tabulation follow:

DEATHS RESULTING FROM HOSTILE ACTION IN VIETNAM IN MARCH 1969 NOT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

ALABAMA

Army

Barnett, Donald Eugene, Anniston.
Brown, Walter Evans, Jr., Bessemer.
Caldwell, Henry, Jr., Birmingham.
Daniel, Robert G., Bridgeport.
Dixon, Louis Krimmit, Mobile.
Dobyns, Joseph James, Marion.
Freeman, Jimmy Grant, Talladega.
Golden, George Kenneth, Eva.
Hocutt, Larry Keith, Mobile.
Hughes, Errol Arthur, Oxford.
Motley, John Larry, Jr., Birmingham.
Presley, Andrew Lee, Jr., Mobile.
Sturma, Charles Frank, Silver Hill.
Thomas, Howard Ray, Jr., Oxford.
Walker, Charles Clarence, Eufaula.

Marine Corps

Franklin, Ira Melton, Jr., Birmingham.
Keefe, Floyd Milton, Montgomery.
Lane, Gerald Bruce, Hartselle.
Martin, Charles Edward, East Gadsden.
Northington, William Clyde, Prattville.
Sargent, George Thomas, Jr., Auburn.
Tolsma, Raymond Earl, Prichard.

Navy

Dees, Edgar Allen, Jr., Mobile.
Hamner, Theodore S., III, Tuscaloosa.
Sellers, Melvin Louis, Phenix City.

ARIZONA

Army

Bailey, Larry Eugene, Phoenix.
Lee, Bill Gregory, Tucson.

Marine Corps

Carter, Jack David, Scottsdale.
Moreno, Alfred, Jr., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS

Army

Grant, Robert Earl, Blytheville.
Grissom, Johnny Paul, Little Rock.
Harvey, Randall Lloyd, Paragould.
Sauls, Elbert James, Fort Smith.
West, Mounce Edward, Paragould.
Womack, Roy Arnold, Fort Smith.

Marine Corps

Crowder, Harold Edward, North Little Rock.
Hill, Carl Wayne, Benton.
Pugh, Robert Earl, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA

Army

Adcock, Richard Lynn, Hinkley.
Barnholdt, Terry Joe, Garden Grove.
Baxter, Jerry, Susanville.
Brown, Richard Allen, Lakewood.
Campbell, Robert John, Burbank.
Canavan, Martin Joseph, Jr., Barstow.
Cole, Robert Owen, Sacramento.
Daniels, Bruce William, Fresno.
Davis, Robert Scott, Gardena.
Doran, Sean Timothy, Lennox.
Duperry, Peter Alfred, Whittier.
Eade, Raymond Fredrick, King City.
Estes, Brian Robert, Whittier.
Flores, Edwardo, San Jose.
Garcia, Antonio Mendez, Needles.
Gorvad, Peter Lawrence, Oakland.
Greer, Dennis Dale, Los Gatos.
Hall, Leonard John, Menlo Park.
Hatley, Eddie Lee, Stockton.
Heinmiller, Robert Lynn, Fresno.
Helgeson, Dale George, Lawndale.
Higginbotham, Larry Gene, Porterville.
Kinnard, James Edward, Vista.
Lawson, Daniel W., North Highlands.
Lucas, Clyde Edward, Mendocino.
Mischeaux, Rene Clarence, San Francisco.
Morgan, David Robert, Altadena.
Mortenson, Allan David, El Cajon.
Ortegon, Richard Joseph, Fremont.
Paerke, Duane Carl, Jr., Salt.
Peterson, David Bruce, Bellflower.
Radtke, Carl Leonard, New Hall.
Rains, Clyde Edward, Covelo.
Robbins, Jerry Clayton, Martinez.
Robinson, Kenneth James, Fontana.
Rowe, William Edwin, Costa Mesa.
Russell, Ronald Patrick, El Cajon.
Santos, Layne Michael, Los Angeles.
Segura, Steven Rey, San Francisco.
Sheridan, Robert Edward, Placentia.
Sloan, Robert Leland, North Hollywood.
Sparks, Glenn Louis, Buena Park.
Tapia Moises, Los Angeles.
Thompson, Bruce Wayne, Glendale.
Thompson, Robert Eugene, Fullerton.
Thompson, Thomas Donald, Jr., Los Angeles.
Waller, John Bussey, Berkeley.
West, James Clifford, Jr., North Hollywood.
White, Richard Allen, Monterey.
Williams, Craig Emery, Lakewood.
Worl, Leslie Wayne, Long Beach.
Ziegler, Stanley Bruce, Cedarpines Park.
Zufelt, Roy Glenn, Palmdale.

Air Force

Di Figlia, Frank Anthony, Burbank.

Marine Corps

Angel, Michael Eugene, Hayward.
Blosky, Gene Orville, Los Angeles.
Burris, Victor Antonied, Los Angeles.
Christianson, Ronald F., Redding.
Conner, Melvin Hubbard, Jr., Riverside.
Curci, Anthony Boy, Riverside.
Delgado, Raymond Rodriguez, Watsonville.
Glass, Donald Robert, Citrus Heights.

Gould William Andrew, Oxnard.
Guillen, Davis Lawrence, Gardena.
Hunt, Philip Michael, Chula Vista.
Jay, Robert Vern, Alturas.
Labowski, Leonard William, San Francisco.
Liss, Larry William, Oroville.
Marshall, Michael Allen, Los Angeles.
Mulholland Robert Alton, Studio City.
Nibbelink, Lea Everett, Los Alamitos.
Nottingham, Richard Lance, La Puente.
Pastores, Gevin Pescozo, Oakland.
Regnolds, James Randolph, Los Altos.
Shields, Richard Dale, Bellflower.
Stitt, Richard Wesley, Paramount.
Swisher, Clifford Lee, Cypress.
Torres, Michael Angel, Gardena.

Navy

Bruckart, Donald Lee, Redlands.
Shapiro, Milton, Palmdale.

COLORADO

Army

Blake, Armin Jochaim, Denver.
Gabbins, Fred Lee, Colorado Springs.
Garcia, Edward Lee, Cortez.
Pollock, Douglas Ray, Brush.

Air Force

Anselmo, William Frank, Denver.
Seiler, Clyde, Aurora.

Marine Corps

Katz, Ronald Christopher, Pueblo.

Navy

Menard, Douglas Fred, Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Army

Bowe, Thomas John, Stratford.
Crosby, Arthur Allen, Jr., Guilford.
De Forge, David Henry, Bloomfield.
Fenton, William Charles, Jr., Wallingford.
Krajewski, Donald Joseph, Manchester.
Lamoreux, Edward Donald, Plainfield.
Tripp, Peter Leadbetter, Greenwich.
Tyrell, Edward Judd, Danbury.

Air Force

Alho, Antonio Lopez, New Haven.

Marine Corps

Dupuis, Clement Arthur, Southington.

DELAWARE

Marine Corps

Hill, Arthur Stanley, Jr., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Army

Cofield, Edward Charles, Jr., Washington.

Marine Corps

Avery, James Linwood, Washington.
Jones, Ronald, Washington.
Wilson, Carl Richard, Jr., Washington.

FLORIDA

Army

Ash, Frederic Nathaniel, Tallahassee.
Brown, Willie Lee, Jr., Archer.
Calloway, Hardy Eugene, Pensacola.
Cook, Jimmie Dee, West Palm Beach.
Fields, Charlie, Winter Garden.
Gibson, John Brown, Jr., Sarasota.
Graham, Terry Durand, Gainesville.
Green, Willie Frank, Riverview.
Haga, Joseph Clayton, Miami.
Harter, Robert Louis, Palm Bay.
Heinselman, Theodore E., Jacksonville.
Helzer, Gary Paul, Orlando.
Johnson, Carlton Jerry, Tallahassee.
Lieser, Robert Daryl, Carol City.
McIntosh, Robert A., Clearwater.
McKinley, James Marion, McDavid.
Murray, Gordon Chester, Greenacres City.
Nelson, Lawson Dwight, Ocala.
Nurman, Calvin, Jr., Tampa.
Outlaw, Charles Reuben, Jr., West Palm Beach.
Palmer, Johnny Lee, Opa Locka.
Vickrey, Charles Craig, Homestead.

Air Force

Fields, Robert Wayne, DeLand.

Marine Corps

Byars, Steve Eugene, Florida.
Folden, Thomas, Belle Glade.
Ganzy, Clyde Wayne, Jacksonville.
Jenkins, Robert Henry, Jr., Interlachen.
Miller, Wilbur James, Jr., Jacksonville.
Strouse, Paul Edwin, Crestview.
Thompson, Leslie Dale, Tampa.
White, George Preston, Orlando.
Witham, Kenneth Leroy, Winter Park.

GEORGIA

Army

Bender, Gernot, Columbus.
Bradley, Stanley Thomas, Cartersville.
Cuker, Dennis Sanders, Monroe.
England, Michael, Athen.
Faircloth, Henry Floyd, Lyons.
Ferguson, Earl, Savannah.
Garroll, Larry David, Hartsfield.
Goodale, Joseph Daniel, Jr., Grovetown.
Green, Jewell Robert, Blue Ridge.
Guthrie, Charles Larry, Kensington.
Harper, Allan G., Villa Rica.
Howard Roy Lee, Monticello.
Johnson, Jerry, Covington.
Johnson, Russell Lee, Dixie.
Macken, Charles Davis, Albany.
Pattillo, Minor Wesley, Griffin.
Pullum, Henry, Jr., Americus.
Sauls, Robert Ned, Atlanta.
Sharpe, Mack Donald, Brunswick.
Stinson, William Clyde, Jr., Dublin.
Stone, David, Scottdale.
Webb, Oliver Kenneth, Valdosta.

Marine Corps

Herring, Elijah, Jr., Leslie.
McGill, Robert Andrew, Columbus.
Moss Charles Nathan, Atlanta.

Navy

Belcher, Herbert Eugene, Douglas.

HAWAII

Army

Kawamura, Terry Teruo, Wahiawa.
Otake, John Sadad, Honolulu.
Shibata, Glenn Teugio, Kealahou.
Silveri, Dennis Michael, Honolulu.

IDAHO

Army

Claybaugh, James Bradley, Caldwell.

ILLINOIS

Army

Avgerinos, George Richard, South Holland.
Brown, Raymond, Chicago.
Chappell, Edward Lewis, Chicago.
Cody, William De Brece, Robinson.
Frendling, Edward Joseph, South Holland.
Gregg, Robert Stanley, Shelbyville.
Herschbach, David Edward, East St. Louis.
Horchem, Nelson Lepert, Jr., Kankakee.
Iyua, Archie Hubert, Jr., Chicago.
Janka, James Edward, Westmont.
Lama, Edward Bartholomew, Mundelein.
Lauber, Robert Dean, Monica.
Lovellette, George Ronald, Urbana.
Matheny, Larry Dale, Chicago.
Meierotto, Edward Ralph, Chicago.
Merker, Rand Russell, Northbrook.
Mills, Greg Wendell, Mendota.
Moehring, Dean Ward, Naperville.
Moore, Terry Dwight, Washington.
Newman, Bobby Joe, Chicago.
Perez, Raul Victor, Chicago.
Ryan, William Dean, Walnut Hill.
Schwichow, Richard Joseph, Chicago.
Spearman, William T., III, Chicago.
Spiegel, Robert Eugene, La Harpe.
Thompkins, Glenn Alan, Rock Falls.
Vavrosky, Paul Peter, Milan.
Willis, Donniss Glen, Winthrop Harbor.
Wilson, James Harold, Chicago.
Wisniewski, Dennis Euguene, Chicago.

Air Force

Cofer, Arthur William, Springfield.

Marine Corps

Beck, Norman Elmer, Rockford.
Gough, William Lyle, Atwood.
Hart, Samuel Nicholas, Villa Park.
Jennings, Bobby Dale, Granite City.
King, James Micheal, Rock Island.
Knoeferl, Kenneth Joseph, Rock Island.
Pote, Freddie Charles, Jr., Hometown.
Sanders, Henry Clyde, Rockford.
Thaxton, David Edward, Waukegan.
Washington, Maurice Joe, Chicago.

Navy

Burton, Bert Ellis, Greenfield.
Overright, Daniel Lee, Bradley.

INDIANA

Army

Anderson, Ral Jefro, Jr., Gary.
Bernoska, Wayne Gary, Gary.
Culp, Everett T., Columbia City.
Grabbe, John Albert, Freelandville.
Ivy, Leonard Clarence, Jr., Terre Haute.
Lezma, Jose, Jr., Gary.
Lynch, Philip Edmond, Williams.
McAllister, William Denni, Vincennes.
Meszar, Frank III, East Chicago.
Pace, Gary Lynn, Hope.
Walters, Bobby Joe, Petersburg.
Walters, Tim Leroy, South Bend.
Wysong, Joseph Walter, Richmond.

Air Force

Buhr, Thomas Frederick, Ft. Wayne.

Marine Corps

Baer, Max Irwin, Goshen.
Bell, Steven Allen, Petersburg.
Bruce, Daniel Dean, Beverly Shores.
Hiday, Thomas Michael, Alexandria.
Meyer, John Joseph, Indianapolis.
Musselman, Harold Earl, Centerville.
Thomas, Charles Wayne, Gary.
Vroom, James Lee, Ft. Wayne.
Whitten, Robert Franklin, Indianapolis.

IOWA

Army

Baker, Philip Lou, Correctionville.
Lovitt, David Glen, Bedford.
O'Shea, James Charles, Council Bluffs.
Potter, William Don, Manchester.
Rupe, Donald Lee, Cedar Rapids.

Air Force

Rex, Robert F., Odebolt.

Marine Corps

Duntz, Ronald De Vere, Des Moines.

KANSAS

Army

Brenner, Kenneth James, Hope.
Elsenrath, John Joe, Wichita.
Hurst, Quentin Foxx, Valley Falls.
Rolfe, Gary Fay, Wichita.
Schoth, William Wesley, II, Mission.

Navy

Adams, Thomas Edward, Topeka.

KENTUCKY

Army

Alvey, Alfred Eli, Jr., Morganfield.
Beard, Leon, Marlon.
Blankenship, Jewell C., Hopkinsville.
Colson, Ronald Sanders, Murray.
Emrath, John Phillip, Lexington.
Haydon, Paul Dearing, Louisville.
Hornsby, John R., Paducah.
Lindsey, Arthur Dale, Paducah.
Stewart, James Lloyd, Inez.
Thompson, William P., Jr., Shelbyville.
Walters, William Owen, Melber.
Wilkins, Ben Henry, Jr., Louisville.

Air Force

Bowman, Jesse Carl, Lexington.

Marine Corps

Ball, Michael Roger, Davenport.
Brake, Boyd Lawrence, Adairville.
Hardy, Buford, Richmond.
Thompson, Phillip Bruce, Monticello.

LOUISIANA

Army

Brannan, James Curtis, Sldell.
Cain, Carl Dennis, Denham Springs.
Clause, Michael Allen, Labadieville.
Cooke, Paul Donald, La Place.
Denny, Roger Edward, Mayna.
Gordon, Jimmie Lee, Tallulah.
Miller, Leonard Charles, Ponchatoula.
Roberts, Marvin James, Baton Rouge.
West, Paul Bradley, Ville Platte.
Wilhelm, Lawrence M., Jr., Lake Charles.
Williams, Huey, Shreveport.

Coast Guard

Beeson, Morris Sampson, Pitkins.

Marine Corps

Floyd, David Allen, Minden.
Owens, Claude James, Lake Charles.

Navy

Bush, Cecil Floyd, Bogalusa.

MAINE

Army

Bechard, Raymond Joseph, Augusta.
Davan, Benedict Maher, Westbrook.
Davenport, Bard Elton, Wilton.
McKechnie, James Allen, West Farmington.

Air Force

Levesque, J. B. L., Van Buren.

Marine Corps

Goding, Robert Earle, Ashland.

MARYLAND

Army

Abshear, William Wallace, Hillcrest Heights.
Coit, Leon, Baltimore.
Crew, Carl Joseph, Betterton.
Fraley, Clayton Eugene, Gaithersburg.
Nohe, Joseph Edward Jr., Baltimore.
Pulliam, Eric Vincent, Baltimore.
Rawlings, Benjamin Joseph, Naylor.
Schaaf, William John, Baltimore.
Taylor, James Randel, Suitland.
Turner, Thomas Gaines, Bethesda.
Wimmer, Willard Alvon, Baltimore.

Marine Corps

Best, Billy Howard, Baltimore.
Childress, Calvin Jeffery, Baltimore.
Wilson, Lorne John, Rockville.

Navy

Fisher, Donald Jay, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

Army

Bois, Richard Joseph, Peabody.
Crocco, Walter Vincent, Somerville.
Dumont, Roger Joseph, Chicopee.
Dunn, Michael, Roy, North Andover.
Erbenraut, Steven Charles, Springfield.
Fetterman, Glenn Leroy, Charlotte.
Gordon, Glenn Raymond, Abington.
Gould, William C., Jr., Boston.
Lameiras, Richard Arthur, Cambridge.
McNamara, William James, Boston.
Michael, Thomas, Dover.
Miller, Kenneth Edward, New Boston.

Marine Corps

Costa, Robert Joseph, Somerville.
Kostanski, Stephen Francis, Springfield.
Malone, Phillip Newman, Alexandria City.
Nee, Peter Mary, Cambridge.
Pratt, John Lionel, Pittsfield.
Taylor, Phillip Joseph, Holden.

Navy

Petschke, Robert Elton, Jr., Springfield.
Sorrenti, John Anthony, Boston.

MICHIGAN

Army

Atkinson, Robert Louis, Jr., Clarkston.
 Bryant, William Maud, Detroit.
 Buczolic, Paul Joseph, River Rouge.
 Cameron, James Luther, Muskegon.
 Cook, Charles Francis, East Detroit.
 Craig, William Thomas, Jr., Battle Creek.
 Curran, Daniel Joseph, Jackson.
 Diaz, Benito, Jr., Saginaw.
 Dunneback, Michael Arthur, Grand Rapids.
 Eastern, Joe Butler, Detroit.
 Flannery, David Elwood, Muskegon.
 Garrick, Jerry Arthur, Trout Creek.
 Grow, Gary Warren, Jackson.
 Guyton, Melvin, Hamtramck.
 Jacobs, David Paul, Port Huron.
 Keck, Frank Leslie, Kalkaska.
 Lamey, Lavern Michael, Milan.
 Martin, Kenneth, Kalamazoo.
 Nowakowski, John Alexander, Rochester.
 Polasek, Joseph James, Jr., Kalamazoo.
 Ramsby, James Edward, Milford.
 Ray, Dewey Junior, Detroit.
 Reel, J. C., Troy.
 Roach, Thomas Joseph, Jr., Royal Oak.
 Robinson, Thomas Leon, Muskegon.
 Scott, Martin T., II, Davison.
 Snyder, Charles David, Saint Clair Shores.
 Strucel, Joseph John, Detroit.
 Vanden Berg, Ronald Jay, Wyoming.
 Verrett, Kenneth Emery, Sault Sainte Marie.
 Weiher, Robert Lester, Battle Creek.

Air Force

Lepard, Donald George, Flint.

Marine Corps

De Wilde, Peter F., Jr., Lansing.
 Duseau, Richard Frank, La Salle.
 Heckman, Clarence Alvin, Lansing.
 Heiser, John Louis, Detroit.
 Jones, Richard Stephen, Reimanville.
 McDaniel, Frankie B., Battle Creek.
 Merryman, Dennis Gary, Sparta.
 Ovist, David Emanuel, Pelkie.
 Shier, Ronald James, Cadillac.

Navy

Rudd, Donald Lee, Tecumseh.

MINNESOTA

Army

Anderson, Darrell Eugene, Minneapolis.
 Enz, Harvey Gordon, St. Peter.
 Nelson, Paul Arthur, New Brighton.
 Norman, James Michael, Duluth.
 Smith, Harold John, Stillwater.
 Songle Clayton Andrew, Minneapolis.
 Taylor, Phillip Edward, Minneapolis.
 Thompson, Lyle John, St. Paul.
 Weber, David Allan, Rochester.

Marine Corps

Pederson, Kenneth Allen, Minneapolis.
 Schaefer, Thomas Koenig, Hopkins.

MISSISSIPPI

Army

Gilliard, Edward Lee, Heidelberg.
 Hill, Charlie, III, Pelahatchie.
 Johnson, Victor, Jr., Belen.
 Spiers, Frank, Columbia.
 Wilder, Frank, Carthage.

Marine Corps

Bolton, Willie Edward, Richton.
 Burks, James Carl, Raymond.

MISSOURI

Army

Boyd, Roy Bradley, Windsor.
 Bright, Thomas, Jr., Warrensburg.
 Forck, Michael Richard, Jefferson City.
 Gaylord, Douglas Drue, St. Peters.
 Goodwin, William Franklin, Springfield.
 Hobbs, Charles Michael, Independence.
 Jackson, Robert, Jr., St. Louis.
 Mayberry, Donald Richard, Dexter.
 Nixon, Donald Lee, Pine Lawn.
 Schmich, Joseph, Jr., St. Louis.

Thompkins, Ronald Winston, Jefferson City.

Veale, Ralph Dean, King City.
 Walker, Charles, St. Louis.

Marine Corps

James, Gerald Lynn, Hornersville.
 Menninger, Robert Patrick, Gladstone.
 Prose, William Thomas, St. Louis.

Navy

Hutton, William James, Columbia.
 Suhr, Alfred Henry, Mexico.

MONTANA

Army

Caton, Leonard Roger, Laurel.
 Harness, Anthony Gene, Kila.
 Jodrey, William Michael, Shelby.
 Petrie, John James, Cut Bank.
 Yarger, John Robert, Miles City.

Navy

Flanagan, Russell David, Great Falls.
 Harris, Lewis Craig, Deer Lodge.

NEBRASKA

Army

Benze, Patrick Henry, O'Neill.
 Clements, Milo Dean, Blair.
 Sayer, Terry Lynn, Holbrook.
 Wiese, Thomas Arthur, Mullen.

Marine Corps

Coker, Ronald Leroy, Alliance.

NEVADA

Army

Brown, Larry Donald, Callente.
 Hodge, Charles Lynn, Reno.
 Rucker, Carlos Wilson, Las Vegas.

Marine Corps

Aleck, John Ira, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Army

Pelletier, Richard William, Greenville.

Marine Corps

Shaw, Robert Ernest, North Hampton.

NEW JERSEY

Army

Bell, William Brent, Essex Fells.
 Biddle, Joseph Lenord, Berlin.
 Callan, George Allan, Pennsville.
 Coll, Dennis Joseph, Springfield.
 D'Adamo, Albert L., Jr., Wanamassa.
 Danchetz, Lester, Rahway.
 Joseph, Guy Frederick, Chatham.
 Joynes, Frank Dennis, Jr., Newark.
 Markovich, Douglas Joseph, Madison.
 McCallum, Peter John, Jr., Passaic.
 Moon, Theodore Edward, Jr., South Orange.
 Moran, Vincent, Iselin.
 Nofford, Clarence, Newark.
 O'Shaughnessy, James John, Closter.
 Spence, Roger James, Roselle Park.
 Tully, Walter Busill, Jr., Madison.
 Warnett, Ronald Leonard, Linden.
 West, John Hayden, North Bergen.

Air Force

Alexander, Calvin Eugene, Newark.
 Dinan, David Thomas, III, Nutley.
 Rios, Noel Luis, Newark.

Marine Corps

Burke, William Gregory, Saddle River.
 Grassia, Joseph, Jr., Paterson.
 Presley, Avey, Elizabeth.
 Sargent, Gordon Leroy, Jr., Newark.
 Sellitto, Michael Joseph, Towaco.

NEW MEXICO

Army

Griego, Richard Edward, Santa Fe.
 Sandfer, Willie J., Jr., Tinnie.

NEW YORK

Army

Arniotis, Dimitrios G., Jamaica.
 Bethea, Henry, Montrose.
 Bonapart, Paul, New York.

Browne, Earl Frederick, New York.
 Carapezza, Richard Allan, Rochester.
 Carpenter, Walter Andrew, Binghamton.
 Conklyn, Larry James, Endicott.
 Doane, Stephen Helden, Walton.
 Durpe, Charles Vaughn, Olean.
 Elder, Eugene, New York.
 Ellis, Frank Joseph G., Jr., Syracuse.
 Force, Roger Dennis, Millport.
 Forest, Donald Steven, Rochester.
 Freeman, Furnace, Jr., New York.
 Gentile, James Raymond, Watertown.
 George-Pizzard Arthur, New York.
 Goss, Jeffrey Kenneth, New York.
 Hamilton, John David, Jr., Rochester.
 Hordern, David James, New York.
 Johnson, William Lovett, New York.
 Kangro, Lauri, New York.
 Kent, Kenneth Ross, Dundee.
 Kulpa, Richard Walter, Utica.
 Lallave, Alfred, New York.
 Lund, Willard Spencer, Bayport.
 Lynch, Michael, Amsterdam.
 Malin, Michael Lee, Angola.
 Mazal, Roger James, Valatie.
 Miller Allen Robert, Edmeston.
 O'Connor, Michael Patrick, Troy.
 Phillips, David Jeffrey, Buffalo.
 Pignataro, Julius Philip, Ozone Park.
 Poggi, Michael Louis, Peekskill.
 Prchal, Charles Robert, Sound Beach.
 Ricciardo, Ronald Francis, Deer Park.
 Rivera, Miguel Angel, New York.
 Rudolph, Walter William, Manhasset.
 Russo, Joseph Charles, New York.
 Slaven, Richard E., Elmira.
 Somma, Ryuzo, Medford.
 Stone, Lester Ray, Jr., Harpursville.
 Sullivan, James Michael, Glendale.
 Toppie, William James, Hawthorne.
 Whitford, Lynn Cecil, Crown Point.

Marine Corps

Baker, Paul Joseph, Troy.
 Bey Nelson, New York.
 Carey, William James, Astoria.
 Christie, Larry Edward, Waddington.
 Evangelista, Frank Paul, Flushing.
 Giretti, Anthony Alfred, Baldwin.
 Gyore, Allan Ronald, Lowville.
 Leahy, Richard James, Albany.
 Malabe, Julio, New York.
 Miles, Larry Allen, Buffalo.
 Orbino, Dennis Michael, Syracuse.
 Rogers, William James, IV, Buffalo.
 Rubin, Roy Garland, New York.
 Stahl, John Joseph, Floral Park.

Navy

Gebbie, Ronald Jackson, Rochester.
 Swagler, Craig Everett, Endwell.

NORTH CAROLINA

Army

Baumgarner, Raymond Ervin, Kannapolis.
 Beacham, Warren Lee, Washington.
 Britt, Dan Michael, Fairmont.
 Dent, William Loran, Hillsboro.
 Douglas, Carl Scott, Sanford.
 Fleming, Phillip Harry, Raleigh.
 Goebel, Rupert Watson, Jr., Gastonia.
 Graves, Carter Lee, Reidsville.
 Greene, John Marvin, Charlotte.
 Hayes, Earl Marshall, Spindale.
 Lee, Kenneth Mac, Dunn.
 Lowery, Steve Edwin, Forest City.
 Maske, William James, Albemarle.
 Partee, John Leroy, Concord.
 Perkins, Danny Franklin, Mount Holly.
 Roberson, Samuel Albert, Wilson.
 Smith, Jimmy Van, Marble.
 Tisdale, Leon, Greensboro.
 Wall, James Howell, Cullowhee.

Marine Corps

Arnold, Donald Ray, Greenville.
 Casey, Danny Vann, Wilson.
 Elders, Ernest Franklin, Shelby.
 Ervin, Donald Frank, Greensboro.
 King, Joseph Robert, Jr., Raleigh.

Navy

McCormick, William L., Greensboro.

NORTH DAKOTA

Army

Hanson, Danny Leroy, Stirum.

OHIO

Army

Brown, Fred Edward, Hamilton.
 Cunningham, Charles Robert, Cincinnati.
 Dodson, Leonard, Manhattan.
 Evans, Larry Edgar, Van Wert.
 Glanton, Albert Thomas, Canton.
 Groves, Lowell Roger, Athens.
 Hawley, Roger Lee, Gallipolis.
 Hinkel, Daniel Kenneth, Dover.
 Hoxworth, Walter Bruce, Struthers.
 Nall, Carl David, New Carlisle.
 Petric, John Anthony, Cleveland.
 Richards, Dennis R., Marion.
 Ripple, George Henry, Toledo.
 Scheeler, Victor Ray, Piqua.
 Shrack, Robert Venard Jr., New Burlington.
 Slegler, Willie James, Cleveland.
 Smith, Nelson Lee, Sandusky.
 Stair, Glenn Robert, Akron.
 Weant, Terrance Lee, Cortland.

Marine Corps

Bauer, Daryl Charles, Cincinnati.
 Decker, Joseph Nicholas, Springfield.
 Dishman, Jerry, Akron.
 Ferguson, David Charles, Wadsworth.
 Johnson, Dennis George, Cincinnati.
 Johnston, David Allen, Canal Winchester.
 McCormick, Michael P., Wellston.
 Petal, John Darryl, Cleveland.
 Porter, Lawrence William, Steubenville.
 Ramsey, Samuel Virgil, Jr., Canton.
 Shartz, Frank, Jr., Wickliffe.
 Shaum, Ray Thomas, Jr., Mansfield.
 Taylor, Earl Eugene, Maplewood.
 Wingenbach, Glenn S., Jr., Mansfield.

Navy

Avery, Marvin Douglas, Warren.
 Davis, Kenneth, Zanesville.
 Thum, Richard Cobb, Cleveland Heights.

OKLAHOMA

Army

Brannon, Gary Michael, McAlester.
 Emerson, Tom, Oklahoma City.
 Hyatt, Michael Dale, Tulsa.
 King, Francis, Jr., Oklahoma City.
 Koehn, Arlin Wayne, Helena.
 Locke, James Lee, Altus.
 Parker, Johnny Ray, Idabel.
 Wheeler, Clinton Lee, Oklahoma City.

Marine Corps

Lynn, Roy Eugene, Shawnee.
 Smith, Charles Leslie, Oklahoma City.
 Upchurch, James Glen, Ada.

Navy

Morgan, Jackie Ray, Oklahoma City.

OREGON

Army

Applebury, Melvin Lynn, Eugene.
 Gibson Thomas Michael, Portland.
 Henjyoji Grant Hiroaki, Portland.
 Leamen, Robert Edward, Redmond.
 Onchi, Curtis, Portland.
 Smith, Ferrol Shane, Grants Pass.
 Styles, David Ira, Philomath.
 Wagner, Clifton Fred, St. Helens.

Marine Corps

Lane, Austin Clifford, Rogue River.

PENNSYLVANIA

Army

Barr, Elmer Edward, Clymer.
 Becker, Thomas Alexander, Bethlehem.
 Dellapina, Christopher L, Pittsburgh.
 Diehl, Robert Ernest, Prospect Park.
 Diemler, Richard Lee, Hummelstown.
 Fry, Richard Leroy, Beaver Springs.
 Gilpin, Jay Barry, Palton.
 Grimenstein, John Paul Jr., Oakmont.
 Hickey, Edward Robert, Philadelphia.
 Himes, Earl W., Spring City.
 Isom, Dennis Ross Paul, Drexel Hill.

Johnson, Oscar Gibson, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Kolenc, William Joseph, Smithton.
 Moore, James Harrison, Latrobe.
 Reyes, Angel, Philadelphia.
 Schiffhauer, John Charles, Harrisburg.
 Schimpf, Joseph Francis, Philadelphia.
 Seedes, Harry Baton, III, Philadelphia.
 Smith, Leo Brian, Philadelphia.
 Thomas, Lee Daniel, Elizabeth.
 Valunas, Michael, Philadelphia.

Marine Corps

Brenneman, Richard Eugene, Dover.
 Coyle, Richard Dennis, Lyndora.
 Maher, Harold William, Altoona.
 Mangold, Leo Joseph, Philadelphia.
 Myers, George Nernin, Lancaster.
 Rodgers, Larry Morgan, Shavertown.
 Zierden, Roland Steven, Cecil.

Navy

Burinda, Joseph Frank, Jr., Central City.
 Hawryshko, David William, Bristol.
 Horton, Donald Mullaly, Athens.
 Moore, Earl Thomas, Jr., Renovo.
 Peruso, Lawrence David, Conemaugh.
 Romanelli, Louis Vincent, West Hazelton.
 Singler, Delbert Leo, Jr., Irwin.

RHODE ISLAND

Army

Johnson, Max Arden, North Kingston.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Army

Black, David Forrest, Pickens.
 Butler, Linnell, Wagener.
 Dozier, Willie Clay, Orangeburg.
 Driggers, Jerry Truman, Summerville.
 Edwards, Austin Ivan, Walhalla.
 Flaherty, Steve, Columbia.
 Gleaton, Homer Layne, Orangeburg.
 Goodson, Joseph Alan, Ulmers.
 Green, Edward, Jr., Hardeeville.
 Locklair, Allison Wayne, St. Stephen.
 Louallen, Jack Neece, Jefferson.
 Madden, Willie Erskine, Laurens.
 Massey, John William, Jr., Greenville.
 Nunnery, Clarence E., Jr., Sumter.
 Scott, Vernon Elbert, Columbia.
 Smith, David Gerald Liberty.

Marine Corps

Brantley, Leroy, Charleston.
 Freeman, Joseph Lloyd, Jr., Greenville.
 Wine, Harrison, Jr., Johns Island.

Navy

Todd, Carl Edward, Conway.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Army

Gruenwald, Michael Jerome, Redfield.
 Noeldner, Daniel Morris, South Shore.

Marine Corps

Flowers, Edgar Allen, Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE

Army

Armstrong, James Harold, Old Hickory.
 Bryant, Walter Tarver, Knoxville.
 Gilbert, James Carol, Butler.
 Grindstaff, Thomas Jackson, Maryville.
 Gunter, Alvin Flynn, Rockwood.
 Harris, William Thomas, Clarksville.
 Hart, William Edmond Lee, Tiptonville.
 Lynn, Johnny, Ralph, Hillsboro.
 Moore, Fulton Beverly, III, Johnson City.
 Murdock, Larry, Millington.
 Selber, David Andrew, Waynesboro.
 Smith, Walter Daniel, Tullahoma.
 Tillman, Cecil Wayne, Memphis.

Marine Corps

Duffer, Eric Thomas, Gallatin.
 Landry, John Patrick, Memphis.
 Merrlweather, Gene Operie, Clarksville.

TEXAS

Army

Alvarado, Raul, Jr., El Paso.
 Bean, Jimmy Dale, Amarillo.
 Black, William Ray, Newbern.

Buller, Rene Aldo, Houston.
 Delcambre, Terry Lee, Amarillo.
 Gonzalez, Ramiro Medina, San Antonio.
 Griffith, Robert Elwin, Big Spring.
 Jones, Sanderfield Allen, Hutchins.
 Lindley, Bobby Pat, Houston.
 Martine, Sixto R., Jr., Galveston.
 McClain, Wildfard A., II, El Paso.
 Meeks, Dustan William, Dallas.
 Mendias, Mario Juan, Marfa.
 Menninger, George Edward, Abilene.
 Pace, Ronald Gene, Sherman.
 Riggins, Robert Lucian, Jr., Dallas.
 Shirley, Donald Lee, Ridgely.
 Smelser, Roger Wayne, Baytown.
 Smoots, Norman Carter, Plainview.
 Wells, Robert Oliver, Killeen.

Air Force

Keeler, Harper Brown, Galveston.

Marine Corps

Cauble, Arturo Alvarado, Fort David.
 Colunga, George, Houston.
 McCartney, Joseph Byron, Houston.
 Rodrigues, Joe G., Jr., Dallas.
 Ruiz, Antonio Elizondo, Houston.
 Sledge, Douglas Roy, Fort Worth.
 Stelter, Nyman William, Jr., Galveston.
 Wilson, Alfred Mac, Odessa.

Navy

Buckelew, Earnest Jack, Arlington.
 Overstreet, David Dewayne, San Angelo.

UTAH

Army

Crandall, Bret Fletcher, Salt Lake City.
 Fitzgerald, Howard Kim, Draper.
 Larsen, Jimmy Lee, Salt Lake City.
 Pollock, Gary Joe, Sigurd.
 Stevenson, Jesse Brent, Layton.

Marine Corps

Mermejo, Joseph Michael, Stockton.

VIRGINIA

Army

Briggs, Everett Wayne, Madison Heights.
 Brown, George Lawrence, Norfolk.
 Burton, Fred Douglas, Chase City.
 Clarke, Kenneth George, Jr., Richmond.
 Collins, Ross Willard, Jr., Alexandria.
 Edmunds, Calvin, Halfax.
 Hudson, Willie Junior, Lovingsston.
 Layne, David Daniel, Chatham.
 McDonald, Robert F., II, Lorton.
 Monroe, Carlton Lee, Portsmouth.
 Oberson, Francis Sherman, Salem.
 Rector, William Thomas, Jr., Front Royal.
 Shrewsbury, Paul Wayne, Newport News.
 Summerlin, John Wright, Norfolk.
 Toombs, Alvin Carnall, Jr., Newport News.
 Whitten, Thomas William, Abingdon.
 Wimmer, Roy Dean, Whitewood.

Marine Corps

Barrett, Drew James, III, Springfield.
 Durham, Thomas Wyatt, Richmond.
 Looney, Douglas Oscar, Roanoke.

Navy

Ninow, William Charles, Falls Church.
 Robertson, Donald Reed, Roanoke.

WASHINGTON

Army

Anderson, Lynn Dennis, Wishram.
 Forester, Richard Thomas, Pasco.
 Iisley, Robert Patrick, Seattle.
 Laan, Jacob Clark, Stanwood.
 Marvin, Gregory Allen, Seattle.
 McAferty, Robert Eugene, Olympia.
 Meyer, Ronald Ray, Seattle.
 Salazar, Richard Frank, Kingston.
 Visintin, Kenneth Henry, Seattle.

Marine Corps

Hall, Timothy John, Spokane.
 Lewis, Earl Lloyd, Gig Harbor.
 Lowery, Alvin Leroy, Yacolt.
 Playford, Ronald Edgar, Yelm.

Navy

Zacher, Lyle David, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA

Army

Anglin, Robert Lee, Arista.
Aston, Lyle Glenn, Glen Easton.
Ball, Roscoe Willet, Jr., Charleston.
Board, Stephen Douglas, Belle.
Browning, George Edward, Harts.
Carper, Eddie Dean, Bluefield.
Duty, Edward, Roderfield.
Horton, James Harrison, Holden.
Nelson, Dana Edward, Costa.
Spurlock, Lon Arnold, II, Midkiff.
Thomas, Billy Dean, Bens Run.
White, Charles Franklin, Vendunville.
Young, Roger Duane, Webster Springs.

Marine Corps

Garrett, Michael Steven, Charleston.

WISCONSIN

Army

Behnke, Richard Carl, Jefferson.
Benedict, Robert John, Little Saumico.
Cottrell, Thomas Lewis, Milwaukee.
DeGalley, Jerome Anthony, Milwaukee.
DeLange, Jack Peter, Elkhorn.
Guex, Bruce John, Shawano.
Lacaeyse, Larry Gene, Reeseville.
Mendoza, Albert Manuel, Superior.
Mueller, Randy Roy, Milwaukee.
Richter, Donald Joseph, Sheboygan.
Schiesl, Gerald Raymond, Manitowoc.
Stedl, William John, Greenleaf.
Strittmater, Kenneth Leroy, La Crosse.
Thiex, Ronald Charles, Bowler.
Van den Heuval, David F., West de Pere.

Air Force

Booth, Walter Clay, Waukesha.

Marine Corps

Brannon, James Edward, Milwaukee.
Harvey, Michael Anthony, Milwaukee.
Leicht, Roman Henry, Sheboygan.
Leon, Mario Robert, Milwaukee.
Malueg, Michael Paul, Antigo.
Vandehel, Joseph Robert, Green Bay.

WYOMING

Army

Kobelin, John William, II, Cheyenne.

GUAM

Army

Castro, Juan Pascual R., Mongmong.
Guerrero, Vincent Feja, Sinajana.

Marine Corps

Espinosa, Vicente T., Merizo.

PUERTO RICO

Army

Ayala-Mercado, Juan Bayamon.
Maldonado-Torres, Lionel, Juana Diaz.
Overman-Rodriguez, Jose R., Santurce.

DEATHS RESULTING FROM HOSTILE ACTION IN
VIETNAM IN APRIL 1969

ALABAMA

Army

Bishop, James Arthur, Gallion.
Bradberry, Arthur Milton, Gadsden.
Cardwell, Henry Waters, Bessemer.
Cline, Donald Leo, Huntsville.
Combs, John Beechly, Mobile.
De Priest, John Thomas, Mobile.
Duke, Billy Wayne, Albertville.
Gulley, Percy Lee, Jr., Plateau.
Polk, Kenneth Erbie, Pleasant Grove.
Ratcliff, Jackie Lee, Birmingham.
Smith, William Hoyt, Heflin.
Steel, "ownser, Jr., Selma.
Stephens, Gerald Wayne, Ft. Payne.
Truelove, James Melvin, Sulligent.
Wiggins, David Roger, Monroeville.

Marine Corps

Gill, Robert Earl, Mobile.
Patrick, Danny Leon, Mobile.
Patterson, Booker T., Jr., Jacksonville.
Smith, Clinton Daniel, Yellow Pine.

Navy

Boone, William Edward, IV, Tuskegee.

ARIZONA

Army

Austin, Albert Delgado, Jr., Mesa.
Deal, Floyd Andrew, Globe.
Robinson, Charles David, Phoenix.
Shaver, Clinton, William, Jr., Tucson.

Marine Corps

Blackwell, Kenneth G., Tucson.
Courtright, Michael Eugene, Phoenix.
Hawk, Randall Lee, Phoenix.
Ochoa, Ralph Richard, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

Army

Brown, Louis, West Memphis.
Harper, Larry Neil, Paris.
Johnson, Robert Thomas, Little Rock.
Kelley, Larry Milton, Blytheville.
Lucas, Larry Jack, Sheridan.
Turner, Larry Thomas, Augusta.

Marine Corps

Hule, Robert Dotson, Jr., Arkadelphia.

Navy

Furr, Frederick Edward, Ft. Smith.

CALIFORNIA

Army

Atuatasi, Sa, Jr., Wilmington.
Bangs, Christopher Delbert, Carmichael.
Bird, Kenneth Robert, Monrovia.
Brown, Gale Lee, Lakewood.
Bugarin, Benjamin, Sepulveda.
Burnett, David Leigh, Lone Pine.
Burns, James David, Oakland.
Calderon, Felix Antonio, Burbank.
Campbell, Jack Donald, San Pablo.
Castro, Louis, Union.
Collins, Jonathan, III, Los Angeles.
Cooke, Larry Houston, Castro Valley.
Cooper, Donald Ray, Carmichael.
Creal, Carl Martin, Palos Verdes Estat.
Curtis, Roger Dale, Winters.
Dedman, Julian Dean, Norwalk.
Fanfa, Anthony John, Oakland.
Fox, James Carl, Arcadia.
Garcia, Nickolas Gastelum, Five Points.
Gavia, Joseph Jess, Oxnard.
Girard, Charles Pierre, Pasadena.
Goody, Peter Jr., Los Angeles.
Hanbury, David Delany, Whittier.
Hansen, Mark John, Reseda.
Harvey, Jeffery Arnold, Burlingame.
Haug, Fred Gunder, Merced.
Huckaba, Thomas James, Sacramento.
Israel, Ralph Waldo, Jr., Chula Vista.
Jacques, Felix, Fresno.
Jensen, Kenneth Vern, Sacramento.
Jones, Terry Edward, Whittier.
Kellison, David Glenn, Cucamonga.
Kubler, Garry Lee, Lodi.
Lewis, Stephen Mix, Torrance.

Lizarraga, Michael Wayne, Richmond.
McAtee, Don Jay, Castro Valley.
Mohvike, Phillip Sherman, Visalia.
Montapert, Ronald M., Los Angeles.
Morgan, John Louis Jr., Pacoima.
Palacios, Tony, Moorpark.
Parker, Roy Eugene, Shell Beach.
Pedersen, Kenneth Ralph, Brentwood.
Peters, Lauvi Paul Phillip, Garden Grove.
Porte, Robert Andrew, Reedley.
Porter, Michael Grant, Anaheim.
Powell, Leslie Allen, Norwalk.
Proctor, Ricky Allen, Redding.
Riley, Ronald Howard, Sanger.
Sand, Ralph Thomas, La Habra.
Short, Charles Dudley, Ontario.
Simpson, Larry Douglas, Sloat.
Smith, Charles Clarence, Jr., Saugus.
Sours, Bruce Michael, Concord.
Spear, John Randall, Anaheim.
Stephens, Hays Charles, Los Angeles.
Stork, Robert John Jr., Oakland.
Thiery, John, Fairfield.
Tiderenci, John Werner, Broderick.
Tipton, Timothy Taylor, Dixon.

Valdy, James Damion, Downey.
Vande-Vegte, Douglas Lee, Lakewood.
Wilson, Ronald Kelley, Mountain View.

Marine Corps

Allman, Jonathan Wayne, La Habra.
Bosbery, Donald Charles, Daly City.
Davis, Duane Ross, Fortuna.
Earley, John Richard, Eureka.
Friel, Bruce Gary, San Jose.
Fry Stephen Michael, Citrus Heights.
Gallion, Gaylen Ray, Sylmar.
Gardenhire, Jimmy Maryland, Garden Grove.

Gendron, Robert Michael, Costa Mesa.
Henderson, Arthur Franklin, Los Angeles.
Huff, Richard Elliott, Chester.
Kuebel, Andrew Michael, Glendora.
Liptak, Charles Lewis, Glendora.
Lira, Robert Chagoya, Indio.
Meeks, Charles Henry, Jr., Los Angeles.
Metoyer, Michael Espy, Los Angeles.
Morris, Harry Leo, Jr., Long Beach.
Peters, Edward Theodore, Jr., Castro Valley.

Saldana, Fernando Saenz, Los Angeles.
Smith, Matthew Edward, San Jose.
Toreson, Robert Wayne, Sacramento.
Vesey, Charles Hansen, Napa.
Woolsey, William Jay, Lancaster.

Navy

Angelley, Gerald Dwan, Los Angeles.
Babcock, John Richards, Newport.
Keller, Richard Leon, Lomita.
Worthington, Robert Leroy, Redondo Beach.

COLORADO

Army

Giddings, Clyde Arthur, Denver.
Reynolds, Martin Daniel, Denver.

Air Force

Pierce, Leon Joseph, Englewood.

Marine Corps

Carroll, Frank Jerome, Denver.
Layton, Ronald Dean, Golden.

Navy

Brown, Thomas Louis, Gunnison.

CONNECTICUT

Army

Dixon, Mark Hannay, West Hartford.
Richard, Roland Armand, Meriden.

Marine Corps

Chialastri, Thomas Anthony, New Haven.
Gregory, Francisco, New Britain.
Schedel, Robert L., Jr., Canton.

Navy

Bailey, Arthur William, Jr., New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Army

Neely, Paul Jameson, Washington.
Racca, William, Washington.

Marine Corps

Cunningham, Larry Alfonso, Washington.
Worthington, James Author, Washington.

FLORIDA

Army

Allen, William, Jr., Cantonment.
Ball, Luther Edward, Jr., Kissimmee.
Barfield, Larry Bruce, Sarasota.
Cochran, Robert McLain, Jr., Sarasota.
Crosby, Charles David, Orlando.
Dickerson, Charles C., Jr., Jacksonville.
Gillis, Gary Wayne, Okeechobee.
Harbot, Frederic Richard, Altamonte Springs.

James, Kenneth Bradley, West Palm Beach.
Johns, Lamarr Lee, Tampa.
May, Richard George, Hialeah.
McDonald, David Harold, Hialeah.
McGill, David Loren, Lakeland.
Murphy, Barry Daniel, Cutler Ridge.
Rehberg, James Herbert, Lake City.
Rothar, Phillip Edward, Jr., Leisure City.

Ruggs, Randall, Tampa.
 Searcy, Elton Lloyd, Chipley.
 Smith, Arthur Whorlow, Daytona Beach.
 Stephens, Johnnie Perry, Jr., Tallahassee.
 Strahan, Walter Sperring, Jacksonville.
 Williams, Phillip W., Highland City.

Marine Corps

Adams, Boyed Timothy, Zolfo Springs.
 Arroyo-Brenes, Gilbert D., Miami.
 Gierman, Walter Edward II, Lake Worth.
 Smith, George Henry, Tampa.
 Triplett, James Michael, Orlando.
 Williams, Frank Curtis, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA

Army

Brock, James Albert, Kingston.
 Brown, James Anderson II, Atlanta.
 Carroll, Roy Arnold, Thomaston.
 Conaway, London, Valdosta.
 Davis, Billy Charles, Atlanta.
 Heaton, Tommy Calvin, Toccoa.
 Jacobs, Willie Brewster, Augusta.
 Lee, Travis Bertrand, Jr., Marietta.
 McDonald, John Ethridge, Hahira.
 Pullins, Rogers, Jr., Harlem.
 Sirmans, Rufus, Valdosta.
 Stewart, Wayne Yearwood, Warner Rob-
 ins.

Tidwell, Robert Paul, Douglasville.
 Tuten, Richard Bailey, Savannah.
 Woodruff, Alton Darnell, LaGrange.

Marine Corps

Hayes, Ivey Jackson, Jesup.
 Oliver, Dennis Jerrod, Manassas.
 Segars, Tommy Quinn, Jr., Rome.
 Wilson, Leon, Jeffersonville.

HAWAII

Army

Fukunaga, Rodney Tamotsu, Hilo.
 Leopoldino, Larry Gene, Hilo.
 Leslie, Wendell Wayne, Honolulu.
 Loo, Edward Lukana, Jr., Kamuela.

IDAHO

Army

Drown, Lyle Eugene, Kimberly.
 Koefod, Rodger Magnus, Moscow.
 Peterson, Jon Dale, Shelley.
 Williams, Daniel Eugene, Hamer.

Marine Corps

Gordon, Robert Jerry, Hayden Lake.

ILLINOIS

Army

Bessent, Samuel Alonzo, Chicago.
 Biedron, Andrew Albert, Jr., Chicago.
 Bottoms, Harold Gene, Springfield.
 Brinker, Kenneth Ray, Bartonville.
 Brown, William Henry, Jr., Chicago.
 Chenoweth, Irving S., III, Bloomington.
 Conde-Falcon, Felix M., Chicago.
 Erickson, Howard W., Jr., Addison.
 Figueroa, Angelo, Chicago.
 Flannigan, Phillip Wayne, Hezel Crest.
 Flood, Michael Harold, Todelo.
 Giunta, Michael Anthony, South Chicago
 Heights.

Gregory, Glenard Jay, Shipman.
 Keller, Lawrence Oswald, Jr., Chicago.
 Kleinau, Carl Edward, Geneseo.
 Long, Thomas Kendrick, McLean.
 Miffin, John Ray, Murphysboro.
 Murry, Willie James, Chicago.
 Ormond, Dennis Alan, Downers Grove.
 Owen, William Lee, Jr., Chicago.
 Paez, Joseph Flavio, Chicago.
 Pilkington, Carl Edward, Sr., Mt. Vernon.
 Potts, Clifton Dennis, Raleigh.
 Proietti, Anthony Alphonse, Chicago.
 Rasmussen, Robert Michael, Chicago.
 Richards, Douglas Wayne, Granite City.
 Robertson, Thomas Harry, Blue Island.
 Shianna, Louie John, Freeport.
 Sink, Charles Robert, Ingleside.
 Stadel, Chuc. Michael, Aurora.
 Turley, Richard Lynn, Chicago.
 Walden, Darrell Edward, Girard.
 Watson, Sullivan Wall, Chicago.

Welsh, Daniel, Worth.
 White, Gene Lewis, Lansing.

Air Force

Baker, Jack Leslie, St. Augustine.

Marine Corps

Banister, John Edward, Peoria.
 Brown, Terrance Lee, Peoria.
 Cunningham, Robert Maurice, Chicago.
 Freise, Melvin John, Venice.
 Hartman, Fred Andrew, Jr., Palos Heights.
 Miranda, Michael, Chicago.
 Olson, Meadow John, Mt. Olive.
 Ranson, David William, Rock Island.
 Slawek, Joseph Dennis, Jr., Chicago.
 Vosylius, Vincent, East St. Louis.

Navy

Meyer, Gary Jon, Evanston.

INDIANA

Army

Berry, Michael Lewis, Ashley.
 Bingham, Chester Elmearl, Ft. Wayne.
 Farmer, Neil Phillip, Guilford.
 Fulkerson, Robert Alan, Hammond.
 Koehler, John Francis, Indianapolis.
 Leap, Thomas Edward, Jr., Kokomo.
 Lennon, Mark Steven, South Bend.
 Park, Robert Lee, Indianapolis.
 Perry, Thomas David, Warren.
 Peterson, Jerry Lee, La Porte.
 Phillips, Boyce Dean, Geneva.
 Smith, Robert T., Indianapolis.
 Staten, Tyrone Joseph, Gary.
 Ward, Roger Lee, Brookston.

Air Force

Burkett, William Omer, Dillsboro.
 Ackerman, Rex William, Kendallville.
 Blanton, Richard Patrick, Greenwood.
 Cummings, Roger Wayne, Bloomington.
 Glasscock, Terry Lee, Zionsville.
 Hall, Stephen Thomas, Mount Vernon.
 Hofer, Thomas Edward, Richmond.
 Leavell, Richard Tyrone, Jeffersonville.
 Lowery, Daryl Lee, Warren.
 Nickerson, Michael Kent, Indianapolis.

Navy

Holloway, Thomas Eugene, New Castle.

IOWA

Army

Batt, Caryle Wayne, Burt.
 Bleything, Larry Dean, Ottuma.
 Bousquet, James Estrem, Cedar Rapids.
 Brinkman, Robert Jay, Sheldon.
 Hilkin, Lawrence Archie, Dubuque.
 Jensen, Harold Norgaard, Council Bluffs.
 Jones, Lloyd Wesley, Mystic.
 Nutt, Walter Lee III, Des Moines.
 Smith, Larry Eugene, Washington.
 Tindall, Corbin Clark, Le Mars.

KANSAS

Army

Bauer, Lawrence Edward, Louisburg.
 Baughman, John Oliver, Junction City.
 Bunch, James George, Jr., Topeka.
 Higley, Lynnford Harlow, Lawrence.
 Milbradt, Dale La Verne, Topeka.
 Schmelzle, John Joseph, Edwardsville.
 Wood, Lloyd Joseph, Sr., Independence.

Marine Corps

Kitchen, David Lee, Wamego.

KENTUCKY

Army

Adams, James Henry, Whitehouse.
 Jenkins, J. Clifford, Corbin.
 Johnson, Jimmy Donald, Ashland.
 Mills, Victor Lane, Harlan.
 Moore, James William, Jr., Frankfort.
 O'Banion, James Russell, Florence.
 Overstreet, William Luther, Elk Horn.
 Schulte, Alvin Clayton, Louisville.
 Siegel, Theodore Frank, Louisville.

Marine Corps

Ausbrooks, Richard David, Bowling Green.
 Blagg, Patrick Earl, Newport.

Kinney, Donald Mack, Louisville.
 Lowe, Willie Lee, Louisville.

LOUISIANA

Army

Brown, Kenneth Earl, Chalmette.
 Browne, Richard Allan, Gretna.
 Evans, Lonnie Dale, Monroe.
 Graham, Johnnie Lee, Jr., Shreveport.
 Granger, Floyd Ira, Jr., De Quincy.
 Lavite, Anthony, III, New Orleans.
 Morrison, Carl Phillip, Bonita.
 Tregre, Larry Peter, Hahnville.

Marine Corps

Carbajal, Adrian David, New Orleans.
 Tatney, Ernest, Jr., Plaquemine.

MAINE

Army

Baka, James Alexander, South Portland.
 Cleary, James William, South Berwick.

MARYLAND

Army

Bittinger, Robert Lee, Jr., Cumberland.
 Daubert, William John, Eden.
 Dorsey, James R., Jr., Clements.
 Knight, Orville Lee, Keedysville.
 McCreary, Stanley Eugene, Havre de Grace.
 Oreto, Joseph Anthony, Westminster.
 Pumphrey, Edwin Holland, Silver Spring.
 Regan, Philip Thomas, Jr., Adelphi.
 Roehmer, Robert Paul, Kingsville.
 Savanuck, Paul David, Baltimore.

Marine Corps

Belcher, Stephen Edwin, Avondale.
 Gordy, Michael Edward, Snow Hill.

Navy

Jones, Lloyd Edward, Baltimore.

Army

Chase, Freddie Nickliss, Newburyport.
 Chase, Walter William, Palmer.
 Curry, James Joseph, East Boston.
 Gorrill, Thomas Roy, Hanover.
 Hitchcock, William F., Middleboro.
 Johnson, James Edward, Jr., Roslindale.
 Lyon, John Paul, Cohasset.
 Morrill, Edward Francis, Medford.

Air Force

Christianson, Peter Bugbee, Abington.

Marine Corps

Andrews, Lawrence Theodore, Taunton.
 Conry, Dennis, Brookline.
 Donaldson, Steven Ellis, Peabody.
 Falco, Antonio, Canton.
 Kupka, Anthony Edward, Falmouth.
 Roy, David Paul, Worcester.

MICHIGAN

Army

Cutler, Ralph Louis, Midland.
 Davis, Thomas Arthur, Manistee.
 Flanagan, Robert Morris, Detroit.
 Goral, Gerald Eugene, Roseville.
 Keski, Keith, Michigamme.
 Killing, Ronald James, Troy.
 Kiracofe, Burley Darrel, Kalamazoo.
 Kloos, James Edward, Lansing.
 Ladd, Albert Allen, Detroit.
 Light, William Marvin, Pinckney.
 Lobker, Dann Joseph, Coral.
 McNeese, Dwight Allen, Battle Creek.
 Parr, Larry Douglas, Onondaga.
 Respecki, Donald George, Gaylord.
 Slipperley, Lorne Jay, Grand Rapids.
 Smith, Michael LaVern, Sumner.
 St. Onge, Thomas Gordon, Hermansville.
 Tank, Charles Louis, Ecorse.
 Van Dusen, Robert Edward, Bay City.
 Vore, Rodney Allen, Monroe.
 Warfield, Dennis Gordon, Pontiac.
 Wofford, William Phillip, Battle Creek.

Air Force

Lynch, James Oliver, Flint.

Marine Corps

Bryant, Charlie Paul, Jr., Detroit.
 Cook, Curtis Keith, Jr., Augusta.

Keith, Daniel Scott, Livonia.
Kelly, Michael John, Detroit.
Malkut, Stefan, Detroit.
Porta, Gerard Paul, Wayne.
Schrecongost, Frederic Lee, East Grand Rapids.

Staples, James Arthur, Detroit.
Van Tongeren, Timothy Ray, Grandville.
Wilson, Delvin Keith, Pontiac.

MINNESOTA

Army

Anderson, David Bruce, St. Paul.
Harder, Erwin John, Lake Cottonwood.
Harrigan, Gregory Michael, Minneapolis.
Hubert, Steven James, Lamberton.
Johnson, Bruce Ervin, Wells.
Johnson, Dean Raymond, Wheaton.
Kindle, William Henry, St. Paul.
Maas, Roy Francis, Lyle.
Manderfeld, Thomas George, Mankato.
Quinn, Thomas Wayne, Minneapolis.
Schoeben, Scott Douglas, Minneapolis.
Webb, Alfred, Jr., Hinckley.

Marine Corps

Anderson, Johnnie Lee, St. Paul.
Hering, William Arthur, Northfield.
Lisle, Terrill Michael, Osseo.
Nelson, David Thomas, Hopkins.
Nickelson, Martin John, Minneapolis.
Terhorst, Bernard Reinhold, St. Paul.
Wettergren, Steven Edward, St. Peter.

MISSISSIPPI

Army

Breland, Leo Meyers, Long Beach.
Daniel, Ollie James, West Point.
Gray, John Terry, Ellisville.
Hathorn, Charles Lee, Jr., Laurel.
Hollingsworth, Joseph K., Gloster.
Malone, Herbert Lee, Carthage.
Pearson, Francis Lavry, Ocean Springs.
Roads, Dennis Lee, Hattiesburg.

Marine Corps

Batchelor, John Elsey, Jr., Vicksburg.
Forrest, Jimmie Lee, Winona.
Johnson, James Carl, Jackson.
Tannehill, Charles Deveaux, Jackson.

Navy

Thompson, Terry Neil, Gulfport.

MISSOURI

Army

Agnew, James William, New Franklin.
Budzinski, Lawrence Joseph, St. Ann.
Cain, Glennie Wayne, Caruthersville.
Chandler, Charles William, Jefferson City.
Collins, Arlie Ray, Willow Springs.
Cross, Gary Lee, Hopkins.
Dittmer, David Allen, Marshall.
Gearheart, Mike Duane, Sedalia.
Goedde, Robert Joseph, Maplewood.
Harris, Robert John, Jefferson City.
Holmes, Michael Douglas, St. Louis.
Houser, Carl Ray, Hallsville.
Howell, Larry L., Versailles.
Hughes, Jerry Daniel, Willard.
Jines, Robert Allan, Risco.
Koenig, Daren Lee, Hannibal.
Lester, Jimmy Don, Eldon.
Mosley, Wallace Jerome, St. Louis.
Rodgers, Robert Louis, Kirkwood.
Skinner, Courtney A., St. Louis.
Smith, Thomas Montgomery, Hannibal.
Spinnicchia, Joseph Frank, St. Louis.
Tate, Jackie Lee, Branson.
Tomek, Glen Dale, Hawk Point.
Tyron, William David, Kansas City.
Wilson, David Olsen, Tuscumbia.
Wood, Loren Edwin, Jr., Sterling.

Marine Corps

Cartier, Victor John, Webster Groves.
Kitchen, Russell Harold, Jr., Moberly.
McSwine, John Henry, St. Louis.
Rankin, Andrew Bryan, St. Peters.
Wilson, Charles Jackson, St. Ann.

Navy

Droz, Donald Glenn, Rich Hill.
Jones, Curran M., Kirkwood.

MONTANA

Army

Ferguson, Ronald Bruce, Great Falls.
Habets, Gregory Lee, Valier.
Hood, Roger William, Choteau.
O'Neill, Daniel John, Butte.

NEBRASKA

Army

Andersen, Buel Edward, Superior.
Bull, Kenneth R., Omaha.
Cunningham, Richard Ira, Omaha.
Davis, John Clinton, Omaha.
Hornelas, Ismael Fernando, North Platte.
Rieken, Larry Riek, Sterling.

Air Force

Stewart, Francis Ernest, Sterling.

Marine Corps

Bazar, Paul Thomas, Omaha.

NEVADA

Army

Morgan, Robert Leroy, Jr., Reno.

Marine Corps

Christian, Robert M., Jr., Boulder City.
Sam Wilfred Gerald, Elko.
Walker, Richard Howard, Sparks.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Army

Hildreth, David Wayne, Warren.
Knight, Robert Louis, Jr., Bennington.
Labonte, Roland Charles, Nashua.
Leahy, Daniel Michael, Manchester.
Smith, Gary Roy, Laconia.
Stover, Douglas Earl, Concord.

Marine Corps

Finan, Robert Edward, Claremont.
Le Houllier, Paul Raymond, Somersworth.

Navy

Gaudet, Thomas Wilfred, Salem.

NEW YORK

Army

Brenner, Richard Irving, Teaneck.
Cama, Dennis Rocco, Hazlet.
Derbyshire, James Wilbert, Bridgeton.
Mahurter, Lawrence William, Fair Lawn.
Morgan, Jerry Jr., Long Branch.
Palma, Gerard Vincent, Hammonton.
Rasmussen, Peter Terence, Paramus.
Romero, Ricardo Ibrahim, Jersey City.
Van Houten, Nelson Omar, Paterson.

Marine Corps

Burr, Steward Samuel, Passaic.
Byrne, John Patrick, Sayreville.
Christiansen, Bernhard M., Willingboro.
Crane, Dennis, Spotswood.
Gordano, Daniel J., III, Hi Nella.
Jarmolinski, Chester, Jr., Jersey City.
Melnik, Mikolaw, Linden.
Quarles, Wayne Robert, Camden.
Romaine, Thomas Gilbert, Saddle Brook.
Tulp, Guyler Neil, Clifton.
Williams, Fred Thomas, Paterson.

Navy

Gillies, Robert Kneil, Mantua.

NEW MEXICO

Army

Garcia, Francisco M., Jr., Tucumcari.
Johnson, Larry Dean, Albuquerque.
Martinez, Willie Danien, Santa Fe.
Thompson, Jerry Elmer, Artesia.
Velasquez, Julian Victor, Willard.

NEW YORK

Army

Ambrosio, Frank Carl, Deer Park.
Best, Thomas Emanuel, New York.
Brown, James Arthur, New York.
Brush, Richard Bernard, Nanuet.
Chandler, Charles, Albany.
Dacey Bertrand Jahn, New York.
DeLuca, Thomas Steven, Jr., Mineola.
Derda, James Michael, Albuquerque.
Dobash, John Ernest, Syracuse.

Fisher, Richard James, West Monroe.
Gamboa, David Hercliff, Jr., Yonkers.
Garbys, Stephen Michael, Bellerose.
Glasse, John Girard, East Meadow.
Hill, Hugh Filbert, Jr., New York.
Karaman, Fred, Endicott.
Kelly, Michael Joseph, Jr., Syracuse.
LaPolla, John Anthony, Frankfort.
Lambly, Charles Michael, Derby.
Plotkin, Stephen Lewis, New York.
Prete, Robert Nicholas, Piffard.
Reiter, Lesley Steven, New York.
Rivera-Delvalle, Manuel A., New York.
Shavel, Frederick Stanley, Richmond Hill.
Sherlock, Stephen Andrew, Kingston.
Sidelko, George, New Hartford.
Taylor, Vincent Andrew, Jamaica.
Timian, Frank Edward, Lockport.
Urrutia, Anthony John, New York.
Walsh, John Michael, Valley Stream.
Weigle, Thomas Herman, South Farmingdale.

Wier, Michael Broderick, Buffalo.
Winters, Michael John, Saugerties.

Marine Corps

Boryszewski, Stephen J., Buffalo.
Boule, Thomas Michael, Syracuse.
Ficara, Joseph, White Plains.
Labombard, Clifford George, Albany.
Lynch, James Joseph III, Pine Plains.
Moore, James Charles Jr., Spencer.
Oliver, Bernard George Jr., Willsboro.
Ornelas, Jack Michael, Whitestone.
Ozger, Islam, New York.
Paquin, Howard Robert, Gabriels.
Parker, George Joseph Jr., Rochester.
Quillen, Lloyd Daniel, New York.
Rossini, Ronald Stephen, Sidney.
Scolnick, David, Brentwood.
Senese, Christopher Leigh, Rochester.
Stoddard, Marcus William, Mineville.
Swan, Wayne Robert, Artpport.
Thornlow, Gary William, East Rockaway.

Navy

Clerkin, Joseph, Central Islip.
Peterson, Carl Jerrold, New York.
Reardon, Richard John, Huntington.

NORTH CAROLINA

Army

Anderson, Julian Raye, Currie.
Burgess, John, Cherokee.
Downing, Lester Earl, Roper.
Gilmore, Michael Douglas, Wilmington.
Jennings, Charles Wendell, Cullowhee.
Lovette, Samuel D., North Wilkesboro.
Mauney, Ricky David, Dallas.
McKinney, Dallas E., Jr., Magnolia.
Osborne, John Woodrow, Traphill.
Panarese, Roland John, Jacksonville.
Smith, Melton Edward, Grifton.
Taylor, James Wade, Wilbar.
Wall, Jerry Lee, Greensboro.
Ware, Beverly Costner, Mount Holly.
Westmoreland, Jimmy Roger, Kernersville.

Marine Corps

Hall, James Luther, Bunnlevel.
Sawyer, Donald Sherwood, Scranton.
Taylor, John Francis, Windsor.
Till, Willard Harold, Jr., Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA

Army

Coulthart, Gerard Frank, Hamilton.
Decker, Gerald Anthony, Sentinel Butte.
Ottmar, Stanley John, Burt.
Waldera, David Arlen, Fargo.

Marine Corps

Joyce, John Morris, Minor.

OHIO

Army

Asher, Denny Lynn, Cincinnati.
Boyd, Hurley Millard, Baltimore.
Brouse, Paul Andrew, Barberton.
Davis, Albert J., Belmont.
Detrick, Gary Gene, Wapakoneta.
Dye, Timothy Elden, Marion.
Erhart, Michael David, Mansfield.

Feck, Daniel Edward, Fairfax.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas M., Euclid.
Flonnoy, Frank Warren, Jr., Shaker Heights.

Funk, Emmons Edward, Jr., Willard.
Gray, Raymond Anthony, Cleveland.
Hacker, Ronald Venton, Massillon.
Hale, John, Jr., Lafayette.
Heim, James Phillip, Canton.
Hoover, Thomas Eugene, Dayton.
Huffman, Gerald, Cleveland.
Keene, Daniel Arthur, Fairview Park.
Kijowski, Robert George, Dayton.
King, Robert Larry, Ravenna.
Knoch, Dennis Richard, Carrollton.
Lacey, David Michael, Auburn.
Lemmon, Richard Keith, Youngstown.
Martin, Larry Charles, Smithville.
Montgomery, John Thomas, Newton Falls.
Patterson, James W., Jr., Cleveland.
Rickey, Lawrence David, Anna.
Ruggles, Larry Dean, Springfield.
Shafer, Thomas James, Peninsula.
Smith, John Lewis, Canton.
Vasil, Thomas Joseph, Parma.
Yost, Howard Edgar, Jr., Newark.

Air Force

Lamp, Arnold William, Jr., Hebron.

Marine Corps

Barnes, Laurie Eugene, McArthur.
Bohannon, Ronald, Kirtland.
Isaacs, Wayne Lee, Hamilton.
Orlando, Richard Duane, Lorain.
Porter, Richard Lee, Stow.
Sekne, Sylvester Victor, Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA

Army

Brock, Larry Dee, Oklahoma City.
Chambers, Billy Clayton, Maysville.
Dasher, Gary John, Tulsa.
Davenport, John Sanford, Cashion.
Durham, Dwight Montgomery, Tulsa.
Howard, Michael David, Oklahoma City.
Kelsey, D. J., Lawton.
McDonough, George Watson, Oklahoma City.

Scott, Perry Jay, Oklahoma City.
Sehested, Ronald Allen, Marlow.

Marine Corps

Barr, Allan Vaughn, Freedom.
Robertson, Don Mark, Oklahoma City.

Navy

Carpenter, Ramey Leo, Norman.
Junger, Walter Joseph, Jr., Tulsa.

OREGON

Army

Green, Carl John, Jr., Seaside.
Gump, Terry Lewis, St. Helens.
Lochner, Verne Eldon, Portland.
Morrow, Joseph Edward, Jr., Portland.
Wallace, John Edward, Portland.
Wilkins, Michael Lee, Portland.

Marine Corps

Simonsen, Richard Harold, Portland.

Navy

Sperb, William Lyle, Gresham.

PENNSYLVANIA

Army

Ahlum, William John, Hatboro.
Alaimo, John Charles, Johnstown.
Baggs, William F., Jr., Glenolden.
Bladek, John Emery, Johnstown.
Boucher, Robert Charles, Oreland.
Burton, Theodore Hughes, Springfield.
Dunlap, Francis Edward Jr., Bellefonte.
Eaton, George Elwood, Blanchard.
Eckert, Harold Lee Jr., Hershey.
Ehrhart, Melvin Grayson, Chambersburg.
Griffis, Michael Daniel, Philadelphia.
Hedglin, Miles Bradley, Mercer.
Herman, Robert Curtis, York.
Kachman, Edward Michael, North Brad-dock.
Krupinski, Raymond John, Erie.
Lee, David, Plymouth.

Long, James Robert, McKeesport.
Martz, William Henry Jr., Tarentum.
Mitchell, Thomas Victor, Pittsburgh.
Musser, Richard Laverne, Middleburg.
Neiman, Gary Preston, York.
Nevel, Robert Joseph, Stowe.
Pardobek, Silas William, Albion.
Poley, David Allen, Philadelphia.
Reece, Peter Edward, Easton.
Rocco, William Frank, Lewistown.
Sotak, Tibor, McKeesport.
Wertman, Michael Lee, Roaring Springs.
Wescott, Robert Hyatt Jr., Philadelphia.
Witts, John Joseph Jr., Philadelphia.
Woujtyna, Robert Anthony, Pittsburgh.

Air Force

Smiley, Francis Edward, Upper Darby.

Marine Corps

Allard, Paul Edward, Folcroft.
Beech, Harry David Jr., Harrisburg.
Bem, Walter Paul, Indiana.
Conley, Ronald Clarence, Etters.
Comer, Glenn Wilson, Daves Hill.
Geary, William Stanley, Roslyn.
Kovacs, Francis Steven, Philadelphia.
Vitale, Michael Nicholas, Philadelphia.

Navy

White, Danforth Ellithorpe, State College.

RHODE ISLAND

Army

Pritchard, Walter Leo, Jr., Pawtucket.

Marine Corps

Dean, James William, Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Army

Creamer, Albert Eugene, West Pelzer.
Dennis, Delmar Claude, Salem.
Hannon, Richard Lamar, Rock Hill.
King, Robert Carl, Acolu.
Lee, Melvin, Facolet.
Lipscomb, Roy Lollis, Travelers Rest.
Spencer, James Albert, Jr., Gaffney.
Touchberry, Miles D., Jr., Sumter.

Marine Corps

Skipper, Michael Ray, Conway.

Navy

Hart, Joseph Felder, Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Army

Kahler, Le Lund Morris, Belle Fourche.

TENNESSEE

Army

Abbott, James Michael, Memphis.
Alston, Billy Clyde, Brighton.
Beers, Jack Blaine, Clarksville.
Clark, John Joseph, Manchester.
Davidson, Verbin Eugene, Dickson.
Hardison, Robert Smith, Nashville.
Harr, Michael Edwin, Blountville.
Maples, Paul Edward, Knoxville.
McMurtry, Ralph David, Gallatin.
McVeal, Richard, Arlington.
Moore, Percy, Memphis.
Nesbitt, Joseph, Memphis.
Renshaw, Anderson N., III, Memphis.
Smith, Gerral Aubrey, Eads.
Steed, William Owen, Erie.
Taylor, Walter Minor, Clarksville.
Trisdale, Robert Lee, Gallatin.
Tuttle, James Walter, Arthur.

Marine Corps

Bolton, Dan Arthur, Jr., Nashville.
Henderson, Bruce Dale, Nashville.
Molley, Chester Andrew, Morristown.
Rush, Charles Glynn, Jr., Jackson.

TEXAS

Army

Abraham, Paul Harold, Irving.
Alexander, Stamatios G., Jr., Duncanville.
Arredondo, Jessie, Arlington.
Autrey, James Harold, Dallas.
Barnes, Sheldon Ora, Dallas.
Beck, Jerry Don, Dallas.

Bray, Arnold Rex, Paris.
Burnette, Michael Robert, Houston.
Denton, Bobby Lee, Houston.
Diaz, Jose Renteria, Barstow.
Dorman, Michael Rodney, Kyle.
Dudley, Lawrence Wesley, Jr., Houston.
Esparza, Nicholas, Jr., Waxahachie.
Fernand, Santana S., J., San Antonio.
Flores, Guadalupe, Bexar.
Gibson, Johnny Allison, Bloomburg.
Hernandez, Manuel, Jr., Corpus Christi.
Humphrey, Robert Loy, Kosse.
Jenkins, Bert McCree, Dallas.
King, Bruce Thomas, Dallas.
Largent, Loel Floyd, Rusk.
Lechuga, Martin, San Antonio.
Loftin, Teddy Carl, Dallas.
Longoria, Joe Gilbert, San Antonio.
McDonald, Charlie Ray, Jacksonville.
Melonson, Joseph Dudley, Jr., Beaumont.
Moon, Robert Wayne, Denver City.
Morris, Jesse Don, Jr., Amarillo.
Nolley, Lee Roy, Jacksonville.
Oman, Richard Arlen, Georgetown.
Pongratz, Ronald Eugene, Houston.
Pritchard, Victor Heenan, Cleburne.
Pyle, Larry Gene, Fort Worth.
Randolph, Seth Earl, Houston.
Reynolds, Oliver Eugene, Jr., Tullia.
Sapp, Jeffrey Truett, Houston.
Schroller, Leo Joe, Jr., Kenedy.
Simmons, Richard Charles, Fort Worth.
Smart, Robert Hall, Dallas.
Spivey, Elmer Lynn, Port Neches.
Stark, Alfred, Houston.
Tlghman, Jimmie Mack, Denver City.
Vann, Ronald Bryson, Waco.
Villasenor, Gonzalo H., Forth Worth.
Watson, David Warren, Lubbock.
White, Lenwood, Jr., Fort Worth.
Williams, David Edward, Brownsville.

Air Force

Van Cleave, Walter Shelby, Dallas.

Marine Corps

Adams, Bert Morris, III, Houston.
Cortez, Alberto Gutierrez, Kingsville.
Culp, Karl Howard, Fort Worth.
Daniel, Stephen Arthur, Waco.
Deleon, Rafael, Jr., Donna.
Jackson, Maxie, Jr., Tyler.
Johnson, Charles Ray, Houston.
Lenz, Thomas Wayne, Moulton.
Licon, Francisco, El Paso.
Perez, Espiridion, Corpus Christi.
Quinn, John Francis, El Paso.
Reynolds, Larry Allen, South Houston.
Rodriguez, Francisco, Jr., San Antonio.
Rodriguez, Toby S., Jr., Austin.
Villalobos, Eliseo Morales, San Antonio.

Navy

Schafernocker, Michael E., Arlington.

UTAH

Army

Crowley, Leland Stephen, Jr., Ogden.
Gay, Alvin Leon, Springville.
Jensen, James Paul, Tremontton.
Johnson, Richard Craig, Grantsville.
Martin, Jerry Wayne, Salt Lake City.
Robbins, Larry Oliver, Santaquin.
Snyder, Robert William, Springville.

VERMONT

Army

Byrne, Wayne Eugene, Johnson.
Randall, Wayne Michael, Passumpsic.

Marine Corps

Ritchie, Bernard Frederick, Burlington.

VIRGINIA

Army

Cantrell, Gerald Wayne, Pilgrim Knob.
Daugherty, James Oliver, Jr., Charles City.
Dunn, James Harlow, III, Norfolk.
Girard, Christian George, Oceana.
Henderson, William Wayne, Lyndhurst.
Hoy, Robert Elvin, Arlington.
Jenkins, Claude Thomas, Chesapeake.
Oquinn, Arvin Lee, Clifffield.
Reid, Aubrey, Archie, Jr., Roanoke.

Remeikas, Joseph John, Jr., Arlington.
Spinner, Alfred William, Lynchburg.
Tatem, Harold Paul, Virginia Beach.

Air Force

Bach, John Joseph, III, Petersburg.
Bowles, Dwight Pollard, Staunton.
Scott, Vincent Calvin, Jr., Richmond.

Marine Corps

Bazemore, William Hodges, Norfolk.
Lawrence, John Franklin, Norfolk.
Leonard, John Charles, Ethlan.
Payne, Darnell Milton, Falls Church.
Perdue, Richard Wayne, Rocky Mount.
Toward, Ronald Joseph, Falls Church.

Navy

Castle, Hal Cushman, Jr., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON

Army

Bradley, Robert Richard, Moses Lake.
Carter, Stanley Alan, Moses Lake.
Hopkins, Edward Arthur, Edmons.
Hyatt, George Jackson, Tacoma.
Jarvis, Danny Wayne, Mesa.
Meidinger, Daryl Gene, Moses Lake.

Air Force

Gordon, Glenn Allyn, Seattle.

Marine Corps

Barnhart, Beverly Lee, Wenatchee.
Blankenship, Leroy Irvin, Renton.
Bragg, Roger Dale, Bellingham.
McCall, William Arthur, Jr., Seattle.
Misner, Kenneth Gene, Olympia.
Rolstad, Theodore S., Seattle.

Navy

Stith, Peter Lewis, Bainbridge Island.

WEST VIRGINIA

Army

Cruse, James Charles, Ashford.
Greever, Harold Lee, Hinton.
Lauzon, Lawrence John, Huntington.
Long, Ronald James, Farmington.
Maynard, Ralph, Wilsendale.
Redd, Charles Edward, Beckley.
Ross, Donald Edward, Parkersburg.
States, William Codar, Walker.
Strahin, Arthur Ronald, Elizabeth.

WISCONSIN

Army

Blavat, James Norbert, Green Bay.
Butler, Lawrence Joseph, Hayward.
Dahlman, George Clarence, Milwaukee.
Elden, Edward Valentine, Jr., Winneconne.
Houle, Danny William, Hiles.
Markevitch, Anthony G., Jr., Onalaska.
Michalski, Steven, Marinette.
Miller, Keith Norman, Racine.
Milling, Larry Dean, Boyd.
Noel, Donald William, La Crosse.
Orlowski, Charles Francis, Milwaukee.
Shellum, John Charles, Superior.
Smith, Fred D., Wittenberg.
Smith, Larry Alan, Fort Atkinson.
Stein, Philip Clarence, Milwaukee.

Marine Corps

Hickey, John Joseph, Green Bay.
Woods, Curtis Steven, La Crosse.

Navy

Smith, Steven James, Viroqua.

WYOMING

Air Force

Jensen, Bruce Allan, Green River.

Marine Corps

Barton, James Lee, Greybull.

DEATHS RESULTING FROM HOSTILE ACTION IN
VIETNAM IN MAY 1969

ALABAMA

Army

Bishop, Woodrow Wilson, Jr., Northport.
Boles, Fletcher W., II, Tuscaloosa.
Chapman, Willie James, Jackson.

Collins, Jerome Liston, Magnolia Springs.
Creaghead, Clarence, Bessemer.
Crump, Jack Vann, Sulligent.
Fields, James Ronald, Millport.
Fields, William Michael, Evergreen.
Forrester, Joel Wayne, Florence.
Frowner, Edward, Manila.
Gohagin, James Rayford, Atmore.
Goodwin, Paul Venon, Anniston.
Gordon, Ernest Lee, Birmingham.
Isaac, James Edward, Jr., Daleville.
June, Jeremia, Birmingham.
Kelly, Donald Lynn, Hartford.
Oliver, Roger Lee, Sylacauga.
Overton, William Hilliard, Decatur.
Patterson, Samuel Lee, Hueytown.
Penn, Rrosevelt Franklin, Fulton.
Pettis, Billy Wayne, Castleberry.
Taylor, Clarence, Greenville.
Waddle, Sammie Wayne, Bremen.

Air Force

Evans, Douglas McArthur, Ramer.

Marine Corps

Bice, Jimmie Ray, Birmingham.

Navy

Greene, James Etheridge, Jr., Auburn.

ALASKA

Army

Barr, Thomas M., Anchorage.

Navy

Rice, Andrew William, Jr., Fort Richardson.

ARIZONA

Army

Arnold, Roy Lee, Phoenix.
Becker, James Francis, Phoenix.
Drane, John Wilbur, Phoenix.
Hickson, Leonard Martin, Ft. Defiance.
Moreno, Miguel Ortega, Phoenix.
Norvell, Raymond Frank, Phoenix.
Randall, John Michael, Phoenix.
Stowe, Jeffrey Charles, Winslow.
Turner, John Michael, Casa Grande.
Zody, Richard Lee, Phoenix.

Marine Corps

Albright, Buck Edward, Tempe.
Jackson, Ralford John, Tuba City.
Medeguari, Rene, Douglas.

Navy

Lukenbach, Max Duane, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

Army

Beasley, Odell Daniel, Texarkana.
Boudra, Kilbern Dean, Pine Bluff.
Griffith, Edward Wilson, Jacksonville.
Hale, William Robert, Russellville.
Hildebrand, Herbert S., Hot Springs.
Pearce, Charles Hubert, Jr., Pochahontas.
Young, Robert Allen, Jr., Little Rock.

Marine Corps

Forte, Gerald Wayne, Conway.
Sanders, James Albert, Pine Bluff.
Warren, Sammie Lee, Wynne.

CALIFORNIA

Army

Allred, Rex Charles, Ventura.
Almeida, Joe, Jr., Los Angeles.
Banks, Robert Alan, Shafter.
Barth, Thomas Fredrick, Lakewood.
Beall, Tyson Vance, Napa.
Bock, Jimmie Van, Vacaville.
Boles, Joey Lee, Wasco.
Bowden, Byron Bill, Arcata.
Bowen, Duane Curtis, Ramona.
Boydston, Oscar Dan, San Francisco.
Brown, Ronald A., Huntington Park.
Baumgarner, Thomas Edward, West Sacramento.

Bundy, Lincoln E., Redding.
Burke, William James, Jr., Menlo Park.
Byrd, James Carmen, Norwalk.
Carrasco, Daniel, Cucamonga.
Clark, Ernest Lee, San Marcos.
Clirehigh, Robert W., Jr., San Francisco.

Clutter, Carl Norman, Wilmington.
Colomber, James Stephen, McCloud.
Compton, Robert William, Pacifica.
Corrie, Gary Allen, Oakland.
Cramblet, Howard Earl, Santa Clara.
Creason, W. K. Utah, Quincy.
Cruise, Kenneth T., Jr., San Francisco.
Cruz, Johnny Manuel, Sacramento.
Cummins, Thomas Wayne, Marysville.
Daniels, William, Jr., Calexico.
De Aro, Stephen Wayne, Los Angeles.
Dixon, Michael Kenneth L., Torrance.
Dulley, Kenneth Lawrence, Brea.
Dwyer, Patrick William, Hollywood.
Ewing, Jerry Lew, Madera.
Ferouge, Ronald Walter, San Leandro.
Francis, James Patrick, Napa.
Garcla, Richard Claude, Morgan Hill.
Gastelum, Eugene, San Diego.
Graff, Allen Michael, Manhattan Beach.
Graham, Roy Wayne, Sacramento.
Grubbs, Garey Lee, Torrance.
Hatzell, Michael Maxwell, San Jose.
Hernandez, Phillip, Guadalupe.
Hight, Charles Benny, Visalia.
Huntley Michael Alan, San Diego.
Hwang Gerald Richard, Palo Alto.
Jacques Kennedy, Anaheim.
Jerse William Edward, El Cajon.
Jones, Charles Alexander, Tulare.
Kennedy, Edward Henry, Oceanside.
Lawrence, Bobby Gene, Sacramento.
Leonard, James Michael, Edmond.
Lohmeyer, Douglas Edward, Sacramento.
Love, John Jr., Hollywood.
Lukins, Paul Roger, Riverside.
MacLeod, Phillip Lesley, Glendale.
Madrid Adano Hernandez, Los Angeles.
Mansergh, William A., Jr., San Jose.
Martin, John Anthony, III, Los Angeles.
Martinez, Chris Ronald, Alameda.
Martinez, Paul Dinnes, Jr., San Francisco.
McCarthy, Joseph F., Jr., Los Angeles.
McCarthy, Terry, Alan, San Diego.
McCorkle, Leslie Leroy, Yuba City.
McElroy, Dennis Arthur, Modesto.
McLellan, Jimmy Lee, Huntington Beach.
Mearns, Glenn Rodney, Hacienda Heights.
Morgan, Ronald Edward, San Diego.
Negrini, William Lodi, West Covina.
Nix, Warren, Paul, Los Angeles.
Owen, Steven Craig, Long Beach.
Paco, Richard Manuel, Pacoima.
Parker, Ronnie Earl, Fullerton.
Pettigrew, Kenneth Dale, Redding.
Posten, Gerald Wayne, Placerville.
Ramirez, Ralph Albert Jr., San Pablo.
Ross, Douglas Alan, Temple City.
Ross, Roger Dale, Hayward.
Ruiz, Salvador Inguez, Sacramento.
Sadler, Thomas Wayne, Oakland.
Scurr, Kenneth Wesley, Grass Valley.
Shepard, Lawrence Robert, Napa.
Shugart, Lynn Doyle, Banning.
Smith, Larry Wayne, Bakersfield.
Souza, Francis Louis, Orange.
Taylor, Wayne Oliver, Anaheim.
Tiffany, David L., Riverside.
Titmas, James III, Panorama City.
Toth, Bertalan James, San Francisco.
Villanueva, Francisco Jr., McFarland.
Volheim, Michael Cory, Hayward.
Word, William Keneith, Sunnyvale.
Yanez, Victor Manuel, San Francisco.

Air Force

Hayden, Neil William, Redding.

Marine Corps

Bell, Samuel Wayne, San Francisco.
Cowan, Paul Allen, Arleta.
Gracla, Henry, Jr., National City.
Graff, Paul Arnold, Sunnydale.
Green, Michael Wayne, Hayward.
Jakobsen, Peter Laust, Northridge.
Lind, Morten Arvid, Jr., Placerville.
Mullen, Larry Donald, Ojai.
Nelson, Albert Oscar, Jr., Oceanside.
Orr, Thomas Joseph, Garden Grove.
Parker, Kenneth, San Francisco.
Phipps, Jimmy Wayne, Culver City.
Pinamonti, Ernest Anthony, Inglewood.

Sarakov, Harry Daniel, Chico.
 Urnes, James Lee, Pacific Grove.
 Vanderverter, James Charles, Lancaster.
 Villalobos, Arthur Garcia, Compton.
 Vivilaqua, Theodore R., Long Beach.
 Woods, Arthur Lee, Los Angeles.
 Wright, Dennis Harold, Ean Jose.

Navy

Face, Ronald Earl, Los Angeles.
 Thompson, Robert Alan, Downey.

COLORADO

Army

Bensberg, Robert Trame, Colorado Springs.
 Machata, Rudolph George, Littleton.
 Seward, Kenneth Marion, Greenley.
 Staab, Richard Eugene, La Junta.

Marine Corps

Girardo, David Laverne, Arvada.
 McMacken, Leslie T., Jr., Frisco.
 Rauschkolb, Jan, Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Army

Davis, Willie Cecil, Stanford.
 Dubiel, Peter Philip, Bristol.
 Flynn, James Gerald, Danbury.
 Klewlen, Frank Joseph, Jr., Meriden.
 Layman, Robert Emmett, Jr., Poquonock.
 Marcy, William Lincoln, Norwich.
 Massey, Harry, Bridgeport.
 Newsome, Roy C., Somers.
 Perry, Stephen Tucker, Wilton.
 Read, Robert Berton, Hamden.
 Rosenstreich, Aaron Lieb, Norwich.
 Shea, Daniel John, East Norwalk.

Marine Corps

Fratto, Michael John, New Fairfield.
 Kirk, David Michael, Hartford.
 Packard, Carl Edward, Jr., Shelton.
 Pyle, Wilton Stroud, Morris.
 Sapp, Isaac, Stamford.
 Taylor, John Stewart, Granby.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Army

Connors, Ralph Wilson, Jr., Washington.
 Ide, Donald William, Washington.

FLORIDA

Army

Abney, Daniel Thomas, Jr., Tampa.
 Anthony, Charlie C., Naples.
 Arnold, Daniel Raymond, Frostproof.
 Bell, Malcolm Frank, Milligan.
 Birdsell, Gordon Douglas, Indian Harbour
 Beach.
 Boston, James, Jr., Gainesville.
 Carnley, Rudy Avon, Lake Wales.
 Davis, Emmett Larue, Lakeland.
 Ellis, Alton Starling, Fort Lauderdale.
 Freeman, Moulton Lamar, Port Saint Joe.
 Hamilton, Virgil Vern, Brooksville.
 Hathaway, Walter Samuel, New Smyrna
 Beach.
 Heath, Michael Frederick, Miami.
 Hilerio, Albert Jr., Miami.
 Hohman, John Michael, Lakeland.
 Johnson, James Bruce, Sr., Wildwood.
 Kirkland, Willie Lee, Avon Park.
 Merricks, Alvin, Orlando.
 Paddleford, Fred Harold, Jacksonville.
 Price, Joseph Michael, Graceville.
 Randall, Robert John, Jr., Miami.
 Schaltenbrand, Wayne Keith, Hialeah.
 Solis, Ismael, Lake Worth.
 Turner, Earl Ralph, Jr., Orlando.
 Vitich, Ralph Allan, Tampa.
 Vollmerhausen, John M., Jr., Wilton Man-
 ors.
 Woodard, Joseph, Winter Park.

Air Force

Roberts, Kermit Brjce, Key West.

Marine Corps

Bowe, Robert William, Lantana.
 Gibson, Peter, Orlando.
 Jones, Anthony Bernard, Miami.

GEORGIA

Army

Atkins, Don Larry, Cedartown.
 Bass, Jackie Dennis, Cochran.
 Boling, Charles George, Canton.
 Bolton, Melvin, Tignall.
 Brown, Tommy Lee, Pinehurst.
 Browning, Cleveland, Waycross.
 Conkle, Joe Thomas, Hampton.
 Corbett, Donald June, Adel.
 Crisp, John Harold, Marietta.
 Evans, Russell, Sylvania.
 Frazier, Willie James, Quitman.
 Garrett, Donald Wayne, Conyers.
 Haire, Benjamin Wayne, Jonesboro.
 Harper, James Cecil, Jr., Nicholls.
 Harris, James Larry, Fitzgerald.
 Holmes, Larry Lamar, Port Wentworth.
 Idlett, James, Albany.
 Jinks, Raymond Arthur, Pulaski.
 Johnson, Melvin, Douglasville.
 Johnson, Milton, Savannah.
 Johnson, Walter Billy M., Union Point.
 Kelly, Joel Ray, Columbus.
 Kendrick, Homer Phillip, Columbus.
 McKenzie, Jackie Ray, Gainesville.
 McMurray, Odie C., Buena Vista.
 Morgan, Luther, Jr., Atlanta.
 Neal, Charlie Thomas, Atlanta.
 Odea, Thomas Patrick, Decatur.
 Sanford, James Ira, Vidalia.
 Scott, Arthur Edward, Hull.
 Simmons, Nathan Bedford, Douglas.
 Smith, Forrest Lloyd, Columbus.
 Solivan, Louis, Columbus.
 Tabor, Clifford, Jr., Ft. Valley.
 Taylor, Landus S., Jr., Madison.
 Thomas, James Richard, Jesup.
 Tribble, Preston, Jr., Atlanta.
 Turner, Stanley, Atlanta.
 Walters, Fredrick Stephen, Columbus.
 Watson, Thomas Arthur, Chickamauga.
 Wilson, Gerald Lee, Albany.

Air Force

Bush, Milton Jackson, Barnesville.
 Hartenhoff, Duane Leland, Savannah.

Marine Corps

Dobyns, Russell Martin, Jr., Atlanta.
 Fann, Danny Wayne, Marietta.
 Powell, Michael Anthony, Atlanta.
 Strickland, Randy Albert, Atlanta.
 Williams, James Bernard, Jr., Albany.

HAWAII

Army

Bongo, Anthony, Honolulu.
 Castillo, Leonard Balmir, Honolulu.
 Nakashima, Michael Seiji, Hilo.
 Perreira, Errol Wayne, Hilo.
 Taira, Clifford Kazumi, Honolulu.

Marine Corps

Foster, Timothy K., Honolulu.
 Paro, Randy Charley, Kohala.

IDAHO

Army

Bronson, Randy K., Meridian.
 Olsen, William Whitby, Pocatello.
 Willey, Robert Leon, Grangeville.

Marine Corps

Hansen, Robert Warren, Naples.

ILLINOIS

Army

Behar, Daniel Simon, Chicago.
 Belsly, Steven Dale, Met Amora.
 Benson, Allan Cameron, Kewanee.
 Bock, Jerry Charles, Markham.
 Clennon, Edward Francis, Joliet.
 Craig, Odell, Decatur.
 Crites, Raymond, Chicago.
 Dixon, Patrick Martin, Dixon.
 Fultz, Michael Kent, Earlville.
 Gillen, John Aloysius, Chicago.
 Gray, Ronald Leonard, Manteno.
 Harker, Robert Dale, Sigel.
 Harris, Prentiss, Jr., Champaign.
 Hill, Ronald Allen, Grayslake.
 Jerde, Gerald Dean, Ottawa.

Jordan, Orval Clyde, III, Hickory Hills.
 Kerkstra, Harry William, Chicago.
 Krell, Robert Gazl, Springfield.
 Larsen, Terry Lee, Rockford.
 Lyden, Michael P., Chicago.
 Malecki, Robert Richard, Chicago.
 Mann, David Roy, Earlville.
 Mills, Hans Lothar, Sterling.
 Montgomery, Eddie, Jr., Chicago.
 Montoya, Guadalupe Esparza, Argo.
 Mortensen, Terrence John, Champaign.
 Nichols, Phillip Gwyn, Rockford.
 Palm, Dennis Du Wayne, Varna.
 Patterson, Wallis Gilbert, Rockford.
 Peterson, Howard Mathis, Chicago.
 Rosen, Daniel Elmer, Breese.
 Sabo, Andrew Robert, Lansing.
 Schaefer, William Eric, Deerfield.
 Shelby, James Benjamin, Peoria.
 Sly, Richard Stephen, Macomb.
 Smith, Dale Gene, Pearl.
 Stigen, Wayne Douglas, Chicago.
 White, Kenneth Leroy, Rockford.
 Woehrl, Michael John, Chicago.

Marine Corps

Adkins, Terry Lee, Dupo.
 Anderson, Mark Steven, Palos Heights.
 Baldwin, Roy Lee, Donnellson.
 Bateman, James Austin, Mundelein.
 Forbes, Arthur Kirks, Chicago.
 Heise, Thomas Howard, Melrose Park.
 Henry, Gerald Edward, Edwardsville.
 Jones, Clarence, Jr., Chicago.
 Keller, Ronald Dale, Edwardsville.
 Kitchen, Michael Roosevelt, Chicago.
 O'Donovan, Edward Thomas, Chicago.
 O'Reilly, Timothy Rourke, Chicago.
 Ramos, Samuel, Chicago.

Navy

Vaughan, Douglas Dean, Arlington,
 Heights.

INDIANA

Army

Connell, Thomas Michael, Ft. Wayne.
 Cox, Gary Wayne, East Gary.
 Fenner, Mark William, Indianapolis.
 Fleck, Gregory Lamar, Andrews.
 Gourlay, Bruce Andrew, Gary.
 Harley, Donnie Ray, Walkerton.
 Keesling, John Arthur, New Castle.
 Klapak, John Robert, Jr., Whiting.
 Lewis, Robert Dean, Jeffersonville.
 McAndrews, John Joseph, Indianapolis.
 Morris, Walter Joseph, De Motte.
 Movchan, David Edward, Gary.
 Murray, Steven Edward, Indianapolis.
 Pedue, Roger William, La Porte.
 Ralph, James Troy, Hobart.
 Rozow, John, South Bend.
 Thomas, Jerry Denver, Syracuse.
 Weeden, Larry Lee, Mill Creek.

Marine Corps

Abbott, John William, Hammond.
 Alert, Robert Joseph, Jr., Elkhart.
 Croy, John Lee, Elwood.
 Johnson, Jack Lee, Elkhart.
 Larkins, Virgil Lee, Indianapolis.
 McKee, David Leroy, Gary.
 McKillop, Leslie Wayne, Terre Haute.

IOWA

Army

Adams, William James, Iowa City.
 Brookhart, Gary Lee, Muscatine.
 Budde, Larry, John, Preston.
 Case, Charles Cecil, Des Moines.
 Fowler, Joe Lynn, Vinton.
 Gilbert, James Michael, Waterloo.
 Johnson, Eric Bernard, Laurens.
 Lefler, David Allen, Sloux City.
 Miller, Terry Vernon, Ottumwa.
 Milner, Michael Wayne, Council Bluffs.
 Munch, Michael Raymond, Council Bluffs.
 Neavor, Gary Arnold, Bettendorf.
 Nebel, Thomas Allen, Keota.
 Park, Marvin Edward, Bedford.
 Pickart, Dwayne Robert, Norway.
 Platt, John Herbert, Early.
 Rogers, Cordell Bruce, Remsen.

Schroeder, Michael Allen, Mason City.
Speer, James Walter, Bloomfield.
Yashack, Ronald Allen, Diagonal.

Marine Corps

Kahlsterf, Keith Alan, Britt.
Sanderson, Gail Gene, Anthon.
Walters, Jim James, Sioux City.

KANSAS

Army

Boese, Robert Lee, Marion.
Brull, Michael Joseph, Atchison.
Crawshaw, Steeve Alexander, Williamstown.
Dotter, Edwin Earl, Wichita.
Fry, Rolland Keith, Hutchinson.
Gerber, Michael Eugene, Conway Springs.
Goodner, Robert Eugene, Iola.
Handshumaker, Lloyd E. Jr., Coffeyville.
Love, John Arthur, Liberal.
Martin, Steven Louis, Wichita.
Nevins, Floyd Charles, Valley Falls.
Paxson, Steven Duane, Topeka.
Shannon, Richard Dean, Jr., Piper.
Stultz, Charles Gilbert, Quenemo.
Turner, Robert Eldon, McPherson.
Ward, Ronald Ray, Haysville.

Marine Corps

Trower, Gary Ray, Chapman.

KENTUCKY

Army

Barlow, Edward Arnold, Hebron.
Bowman, Robert Earl, Louisville.
Bragg, Joe Eddy, Lawrenceburg.
Cornett, Gregory Douglas, Putney.
Fleek, Charles Clinton, Petersburg.
Hampton, Orville, Catlettsburg.
Hilbert, Charles Allen, Parksville.
Newby, Bobby Gene, Winchester.
Noe, George Hobert, Cawood.
Powers, Edward Claus, Fort Knox.
Sizemore, Clarence, Manchester.
Sturgeon, Ira Jackie, Freeburn.
Tackett, George Edward, Olive Hill.
Wallace, Gary Anthony, Louisville.

Marine Corps

Ford, Charles Wayne, Louisville.
Hisle, Gary Lee, Covington.
Jackson, Michele Lee, Bowling Green.
Parks, Floyd Junior, Owensboro.
Powell, Marlon David, Vine Grove.
Smith, James Bryan, Louisville.
Wartman, Chester James, Fort Mitchell.
Whaley, William Eldred, III, Louisville.

LOUISIANA

Army

Brumfield, Richard Lynn, Denham Springs.
Culpepper, Allen Ross, Minden.
Fenceroy, Louis Earl, Bastrop.
Grayson, Herman Lee, Baton Rouge.
Greco, Eric Joseph, New Orleans.
Grimes, Alvin, Baton Rouge.
Huber, Leo John, III, New Orleans.
Jett, Russell Lane, Hornbeck.
Karr, John Preston, Kenner.
Nations, Roy Lee, Bastrop.
Pitre, Jory Joseph, Cut Off.
Prejean, Kenneth Andrew, Metairie.
Sonnier, Foster Lee, Opelousas.
Thomas, Charles, Jr., New Orleans.
Vice, Farrell James, Abbeville.
Washington, James Leroy, Sr., New Orleans.
Zeringle, Ralph Henry, Raceland.

Air Force

Stewart, Virgil Grant, Baton Rouge.

Marine Corps

Broussard, Gerald Gene, Duson.
Cook, Donald James, Baton Rouge.
Dubois, Richard Francis, New Orleans.
Hebert, James III, New Orleans.
Nelson, Daniel Carter, Shreveport.

MAINE

Army

Collier, Raymond Lyn, South Berwick.
Luttrell, Bruce Irving, Auburn.
Sowers, James Rodney, Presque Isle.

Strout, Phillip William, Portland.
Therhault, Harry Everett, Rumford.

MARYLAND

Army

Barnhart, Otto Philip, Hancock.
Case, James Gilbert, Cumberland.
Godman, Earl Arthur, Baltimore.
Hicks, Silas Lucas, Jr., Hyattsville.
Higginbotham, Robert M., Rockville.
Hughes, Ernest Joseph, Baltimore.
McGowan, William Lewis, Silver Spring.
Spriggs, Otha Thomas, Jr., Baltimore.
Stonesifer, Harry Nelson, Pasadena.
Thornhill, William John, Baltimore.
Tine, John Richard, Silver Spring.
Warnick, Jerone James, Princess Anne.

Marine Corps

Call, Gerald Lee, Aberdeen.
Linn, John Holmes, Seabrook.
Stevens, Wayne Alan, College Park.
Wark, Carlisle Ogden, Jr., Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS

Army

Andresen, Scott Frederick, Melrose.
Bellino, Paul George, Worcester.
Chevalier, Henry Anthony, Fairhaven.
Daley, Richard John, New Bedford.
Dick, Bruce David, Peabody.
Frongillo, John Ralph, Woburn.
Gamble, Philip Lyle, Jr., Amherst.
Gliniewicz, Richard F., Abington.
Kelley, Richard Robert, Weymouth.
Laskowski, John Joseph, Willimansett.
Matta, Bruce Joseph, Canton.
Mattarocchia, John F., Jr., Ipswich.
Moore, Douglas Fillebrown, Ayer.
Putney, Edward Allen, Reading.
Roderigues, Paul Irving, New Bedford.
Simone, Craig Michael, Cohasset.

Marine Corps

Adams, Peter Robert, Dorchester.
Cheney, Richard Daniel, Dorchester.
Foley, Martin Francis, Dorchester.
Guest, Gary Richard, Stoughton.
Hickey, James Phillip, Quincy.
Parent, Jeffery Mark, Westfield.
Passerello, Anthony Joseph, Needham.
Rose, Carlos James, Onset.

MICHIGAN

Army

Acton, Gerald Richard, Saginaw.
Alexander, William Lee, Flint.
Arbogast, Carl Francis, Jr., Marquette.
Ballinger, Timothy J., Springport.
Beske, William Henry, Jr., Lathrup Village.
Brinkley, Larry Howard, Troy.
Brinks, Kenneth Lee, Cadillac.
Caldwell, Hugh Pinson, Jr., Detroit.
Chisholm, Joseph Charles, Union Lake.
Clancy, Terrance Burton, Port Austin.
Clay, James Wilford, Waterford.
Clouse, Duane Leon, Eaton Rapids.
Crowley, Ralph Heman, Remus.
Crutts, Ralph Joel, Owosso.
Darden, William Henry, Detroit.
Dwornik, Valentine Marion, Detroit.
Eads, Russell Wade, Detroit.
Eland, John Frederick, St. Clair Shores.
Ewing, David James, Bloomfield Hills.
Freeman, Robert Lee, Ypsilanti.
Gentinne, Thomas Henry, Dearborn.
Gibson, Keith Edward, Grand Rapids.
Gray, Asa Parker, Jr., East Lansing.
Gray, Thomas Edward, Temperance.
Guilmette, Dennis Michael, Flint.
Harter, James Wilson, Dexter.
Hastings, Thomas William, Battle Creek.
Hilliard, James Francis, Kalamazoo.
Hohn, Rodney Allen, Flint.
Logan, Joseph Lawrence, Jr., Detroit.
Lukas, Jerome Kristin, Caledonia.
Matheson, Douglas Roy, Columbiaville.
May, Michael Frederick, Vassar.
McNew, Brian Richard, Southgate.
Melvin, Joseph Ernest, Wurtsmith AFB.
Miller, Richard David, Charlotte.
Nelson, Rex Franklin, Jr., Coldwater.

Nichols, Gary Bruce, Melvindale.
Plante, Gary William, Midland.
Ratta, Felice Nichols, Detroit.
Roossien, Robert Allen, Wyoming.
Scarmas, James Sam, Jr., Hazel Park.
Schmidt, Denis Gordon, Detroit.
Schnake, Richard Martin, South Haven.
Seburg, Donald Paul, Jr., Jackson.
Shineidecker, Raymond Mack, Muskegon.
Shoaps, Kenneth Duane, Grosse Pointe Wood.

Smith, Gary Kent, Detroit.
Smith, Kenneth William, Detroit.
Somes, Ronald Ree, Sault Sainte Marie.
Stevenson, Rufus Newton, Jr., Flint.
Stewart, John Wallace, Union Lake.
Strickland, Thomas Neil, Hillman.
Sturgill, Michael James, Jackson.
Taylor, Donald Thomas, Newberry.
Tucker, Michael Raymond, Detroit.
Tungate, Norman Lee, Kalamazoo.
Well, Larry Steven, Birmingham.
Wender, Terry Arthur, Iron Mountain.
Whitby, Thomas Alvin, Kalamazoo.
Willis, Joseph F., Westland.
Wise, James Joseph, Detroit.
Wooster, Roger Edson, Munnith.
Yates, Craig Edward, Sparta.

Marine Corps

Mannerow, Paul David, Harper Woods.
Modderman, Philip John, Grand Rapids.
Moe, Charles Mervin, Jr., Lake Odessa.
Mrosewske, Roy James, Mt. Clemens.
Outman, Charles Edgar, Battle Creek.
Paul, Gary Michael, Norway.
Schultz, John La Vern, Birch Run.
Van Horn, Albert James, Daggett.

Navy

Decker, Dewey Russell, Ionia.

MINNESOTA

Army

Christiansen, Thomas Lee, Minneapolis.
Dufresne, Willard J., Jr., Hutchinson.
Halgrimson, Marloye Keith, Ada.
Jorgenson, Jerome David, Fairmont.
Martin, Carl Raymond, Minneapolis.
Nyblom, Duane Willard, Fridley.
Peterson, David Martin, Edina.
Pothoff, Thomas Albert, Circle Pines.
Stevens, Wesley Warren, Peterson.
Stiyer, David Alan, Ogema.
Swanson, Lynn Curtis, Argyle.
Sweet, Richard Donald, Crystal.
Westman, Myles Dalen, Thief River Falls.
White, Richard Neal, Golden Valley.

Marine Corps

Mathison, Michael Alfred, Princeton.
McKnight, Joseph Patrick, St. Paul.
Perkins, George Peter, Shakopee.
Skaggs, William Frank, St. Paul.
Stenberg, John Marvin, International Falls.

Navy

Cox, Richard Leigh, Shakopee.

MISSISSIPPI

Army

Bell, Arthur Frederick, Greenville.
Carter, L. C., State College.
Chapman, David Thomas, Dumas.
Dodds, Larry Floyd, Booneville.
Hassel, Ulysses C., Hernando.
Holliday, Cris, Meridian.
Jones, Charles Ray, Calhoun City.
May, Richard Earl, Collinsville.
Myers, R. C., Jackson.
Smith, Kenneth Lavelle, Poplarville.
Smith, William Walter, King City.
Stevenson, James Ralph, Tupelo.
Terrell, Lemjel Ebb, Purvis.
Wilson, Charles E., Jr., Greenwood.

Marine Corps

Rhodes, Joseph Lee, Greenwood.
Smith, Ronny, Lena.

MISSOURI

Army

Baxter, Larry Lee, Pierce City.
Bliss, Benjamin Charles, Crane.

Brooks, Edward Allen, Springfield.
Brown, Galen Charles, Cassville.
Daniels, Curtis Ray, Kansas City.
Doebert, Phillip Ray, De Soto.
Drew, James Lee, Kansas City.
Foster, Thomas Eugene, Ballwin.
Grays, Demetrius Jerome, St. Louis.
Hall, George Thomas, Crystal City.
Hayes, Garry Lee, St. Louis.
Henn, Norville Martin, Jr., St. Louis.
Joanis, Kenneth Joseph, Affton.
Johnson, Louis, St. Louis.
Julian, James Julius, Jr., Kansas City.
Kigar, Larry Eugene, Baring.
Le Clair, Timothy Kim, Webster Groves.
Lowe, Aaron Harvey, Cassville.
Mallinckrodt, Arthur T., Jr., New Franklin.
Price, Derrill Le Roy, Jr., El Dorado Springs.
Ray, John Edward, Wasola.
Ruhlmann, Heinrich, Richmond Heights.
Scheulen, Gary Jerome J., Westphalia.
Schmidt, Joseph Vincent, St. Thomas.
Thompson, James Michael, Independence.
Thomure, Larry Lee, Ste. Genevieve.

Marine Corps

Combs, Phillip Eugene, Grandview.
Emrick, Ervin Junior, St. Louis.
O'Neill, Timothy Michael, St. Louis.
Prentice, Alan Neil, Rolla.
Weese, Ronnie Gene, Amity.
Wright, Tommy Dee, Centralia.

MONTANA

Army

Dunbar, Doyle Daniel, Hamilton.
Greiner, Gary James, Polson.
Griffin, Gary O'Neal, Billings.
McCarvel, Stephen Lewis, Great Falls.
Thomas, Roy Stephen, Trout Creek.

Marine Corps

Barton, Jim Albert, Great Falls.
Pickett, Richard Dale, Laurel.
Summers, Jon Ray, Helena.

Navy

Westervelt, Johnnie P Owen, Big Timber.

NEBRASKA

Army

Dagley, Gary Gene, Lincoln.
Hargens, David Allen, Nickerson.
Harvey, Lawrence Daniel, Greeley.
Kosanda, Jerry Joseph, II, Omaha.
Napier, Lee Allan, Orchard.
Van Andel, Claude Richard, Norfolk.
Wieser, Lynn Jay, Gothenburg.

Marine Corps

Bailey, Byrle Bennett, Omaha.
Wright, Delbert Pat, Hastings.

NEVADA

Army

Blea, Michael Delano, Fallon.
Clark, James Woodford, Reno.

Marine Corps

Burgess, Stanley Wayne, Las Vegas.

Navy

Andrews, Robert Warren, Jr., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Army

Scibilla, Robert Peter, Nashua.
Towle, Gary Chester, Concord.

Marine Corps

Girouard, Yvon Eldmond, Littleton.

NEW JERSEY

Army

Atkinson, Franklin G., Jr., Hurffville.
Barnes, Alfred, Montclair.
Cerrato, Nicholas Frank, Paterson.
Dettman, Edward, Clifton.
Eggenberger, William Gary, Lyndhurst.
Folger, John Vincent, Bayonne.
Ganun, Paul Huntington, Asbury Park.
Hinson, Alvin Crawford, Westville.
Klaniecki, Edward Matthew, Fanwood.
Lawson, Birken Jerome, Newark.

McCants, Joseph, Jr., Trenton.
Myers, Thomas Wayne, Middlesex.
Nelson, Paul Vincent, Belleville.
Walters, Michael Arthur, Gloucester City.

Marine Corps

Blevins, Thomas Lee, Jr., Middletown.
De Lorenzo, Ronald, Trenton.
Hoffmann, Thomas Martin, Palmyra.
Newton, Barrie Myron, Cherry Hill.
Ryan, William Cornelius, Jr., Bogota.
Winters, John, Clark.

Navy

Menter, Jerome, Englewood.
Russell, Peter Fransson, Wharton.

NEW MEXICO

Army

Black, Rodney Joe, Roswell.
Eggert, Sam, Tucumcari.
Madrid, Gabriel Hernandez, Las Cruces.
May, Clovis Lee, Deming.
McCorvey, Gerald, Tucumcari.
Quintana, Santiago, V. E., Santa Fe.
Sisneros, Arturo Sylvester, Dexter.

Air Force

Adams, Michael Thomas, Albuquerque.

Marine Corps

Garley, Frank Elroy, Albuquerque.
Martin, Emerson, Churchrock.

Navy

Pyle, Chris Monroe, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK

Army

Anderson, Robert Lee, Middletown.
Asher, Alan, New York.
Barbiere, Charles Louis, New York.
Bauer, William Henry, New York.
Bausch, Barry Ralph, Elmont.
Best, Oliver Adrian, Jr., New York.
Boutry, Charles Edward, New York.
Briales, Miguel Eugenio, New York.
Buckley, Robert Walter, Uniondale.
Bukowski, David Frederick, West Islip.
Calhoun, Steven Brian, New York.
Carbone, Richard, Huntington Station.
Crocker, David Rockwell, Jr., Schenectady.
Cruz, Luis Phillip, New York.
Dalke, Burton Ward, Tonawanda.
De Marinis, Thomas Joseph, New York.
De Meola, Raymond Warren, Blauvelt.
Dominkowitz, Michael John, New York.
Elam, Walter Alan, New York.
Fassel, Gary Carl, Buffalo.
Flume, James Rocco, Jackson Heights.
Gearing, William Carl, Jr., Rochester.
Glynn, John Joseph, Jr., New York.
Glynn, Peter John, New York.
Godley, Louis Henry, New York.
Gruhn, Robert Ayers, Rochester.
Hogan, Edward Joseph, New York.
Huestis, John Edward, Goshen.
Hynes, Robert John, Long Island City.
Jackson, Thomas Peter, Jr., Westbury.
Jules, George Henry, New York.
Kronthaler, Paul John, Buffalo.
Kupchinkas, Paul Norman, New York.
Lawyer, Alfred Lewis, New York.
Luckenbach, Richard Mate, Sodus.
Manino, Salvatore Patrick, New York.
Margro, James Anthony, New York.
Markunas, Thomas William, New York.
Masinski, John George, New York.
McCarthy, John Neal, Glen Cove.
Minotti, Anthony John, Alden.
Mitchell, Michael John, New York.
Mongelli, Alexander A., New York.
Morales, Victor David, New York.
Murphy, Joseph Thomas, Jr., Glens Falls.
Nelson, David Charles, Hollis.
Nurzynski, Joseph Anthony, Buffalo.
O'Donnell, John Michael, Long Island City.
O'Neill, Anthony, Joseph, New York.
Olsen, John Andrew, St. James.
Oquendo, Fruto James, New York.
Ortiz-Ramirez Juan, New York.
Palmer, Walter, New York.
Pape, John Charles, West Babylon.

Pavan, Kenneth Alan, Niagara Falls.
Peteroy, Bruce Edward, New York.
Pickel, George William, Astoria.
Quinn, William Canel, III, East North-
port.

Ross, David Seth, Astoria.
Rossi, Rudolph, Howard Beach.
Santinello, Ralph Michael, New York.
Saunders, Bruce, New York.
Soto-Concepcion, Jose, New York.
Swane, Brian Edward, Massapequa.
Swanstrom, Douglas Gaylord, Ellington.
Torre, Pasquale, New York.
Turzilli, Stephen Edward, New York.
Vallen, Donald William, Jr., New Hyde
Park.

Walls, Albert Calvin, Jr., White Plains.
Walters, James Reese, Riverhead.
Williams, Joseph Jeremiah, Holcomb.
Winters, William John, Boonville.

Marine Corps

Baurle, Matthew John, Gloversville.
Beeching, Earl Peter, Norwich.
Cockerl, James Calvin, Lynbrook.
Epps, James, New York.
Hughes, Graham, Rochester.
Labianca, Michael, Jackson Heights.
McDowell, Robert J., Jr., Binghamton.
Parker, Stephen Vance, New York.
Pierce Ronald Shafer, Kenmore.
Schmidt, Robert Gustave, Levittown.
Simonds, Harold Riley, Gloversville.
Thomas, Daniel Patrick, Jr., Niagara Falls.
Tirado, Daniel, New York.
Wood, Raymond Charles, Napanoch.

Navy

Meyer, Lowell Wayne, Riverhead.
Wiltzie, Joseph Carl, Cazenovia.

NORTH CAROLINA

Army

Beach, Harold Dean, Boone.
Breedlove, Curtis, Bryson City.
Carter, Robert Henry, Jr., Morganton.
Chavis, Alphonzo Linwood, Sanford.
Clark, Terry Desmond, Wilmington.
Clodfelter, Gary Reid, Thomasville.
Coble, James Thomas, Asheboro.
Cooper, Robert Lee, Fayetteville.
Davis, Thomas Warren, Garner.
Eyer, Kenneth Jones, Jr., Elizabeth City.
Fogleman, James Olin, Graham.
Freeman, Earnest Taylor, Morganton.
Gentry, Leroy James, Asheville.
Gerald, Raeford James, Jr., Rowland.
Green, Melvin, Jr., Oxford.
Harris, Curtis Ray, Albemarle.
Lee, Jerry Tyrus, Rocky Mount.
Lutz, William Lee, Whitnel.
McArthur, Henry Lee, Fuquary Varina.
McColough, Gary, Charlotte.
McCray, Gary Dean, Claremont.
Penley, Charles Martin, Jr., Asheville.
Pratt, John Monroe, Reaford.
Pullen, Claude Douglas, Statesville.
Schachner, David Brennan, Charlotte.
Sprinkle, Steven Kenneth, Winston-Salem.
Starnes, Keith Newton, Jr., Charlotte.
Sykes, Cana, Michael, Winston-Salem.
Tilley, Hubert Samuel, Jr., Winston-Salem.
Wade, Lindberg, Red Springs.
Watkins, Larry Wayne, Kannapolis.

Air Force

Nunn, Rodolph Lee, Jr., Kinston.

Marine Corps

Cherry, David Earl, Jr., Woodland.
Jenkins, James Alex, Marion.
Scorsone, Donald Floyd, Asheville.
Sickles, Richard Lee, Albemarle.

Navy

Alcock, Ronnie Gilman, Greenville.
Vanhooy, Kenneth Edward, Goldsboro.

NORTH DAKOTA

Army

Briss, Marvin Clarence, Bimford.
Cox, Leon David, Jamestown.
Kopseng, James Claire, Harvey.

Kuhn, David James, Richardton.
Laber, Merlin James, Sykeston.

Marine Corps

Finley, Valarian Lawrence, Mandaree.
Gietzen, Gene Thomas, Glen Ullin.

OHIO

Army

Anderson, Millard Ray, Wooster.
Barber, Floyd Edward, Franklin.
Byous, Marcus Randolph, Akron.
Carter, Ronald James, Parma.
Diehl, Patrick Regan, Chagrin Falls.
Duffy, James Patrick, Jr., Brunswick.
Dye, James Herbert, Marietta.
Freeman, Joseph Warren, Jr., Cincinnati.
Garven, Wayne Eric, Mt. Vernon.
Giron, Mark Joseph, Barberton.
Goonan, Paul Edward, Jr., Franklin.
Hausman, Henry Richard, Jr., Hilliard.
Hopkins, Richard Lee, Ottawa.
Householder, Richard Wayne, Somerset.
Irvin, Cphrey Austin, Chillicothe.
Knaus, William Campbell, Cincinnati.
Krukemyer, Kenneth Warren, Pemberville.
Laubacher, Robert Francis, Minerva.
Lockett, James Sawyer, II, Columbus.
Maher, Martin Joseph, Cincinnati.
Malicek, Donald Joseph, Twinsburg.
Masten, Armand Dominic, Cleveland.
McMillon, Charles Eugene, Jefferson.
Moore, Wavery, Toledo.
Murray, Arthur Joseph, Jr., Cincinnati.
Neff, David Russell, Dayton.
Painter, Marvin Reed, Cleveland.
Ptacek, Timothy Richard, Bay Village.
Richard, John Wayne, Versailles.
Ryan, Samuel Franklin, Utica.
Sanders, Donald Robert, Jr., Cayton.
Springfield, William Val, Elyria.
Strayer, Lawrence Edward, Dublin.
Tamer, Richard Edward, Parma.
Thompson, Jim Allen, Lima.
Trammell, Harry Michael, Brunswick.
Uplinger, Garry Lynn, Cambridge.
Ward, Theodore Davison, Huron.
West, Darrell Charles, Barberton.
Wolfrum, Larry Virgil, Sherwood.

Marine Corps

Church, Jimmy Kermit, Columbus.
Dombroski, Darryl Tod, Youngstown.
Freeland, Charles Jeffery, Worthington.
Hall, Samuel Christian, East Liverpool.
Hatfield, John Frederick, Springfield.
Heskett, Jerry Wayne, Coshocton.
Horn, Edward Andrew, Jr., Poland.
Justice, Donald Lee, New Boston.
Laverock, Paul Stuart, Perrysburg.
Protain, David Alan, Youngstown.
Spaulding, Larry Eugene, Athens.
Speaks, Paul Edward, Newark.
Tolley, Edward Robert, Lorain.
Welsbrod, John, Canton.

Navy

Baumberger, Richard L. Jr, Mansfield.
Grieser, Philip Lee, St. Paris.

OKLAHOMA

Army

Bruner, David, Sapulpa.
Cobb, Milford Eudene, Shawnee.
Cowan, Robert Le Rhea III, Tulsa.
Davis, Walter Emerson, Grace Monte.
Deevers, Donald James, Hinton.
Demings, David Eugene, Wewoka.
Fields, Elmer Eugene, Fairfax.
Gardner, Marion Lora, Tulsa.
Hays, Thomas Earl, Oklahoma City.
Ledford, Alvie Junior, Jr., Afton.
Maready, Terry Kay, Okemah.
McFarland, Arthur Ray, Oklahoma City.
Noe, Marvin Lewis, Lawton.
Pratt, Guy Leon, Jr., Oklahoma City.
Sanders, Phillip Duane, Coweta.
Selgie, William Arthur, Tulsa.
Singer, Norman Paul, Oklahoma City.
Thomas, Billy Lee, Oklahoma City.
Wable, Samuel Lee, Altus.

Marine Corps

Ervin, Charles Dwayne, Lamont.
Jones, Harold Leslie, Del City.
Lisenby, Max, Lawton.

Navy

Padberg, Larry Gene, Ada.

OREGON

Army

Bowman, John Otto, Salem.
Cochran, Scott Edward, Eugene.
Dalton, Donald Everett, Cove.
Dimick, Harley Daniel, Sweet Home.
Hornback, Richard Jerry, Bend.
O'Brien, Michael Steven, Portland.
Patrick, Reese Michael, Riddle.
Rose, Robert Francis, Ashland.
Secrist, Fred Jason, Springfield.
Whitney, Dick Edward, Newberg.
Wright, James Alfred, Boring.

Marine Corps

Downs, Edwin Alfay, Charleston.
Gauche, David Peter, Portland.
Kleinsmith, Robert Lloyd, Eugene.
Miller, Richard Thomas, Hermiston.
Murphy, Patrick Edward, Eugene.
Winfrey, Authran Wayne, Fall Creek.

PENNSYLVANIA

Army

Anderson, William Lee, Templeton.
Beebe, Larry Charles, Erie.
Cardwell, Tyree, Philadelphia.
Clarke, Edward Allen, Cowningtown.
Day, Arthur Michael, Lewistown.
Dewar, James Craig, West Elizabeth.
Donavan, Timothy Charles, Pittsburgh.
Dunkle, James Robert, Milton.
Finnegan, David Garth, Pittsburgh.
Flagiello, Richard James, Upper Darby.
Fluharty, Donovan Russel, Beaver.
Greth, Robert Eugene, Reading.
Hagerty, Patrick Michael, Youngstown.
Hawkins, Charles E., Jr., Philadelphia.
Hill, Howard Scott, Irwin.
Karpy, Joseph Ruben, Canonsburg.
Kelly, Gerald John, Jr., Philadelphia.
Klezkowski, Edward Thomas, Butler.
Lamelza, Marlo, Philadelphia.
Lesh, Terry Lee, Bedford.
Logue, John Edward, Jr., Franklin.
Lovsnes, Neal Wallace, Jr., Carlisle.
McCormick, Richard H., Jr., Pittsburgh.
McLaughlin, John Robert, Scranton.
Miller, Arlen Jay, Emmaus.
Patton, Francis G., Upper Darby.
Phillips, Edison Richard, Plymouth.
Richardson, Jeffrey Allen, Red Lion.
Saylor, Scott Edward, King of Prussia.
Sessions, William Robert, Philadelphia.
Smith, Clem Wainwright, Erie.
Stephenson, Lynn Ladelle, Irvona.
Stone, Joseph Charles, Pittsburgh.
Trinkala, David Allen, Heidelberg.
Vaughn, Robert Lee, Jr., Collegeville.
Walls, Carl William, Lancaster.
Watkins, Mahlon Hugh, Crooked Creek.
Weir, Phillip Grant, Du Bois.
Whittle, Albert Allan, Philadelphia.
Williamson, Ervin Howard, Mifflin.
Witmer, Kenneth Eugene, Millersville.
Worden, Robert Lee, Lock Haven.

Air Force

Wanner, Carl Joseph, Philadelphia.

Marine Corps

Atkucunas, Edward, Philadelphia.
Bliss, Thomas Robert, York.
Boyer, Lary Eugene, Ellwood City.
Brown, Emmett Ruben, North Hills.
Dobson, Carey Lee, Elverson.
Funk, Bruce Elliott, Philadelphia.
Haynes, Clifford Earl, Jr., Carnegie.
Hoch, Larry Dean, Topton.
Kercsmar, Robert Calvin, Butztown.
Leighton, Gary Willard, Washington.
Schwartz, Samuel Bruce, Philadelphia.
Shultz, William Harry, Columbus.

Stratton, Thomas Allan, Seneca.
Warren, Larry, Chester.

Navy

McNells, Patrick Robert, McKeesport.
Rhen, Dennis Henry, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND

Army

Blair, Gerald Allan, Warwick.
De Palma, Thomas Carmine, Providence.
Fegatelli, Peter Frank, Providence.

Marine Corps

Borges, Joseph William, Bristol.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Army

Brigman, Johnnie Lee, Cayce.
Christmas, Michael Lynn, Camden.
Christopher Samuel, Jr., Hilton Head Island.

Ellis, James Marion, Honea Path.
Evans, Henry Franklin, Columbia.
Hardin, Curtis Levene, Blacksburg.
Lisbon, Johnny, Elliott.
Matthews, Roy Gibson, Aiken.
Moreno Ramon, Belvedere.
Oliver, Randy Dewitt, Leesville.
Owens, Henry Lawrence, Effingham.
Pauley, Washington, Timmonsville.
Poole, William David, Jr., Marietta.
Smith, R. J., Salley.
Stukes, Isaiah Truman, Summerton.
Thompson, Carl, Woodruff.

Air Force

Taylor, Cecil Franklin, Seneca.

Marine Corps

Cooper, Calvin Emanuel, Kingstree.
Henson, Larry Keith, Rock Hill.
Thompson, Albert C., Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Army

Johnson, Ronnie Wayne, Burke.
Whyte, Richard Alan, Rapid City.

TENNESSEE

Army

Amick, Richard Michael, Nashville.
Anthony, Gerald Douglas, Tullahoma.
Barnard, Leon Edward, Tazewell.
Blanton, James Lee, Jr., Memphis.
Brown, Dale Frazier, Ashland City.
Cheney, David Paul, Jr., Memphis.
Flurry, James Durward, Nashville.
Green, Wilbur Leon, McMinnville.
Heatherly, George Glenn, La Follette.
Hedden, Harold C., Jr., Chattanooga.
Henry, Jimmy Lynn, Kingsport.
Hill, Clearbern William, Jr., Stantonville.
Latham, Thomas Eugene, Sweetwater.
Lockhart, Kenneth Eugene, Kingsport.
Lovell, Jerry Michael, Shelbyville.
McCarrell, John Edward, Loudon.
Patterson, Richard Lee, Harriman.
Reasons, James Alton, Jr., Finley.
Smith, Winston, Osborne, Madisonville.
Stegall, Edsel Wayne, Shady Valley.
Swanson, William Henry, Nashville.
Williamson, Charlie C., Jr., Memphis.
Woodard, Joseph Wilbert, Jr., Nashville.
Yewell, Bobby Joe, Memphis.

Air Force

Troglen, Jackie Wayne, Sparta.

Marine Corps

Pilkington, Charles H., Jr., Knoxville.
Shinault, John Michael, Memphis.
Thornburg, Scott William, Loudon.
Vandergriff, Rodger Alan, Knoxville.
Williams, Eddie Jones, Jr., Memphis.

TEXAS

Army

Aguillon, Jose Jesus, Dallas.
Belt, Robert Eric, Houston.
Borrego, Luis Carlos, Jr., El Paso.
Butcher, Davis Carroll, Houston.
Cevallos, Robert G., San Antonio.

Clark, Howe King, Jr., Rockdale.
 Dees, Curtis Cleveland, Kerrville.
 Dimock, James Albert, Jr., Houston.
 Dobbs, Robert Arthur, San Antonio.
 Garza, Jose, Jr., San Antonio.
 Gonzales, Felix G., Jr., Luling.
 Grace, Larry, San Antonio.
 Green, Clyde Ray, Denison.
 Harrison, James Roy, Abilene.
 Kelly, Donald Glenn, Dallas.
 Leija, Louie Zapata, Tullia.
 Lozano, Matthew T. Jr., San Antonio.
 Manning, Charles Edward, Marshall.
 Marrs, Ronald Wayne, Lancaster.
 Martinez, Enrique, El Paso.
 Melton, Michael Dennis, Fort Worth.
 Morado, Domingo Flores, San Antonio.
 Nicholas, John Alvie, Tyler.
 Palacio, Gilbert Gonzales, San Antonio.
 Patrick, Calvin Ray, Houston.
 Pelajic, Arturo, El Paso.
 Phillips, Dennis Michael, Irving.
 Pitts, Robert Ardell, Galveston.
 Queen, Cecil Wayne, Taylor.
 Reynolds, Ronald Burns, Dallas.
 Rice, Patrick L., Franklin.
 Rodriguez, Joe, Austin.
 Rosemond, John L., Dallas.
 Smithee, Ronald Gail, Ralls.
 Stahlstrom, Allan Emile, Markham.
 Tello, Joaquin Rodriguez, San Antonio.
 Triana, Salvador Pjga, Cuero.
 Valencia, Amado Acosta, Austin.
 Vasquez, Alberto Rios, Jr., Orange Grove.
 Waid, Billy Gene, Corpus Christi.
 Warmley, Harold James, Dallas.
 Watt, Robert Lee, Humble.
 Yates, Robert Clyde, Hondo.
 Yeatts, John Marshall, Ft. Worth.

Air Force

Manske, Charles Jerome, El Campo.

Marine Corps

Carter, Gary Don, Tyler.
 Cartledge, Albert J., III, Dallas.
 Contreras, Juan Leonardo, Edinburg.
 Cook, Nathaniel, Cleburne.
 Early, Wiley B., Dallas.
 Fuentes, Robert Martinez, Bartlett.
 Guana, Daniel, Jr., Corpus Christi.
 Gutierrez, Arturo B., Crosbyton.
 Johnson, James Doyle, Bedford.
 Melton, George Cecil, Three Rivers.
 Munoz, Ernest Cedillo, San Antonio.
 Newman, Robert Nelson, Odessa.
 Padilla, Fidel, Laredo.
 Phillips, Norris Arthur, Houston.
 Ramsey, Henry Charles, Waco.
 Salas, Felix Juan, Luling.
 Trevino, Esteban Angel, Jr., Bay City.
 Wheeler, Kenneth Wayne, Brownwood.

UTAH

Army

Blain, James Allen, Huntsville.
 Brown, Neil Shipp, Salt Lake City.
 Cowdell, Melvin Thomas, Salt Lake City.
 Palmer, Lyle Clint, Blanding.
 Parker, Euan John Ernest, Brigham City.
 Sommer, Douglas John, Kearns.

Marine Corps

Knoppert, Andre Louis, Salt Lake City.
 Mascher, Brent Thomas, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

Army

La Course, David Anthony, West Burke.
 Lamonte, George Andrew, St. Albans.
 Pettis, Steven Gene, Fair Haven.
 Weston, Wendell Allen, Warren.
 Witham, James George, Franklin.

VIRGINIA

Army

Barnes, Merrill, Colonial Heights.
 Beale, Mills, III, Franklin.
 Bradys, Kernell Persone, Williamsburg.
 Brown, George Arthur, Whaleyville.
 Buchanan, Charles Don, Wise.

Gilmer, Gles Wilson, Lebanon.
 Judy, Herman Leroy, Jr., Alexandria.
 Lassiter, Richard Leon, Norfolk.
 Mears, Ralph Judson, Jr., Norfolk.
 Page, Gilbert Wayne, Poquoson.
 Sigholtz, Robert H., Jr., North Springfield.
 Silver, William F., Jr., Vinton.
 Slaughter, William Shelley, Arlington.
 Smith, Charles Porter, Jr., Richmond.
 Spencer, Kenneth Darrell, Fosters Falls.
 Stewart, John Francis, Lynchburg.
 Tharpe, Samuel Charles, Bentonville.
 Tyler, Allen, Montvale.
 Williams, Raymond Leroy, Alexandria.
 Wilson, David Wayne, Bassett.
 Wright, Gary Wayne, Hayes.

Marine Corps

Brown, Iran Courtland, Roanoke.
 Starkes, Robert B., Jr., Glen Allen.
 Thomas, George Dolbryn, Dayton.
 Ward, James Clinton, Alexandria.

WASHINGTON

Army

Baker, Samuel Thomas, Naches.
 Damitic, Martin Leo, Olympia.
 Duro, Ignacio Escobar, Seattle.
 Kraft, Donald Ray, Sappho.
 Lickey, Michael Lewis, Monroe.
 Paynter, Thomas Bernhard, Seattle.
 Peterson, William J., Spokane.
 Risher, Clarence Irwin, Belfair.
 Snow, Earl Patrick, Prosser.

Marine Corps

Gillard, Gary Lee, Wenatchee.
 Johnson, Henry David, Bremerton.
 Lawson, Donny Ray, Grandview.
 Lopeman, Stephen Ray, Port Townsend.

WEST VIRGINIA

Army

Borsary, Peter Samuel, Morgantown.
 Clark, Roy Edward, Culloden.
 Coffman, Freddie Lee, Hardy.
 Dawson, Harold Carl, Jr., Wellsburg.
 Haverland, Mark Joseph, Jr., Poca.
 Ice, Wesley Gene, Bridgeport.
 Kinney, David Washington, Charleston.
 Koval, Robert Gary, Fairmont.
 Lipscomb, Thomas Delano, Williamstown.
 Moore, Teddy Ray, Shinnston.
 Olenick, John David, Weirton.
 Powell, Wavel Wayne, Kopperston.
 Shiflett, David Henry, Montrose.
 Workman, James Edward, Logan.

Marine Corps

Danehart, Edwin Russell, Elm Grove.
 Haynes, Richard Wayne, Excelsior.
 Ingram, Lafe, Crum.
 Mayo, George Othel, Huntington.
 Murphy, Herbert Burgess, Huntington.
 Perry, Gordon Dean, Morgantown.
 Taylor, Robert Thomas, Burlington.

WISCONSIN

Army

Babcock, Dennis Lee, Mauston.
 Dickenson, Llewellyn Paul, Neopit.
 Doll, Jerome Norman, Port Washington.
 Dunbar, Roy William, Jr., Elkhorn.
 Evans, William Anthony, Milwaukee.
 Fahrni, Dale Allen, Spring Green.
 Gustafson, Dennis Russel, Wentworth.
 Heinrich, Gregory Allen, West Allis.
 Janke, Keith Brian, Ashland.
 Mee, Randall Alan, Tomah.
 Robson, Timothy Francis, Green Bay.
 Rosenow, Robert James, La Farge.
 Schaefer, David Roy, Sturgeon Bay.
 Singer, Alan Edward, Shawano.
 Spurley, James Virgil, Jr., Madison.
 Tessmer, David Lee, Wausau.
 Treible, Thomas Charles, West Allis.

Marine Corps

Best, Patrick Wallace, West Allis.
 Kirchner, John Ward, La Crosse.
 McClure, Patrick Ryan, Racine.
 Thomas, Larry Edward, Pittsview.

Thomas, William Philip, Belmont.
 Walz, Gary Thomas, Prairie Du Chien.

Navy

Bredesen, David John, Whitelaw.
 Johnson, Gary Allan, Madison.
 Mahner, Lin Albert, Medford.
 Stindl, Richard William, Beloit.

WYOMING

Marine Corps

Bustos, Candelario Patrick, Rock Springs.

GUAM

Army

Perez, John Anthony, Dededo.

PUERTO RICO

Army

Alicea-Serrano, David, Rio Piedras.
 Arroyo-Sierra, Felix, Jr., Las Piedras.
 Galarza-Quinones, Jose M., Rio Piedras.
 Marrero-Estrada, Heriberto, Bayamon.
 Mendez-Ortiz, Fredes Vindo, Villalba.
 Montoyo-Rodriguez Noberto, Barceloneta.
 Rios, Pedro Antonio, Ponce.
 Roman-Rodriguez, Edwin, Aguadilla.
 Vazquez-Nieves, Ramon Luis, Puerto Nuevo.

Marine Corps

Torres-Rodriguez, Jose R., Guayama.

MONTHLY CASUALTY FIGURES

Calendar year	U.S. deaths as a result of action by hostile forces	U.S. nonfatal wounds as a result of action by hostile forces
1965		
January	12	109
February	45	254
March	15	79
April	41	126
May	32	172
June	71	272
July	76	347
August	88	547
September	97	545
October	169	823
November	469	1,470
December	254	1,370
1966		
January	282	1,318
February	435	2,624
March	507	2,960
April	316	2,470
May	464	2,882
June	507	2,779
July	435	2,326
August	396	2,470
September	419	2,652
October	340	2,189
November	475	2,998
December	432	2,424
1967		
January	520	3,456
February	662	2,853
March	944	6,314
April	710	4,964
May	1,233	8,380
June	830	4,946
July	781	5,471
August	535	4,604
September	775	6,909
October	733	4,122
November	881	4,165
December	774	4,841
1968		
January	1,202	7,483
February	2,124	9,464
March	1,543	11,614
April	1,410	9,409
May	2,169	11,947
June	1,146	9,943
July	813	6,107
August	1,080	6,079
September	1,053	6,802
October	600	4,391
November	703	5,157
December	749	4,424
1969		
January	795	5,569
February	1,073	5,966
March	1,316	7,904
April	847	9,726
May	1,211	7,635

YEARLY CASUALTY TOTALS

Calendar year	U.S. deaths as a result of action by hostile forces	U.S. nonfatal wounds as a result of action by hostile forces
1961	11	3
1962	31	78
1963	78	411
1964	147	1,039
1965	1,369	6,114
1966	5,008	30,093
1967	9,378	62,025
1968	14,592	92,820
1969 ¹	5,242	36,800
Total	35,856	229,383

¹ Through May, 1969.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all other Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks in connection with my special order.

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

There was no objection.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF POLAND OFFERS TRAGIC TESTIMONY TO COALITION GOVERNMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRATT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 25th anniversary of the illegal occupation of Poland by the Communists. It is a sad day for freedom-loving people all over the world, for indeed we have viewed for 25 years the gallant and valiant people of Poland enduring Communist bondage against their will.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken time today to note this observance because it affords those of my colleagues who would support efforts to impose a Communist coalition government on the people of South Vietnam an opportunity to see what happens to a country when there is coalition government with the Communists.

Poland and all of the captive nations of Europe serve as a living reminder—a living example—of how quickly a country loses her freedom once a coalition government gets a foothold in such a country, and how impossible it is to drive the Communists out once they have a hold on a nation.

Poland offers a notable example of Marxist-Leninist united-front methodology. While the armed forces of the Polish Government-in-exile—Armja Krajowa—were fighting during World War II, on the Western Allies' fronts, the CPSU/U.S.S.R. created another "liberation" army called Armja Ludowa—People's Army—which was participating in operations on the Soviet front. After the so-called liberation of Poland by the U.S.S.R., troops of the "London" armed forces were not permitted to return home because of their "capitalist-imperialist background."

With the loyal Polish patriots con-

veniently out of the way, the Communists, then a small minority, formed a government bloc of parties, consisting of Socialists, Communist-faction-controlled "Lublin" Peasant Party—Piast—and the "Democrats"—a party for intellectuals formed under Communist auspices—besides their own Workers' Party. In November 1945 the activities of the Independent Socialist group were banned and its leaders arrested through intervention by the Socialist leader M. Cyrankiewicz, a Communist ideopartisan. In December 1948, the Socialist Party "merged" with the Communist Workers' Party into a new party which was then described as "Marxist-Leninist Party, revolutionary and international and, therefore, expressing most fully the national interests of the Polish state."

In May 1948, the remaining Peasant Party reluctantly announced its "fusion" with the already Communist-controlled "Lublin" Peasant Party under a new name of the United Peasant Party, whose political program was identical with that of the United Polish Workers' Party (Communist).

The Polish national unity government was formed on the base of the decisions of the Yalta Conference and to this day continues illegally to keep 34 million Poles in Communist bondage against their will.

These are the tragic consequences of coalition government.

Once the Communists get a foothold, they create crisis after crisis and turmoil after turmoil until they wear down all other forces and ultimately take over.

I think we ought to look again and again at the tragedy of Poland and the other "captive" nations. In front of the National Archives Building there are two huge monuments. On one are inscribed the words, "What is past is prologue." On the other, "Study the past." Those who naively believe that forcing a Communist coalition government on the people of South Vietnam will lead somehow to a solution of the Southeast Asia problem need only look at the tragedy of Europe. Today 180 million people are behind the Iron Curtain, forced to suffer the indignities of communism, denied their freedom, denied human dignity, and in each instance the Communists got their footholds through coalition governments.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that for us to impose upon the Government of South Vietnam a coalition government would be an invitation to disaster in a very short time.

It would not be long before the Communists gained control and engaged in distortions such as we see in Poland today.

Recently the Polish Communist press carried a series of stories stating that I am "anti-Polish." The basis of these stories were speeches that I have made in the well of this House calling attention to the fact that the Communist rulers of Poland do not represent the people of Poland, and calling attention to the fact that the Communist government of Poland today is an illegal government, never sanctioned by the people of Poland, and if the Polish people had an opportunity, this government would be thrown out tomorrow.

In my Polish Constitution Day speech here on the floor of the House, I pointed out that the present Communist regime in Poland, unable to explain its own domestic failures, has tried to seek out a scapegoat, and so they tried to blame their problems and their failures on a handful of Polish Jews who still remain in Poland. Fifteen thousand Jews in all still remain in Poland. I said then, and I say now, it is the height of folly to suggest that the failures of communism in Poland can be blamed on a handful of Jews who still remain in that country.

More importantly, Mr. Speaker, if the Polish Communist government wants to blame these Jews for its failures and domestic unrest, it has a very simple solution: give all of these Jewish people passports to leave Poland, to emigrate to some other country.

All that the Communists have to do is to issue these people passports. There are only 15,000 of them and all of them will leave tomorrow if permitted. But the Polish Communist government has ceased issuing passports. Why? Because once all the Jews are gone from Poland, the Communists would no longer have a scapegoat to blame for their failures.

Mr. Speaker, the Associated Press carried an item from Warsaw quoting some of the Polish press in Warsaw that I am anti-Polish because of my attacks on the Polish Communist government.

It is rather significant that in America, the Associated Press can, in pursuit of its freedom of the press, carry articles like that, even though the Associated Press knows they are not true. But I defy the Polish Government to let the Associated Press carry in Poland the true story of my attitude.

In the 11 years that I have been in the Congress of the United States I have fought the illegal government of Communists in Poland. Apparently my Radio Free Europe messages are getting through.

For the Polish Government to suggest I am anti-Polish is to torture the truth. I am not anti-Polish. I am proud of my Polish ancestry. My forefathers have contributed to the struggle for human dignity and I am proud of my own contribution on the battlefield for human freedom. I am not anti-Polish, but I am proud to say that I am anti-Communist.

The regime in Poland today is an illegal regime. It is there against the will of the people. It holds these people in bondage. It is a government that has broken faith with the people of Poland. Let the record be clear, I am not against the people of Poland, but I am against their illegal Communist government.

In 1956 the Gomulka regime came to power in Poland. Premier Gomulka promised liberalization for the Polish people. He promised an easing of their suffering under the days of Stalinist oppression. Great promises for greater freedom were made, but not one of those promises has been kept.

The United States, hopeful for a thaw from oppression for the Polish people, in the wake of Mr. Gomulka's ascendancy to power in Poland, granted the Polish Government many concessions.

Poland is only one of two countries today enjoying "most-favored-nation

treatment" in its foreign trade relations with the United States. We gave the Polish Government considerable concessions in tariffs, and we gave the Gomulka regime these concessions in the hopeful belief that somehow or other Poland could be weaned away from total Moscow rule. I stood in the well of the House year after year, defending the most-favored-nation treatment for Poland, and last year was most instrumental in saving the program when it was doomed to defeat.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps that doctrine should now be re-examined, for, indeed, since Mr. Gomulka ascended to power in Poland, in 1956, we have not seen any proof that he and his regime have restored to the Polish people any of the freedoms which they have historically enjoyed, nor has the Polish regime shown any independence from complete Moscow domination.

The Polish press is not free to write what it wants in Poland. Polish intellectuals and scholars and writers and poets are harassed by the Communists. No one can honestly say elections in Poland have any particular meaning. A single slate of Communist candidates is presented to the Polish people, and it becomes only a matter of choice as to which of the Communists will be worse than the other.

The church continues to suffer harassment from the Gomulka regime.

Is there anyone in the free world naive enough to suggest that the 34 million people of Poland have free elections and have an opportunity to elect their own parliament and elect their own government?

I can tell Members this, Mr. Speaker. If the 34 million people of Poland had the freedom to vote freely as they wish, there would not be a single Communist in the Government of Poland today. The Polish people never will be Communists and never will accept communism willingly. Their ties to freedom go back 1,000 years. The people of Poland were the first to bring to the European continent a concept of humanity when they adopted their Constitution of May 3.

Poland continues to be a slave of Soviet rule. Her raw materials are forcibly exported to Russia and in the barbaric invasion of Czechoslovakia, Premier Gomulka was the first to offer his allegiance and support to the Kremlin. Is this the "independence" we are supporting through our concessions to Poland?

So I say, Mr. Speaker, today on this 25th anniversary of the Communist seizure of Poland, all Americans and free peoples throughout the world ought to pause and think of the consequences of coalition governments with the Communists. There are other coalition governments in Europe that give us living examples of what happens when we give the Communists a foothold in the government.

The Czechoslovak Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had a treaty in December 1943, which among other subjects laid also the foundation for the formation of CSR Armed Forces on the Soviet front under the command

of General Svoboda, now president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic—CSR. Czechoslovak Armed Forces of the government-in-exile in London who fought on the Western front were permitted to return home, where they were politically isolated because of their cooperation with the "imperialists"—the West—and finally completely removed from the armed forces after the Communist coup of February 1948.

In accordance with the Kosice program of April 1945, a national front government of four Czech and two Slovak parties was constituted. First steps toward the control of Socialist parties by the Communists were taken during the war, when the exiled leaders of the Czech Social Democratic Party in London and Moscow accepted for the sake of "allied unity" the leadership of the Social Democrat Fierlinger, a Communist ideo-partisan (fellow-traveler).

In the first Czechoslovak Government set up after the war in 1945, the Communists took charge of the Ministry of Interior—internal security, police, gendarmeries, and so forth—as well as the Ministries of Information and Agriculture. In Slovakia the Social Democrats "merged" with the Communists in 1944.

In 1948 with the help of the Red Guards—workers' militia—the action committees—party factions in nonparty organizations—and the armed intervention of the national police, the Communist Party—KSCZ—seized power through a coup d'etat. The present Czechoslovak Socialist Government is still nominally a national front government composed of political parties whose political programs are identical with the program of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Both in Poland and Czechoslovakia, the insurrections of August, 1944, of the internal resistance forces were crushed by the German forces because of the "inactivity" of the U.S.S.R. Armed Forces standing by. The Warsaw uprising under General Bor-Komorowski and the Slovak uprising under Colonel Gollan.

In Hungary a patriotic peoples front competed in the elections of November 1945. Of the votes cast for the front the Smallholders Party obtained 57 percent, the Social Democrats 17 percent, and the Communists 16 percent. Despite their relatively small poll, the Communists nevertheless claimed the Deputy Premiership for M. Rakosi as well as the Ministries of Interior, Communications, and Social Welfare. They were thus in the control of the national police and gendarmerie and communications. In 1948 the Social Democratic Party "fused with the Communist Party." After the liquidation of the Socialist Party and the Catholic People's Party, Communist leader M. Rakosi announced the formation of the National Independence Party and the institution of a single list of candidates in the next election after which the democratic government in Hungary came to an end. U.S.S.R. Armed Forces were present in Hungary during this transition period from "capitalism to socialism."

In Bulgaria the fatherland front was formed on the 9th of September 1944, the

day on which U.S.S.R. Armed Forces arrived in that country. This front was composed of "Zveno" Republicans, Agrarians, Social Democrats, and Communists. The Communist Party first attacked the Agrarian Party which had the support of two-thirds of the population, and was strongly pro-Western. The Communists imposed a new executive committee on the party and arranged for a new leader to be demanded. The fall of Social Democrats followed swiftly, the Social Democratic Party was of non-reliable elements and merged with the Communist Worker's Party in August 1948. The Zveno Republican Party disappeared in the spring of 1949.

The Social Democratic Party in Rumania agreed to join the Communist Party in October 1944 which formed the people's democratic front against the National Peasant Party and the Liberal Party. When the Communist-faction-controlled front was imposed by the U.S.S.R. Government intervention in March 1945, the Social Democrats remained in the government with three ministers drawn from the left—Communist-faction-controlled—wing of the party. The Communists fostered disagreements inside the party—right-wing—and infiltrated CP factions into its central committee. Merger of the Social Democrats and the Communists took place in February 1948. The destruction of the Peasant Party followed through staged trial of the party's leader and followed by the formation of a pseudo-peasant group and total suppression of the original party, allegedly on its own wish, on January 22, 1949. U.S.S.R. Armed Forces remained in occupation during this period of restructuring of the Rumanian society.

In January 1949 attempts were made to resurrect the Front Popolaire of 1935 by forming a movement for the formation of a government of democratic union in which the Communist Party of France—CPF—would assume the responsibilities entrusted to it by 6 million French voters. French Communists have not stopped since in attempting to form various types of fronts to suit the conditions in the country. Attempts to form a national front of liberation in Spain continue to the present time. The Communist Party of Spain is illegal and operates from exile in Czechoslovakia.

Today there are united front governments in North Korea, Laos, Kerala and West Bengal states in India, and united fronts in many countries where the Communists are seeking power.

From the foregoing description and excerpts of the role and tactics of united fronts and national liberation movements a question remains open concerning the background and role of the Third World liberation movement, the American liberation movement and a multitude of other united fronts in America.

So we see, Mr. Speaker, example after example of how the Communists destroy the freedom of a nation when they get a foothold.

I would say to you today, on this 25th anniversary, that it should serve as a living reminder to all Americans. We want peace. We want to live in peace

with the world. But we want the people of this world to have an opportunity to enjoy their freedom.

The gallant people of Poland suffered bitterly through World War II. Their sacrifices are beyond description.

We remember well the Warsaw uprising, when indeed the Polish people could have driven the Nazis out of Poland and restored their freedom, and the Nazi Wehrmacht pounded away at the heroic Poles who were fighting against these huge German armies with their bare hands, clubs, sticks and shovels, and those brave and gallant Poles held out for months trying to beat off the yoke of Nazism that was holding Warsaw and Poland in bondage. Those Poles could have won that heroic uprising against the Nazis if they had gotten an iota of help from the Communists, but the Soviet Air Force and Soviet fighters were sitting on air bases across the Vistula, watching Warsaw burn and waiting for the collapse of the Polish people so that the Communists could walk in.

Why doesn't the press in Poland tell the Polish people about this Soviet infamy?

Mr. Speaker, we remember well the gallant struggle of General Bor-Komerowski for the freedom of the Polish people.

You cannot separate the barbarity of the Nazis from the barbarity of the Russians but Mr. Gomulka and his Communist puppets remain silent about this Communist deceit.

Nor, on this 25th anniversary, will the Polish leaders in Poland today talk about the tragedy of Katyn.

We remember well the Katyn Forest massacre.

The Polish Communist government would like to have you believe that Congressman PUCINSKI is anti-Polish, but to this day the Polish Government has not dared tell its people that it was Congressman PUCINSKI who was the chief investigator of the Katyn Committee, which investigated this massacre for the Congress of the United States and it was Congressman PUCINSKI who was the architect of the first indictment against the Soviet Union for committing one of the most monstrous crimes of man's time, when the Soviet Union methodically selected 15,000 of Poland's best officers, her reservist doctors and lawyers and scholars and businessmen and scientists—methodically selected these 15,000 Polish officers, in uniform of the Polish Armed Forces, at the beginning of World War II, and then, under guard, transferred them to the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, Russia, and there brutally assassinated them and buried their bodies in mass graves. This was one of the most infamous crimes ever committed by the Communists, and the Polish press remains to this day mute on this subject, afraid to tell the Polish people that it was the Soviet Union which was responsible for the Katyn massacre.

The Communist-controlled press in Poland can go ahead and smear me all they want. The fact of the matter is that sooner or later freedom will be restored to Poland and the Polish people will eventually learn the truth. The Polish

people know the truth today, because they know that the present regime continues its blind loyalty to Moscow and its surrender of Polish freedom to Soviet rule.

The Polish people are not free. So long as this Communist regime remains in Poland and holds the Polish people against their will and in Communist bondage, the conscience of the free world cannot rest nor should we be frightened by Communist reprisals in the Moscow-controlled press.

Mr. Speaker, we have a lesson to learn. The great sacrifice made by the Polish people living today under the Communist yoke should be a lesson to all Americans. We, too, can lose our freedom when we lose faith in the dignity and the freedom of man. We only need to look to those countries behind the Iron Curtain to see how poignant is this message.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time today to call attention to the fact that this 25th anniversary of the illegal seizure of Poland should be a reminder to all of us that we cannot rest and cannot be deterred from our determination that freedom in this country shall not perish.

I have also taken the time to remind us of other nations of Europe that fell to communism because of coalition governments.

HISTORIC WHITE HOUSE SERMON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Holifield and I had the privilege of attending the President's morning church service at the White House on Sunday, July 20. Our thoughts and the thoughts of all those in attendance were, of course, focused on the three American astronauts who were at that time preparing for a landing on the moon. The sermon, entitled "Reaching for the Moon" was delivered by Dr. Paul S. Smith, president of Whittier College and the first member of the Religious Society of Friends to be invited to participate in the President's Sunday morning services.

I might add that in keeping with the mention of Whittier College Mrs. Holifield and I were accompanied by the summer intern in my office, David Edinger, a senior at Whittier College and like Dr. Smith, a member of the Society of Friends.

Dr. Smith's sermon was especially appropriate on that day in history and his remarks also expressed our Nation's desire to reach for another great goal, that of achieving world peace.

At this time I include the text of Dr. Smith's sermon, "Reaching for the Moon," in the RECORD.

REACHING FOR THE MOON (By Dr. Paul S. Smith)

It seems fitting that all in this auspicious congregation should know that I enjoy a long established and tender relationship to our host. He was a major student in history and government in the Whittier College department of which I was the chairman.

He himself may not know that as an undergraduate at Earlham I earned my way in part as an itinerant minister of the Indiana

Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. But never in my most evangelistic moment as a birthright Quaker did I ever see myself as standing in the presence of the mighty to proclaim the word.

Nor am I now a wandering prophet. I am by gracious invitation with the general directive to concern myself with the historical import of the moon landing and its relation to world peace. Because of my profession and my birthright, I could scarcely have spoken otherwise and shall therefore entitle my sermonette, "Reaching for the Moon."

For centuries man has used the expression literally and figuratively to describe an essentially human characteristic which, paradoxically, is at once the most infantile and mature capability that makes him what he is. In the fond groping of the cradled child we smile upon the act with tender commiseration. In the fantastic insight that produced the simple formula $e=mc^2$, we behold with awe man's ability to find out the combination of God's most secret locks.

For most of us, one must confess, maturation is a process of capitulation. We gradually resign ourselves to successive recognitions of goals that are beyond our reach. For most of us life acquires a network of enveloping guidelines that surround us with conventional limitation. It is the poet then, the artist-poet, fancy's child, who alone can find it in his heart to say, "Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?"

There would seem to be a certain spark of artistry in us all until it is snuffed out in the stuffy atmosphere of the worldly network. And even the artist comes to recognize the limitations of his medium, be it paint, wood, stone, bronze, sound, or lanugage.

The philosopher is in a somewhat different case. His medium is his own artifact, language, and in a sense language is not subject to the limitations of the other media I have mentioned. As the poet works his wonders with word-borne images, so the philosopher applies his magic to word-fabricated abstractions. He can take the terms *knowing*, *powerful*, and *present* and place before them the prefix *all* and *ever*; he can then take the word *God* and with the word *is* and make the sentence "God is all-knowing, all-powerful, and ever-present."

As a student of history and government, I am profoundly conscious at this epochal moment in the history of mankind that most of this selected gathering are responsible members of the oldest political democracy in that history. And I am struck by the irony of the fact that the context is one in which the term *light-year* is becoming a household word, for I must remind you ladies and gentlemen that this democracy has yet to celebrate its second centennial. It is, indeed, younger than the city of San Diego.

I am further mindful that the charter and the later constitution of this most stable of political democracies was the inspired work of philosophers who worked with such magic abstractions as *all*, *unalienable*, *right*, *liberty*, and *justice*, and that many of them in their context were deliberately subscribing to the "unalienable right" of revolution while in the very act of composing the verbal guidelines for the establishment of law and order.

It may be said within my remarks that the year 1787 was a great year for rational thinking that prerequisite for an enduring Republic. Hopefully there is a mystical strength to be found by our people simply in speaking of this on a First Day in the White House, this place of great tradition which so dramatically relates reverence and patriotism, realism and compassion.

There is no other framework in which any of our contemporary economic, political, or educational problems can be reasonably approached. There is no need to specify the character of any of these when the pecu-

liarity of each one is of lesser importance than is the matter of method common for solving all of them. This is a difficult lesson to teach and a hard one to learn but we need to make a very thoughtful effort to reverse the dangerous doctrine that the end justifies the means.

But back to the philosopher: here one who usually finds himself faced with apparent contradictions of principle when moving in the company of philosophers and lawyers. It was a philosopher, by the way, who, two thousand years ago, first recounted a voyage to the moon. Lucian called it *The True History* but confessed in the preface that he wrote "of things which are not and never could have been." It was a political satirist's precautionary disclaimer, because his real subject was the stupidity of human warfare. His lunar voyagers got caught up in inter-needine strife between the moonmen and the sunmen over the colonization of Venus!

If there is something instructive in the thought, it may be the implication that after two millenia of philosophy men are still fighting over real estate and still dying in the name of philosophical abstractions, but that a voyage to the moon is just as feasible (though somewhat more expensive) as a trip to Timbuktu. And this fact suggests my last consideration of the scientists.

I do not mean the scientists as a man, but man as scientist. For there are profound implications relevant to my present directive in scientific procedures. The general polity in the republic of science is democratic; logic and corroboration are the sole tests of validity and truth; a commitment to clear communication and unreserved cooperation are essential. If scientists compete with one another, it is because they are human, not because they are scientists. But I do not wish to imply that scientists do not have emotions relevant to their field. They may be said to worship truth and their concept of elegance might well be called the beauty of simplicity.

The titanic operation now coming to its magnificent conclusion is certainly the most prodigious demonstration of the reasoned behavior of cooperative humanity in the continuing drama of civilization. Can such behavior be motivated only by the fact of competition and the threat of war?

"The question," said Esme Wingfield-Stratford between the two world wars, "whose answer spells life or death for civilized man is being put with ever more menacing insistence—are the human mind and spirit capable of being adapted to the requirements of a Machine Age? With blind precipitancy, we have revolutionized our environment; it has yet to be seen whether we can effect a corresponding revolution in ourselves. If the old platitude about human nature being unchangeable is really true, there is nothing for it but to design ourselves to the doom that has overtaken every species whose circumstances have changed more rapidly than its powers of adaptation. The next experiment in suicide need not lack for completeness.

"To face facts is not to counsel pessimism. We know that human nature can be changed because history shows us that it is constantly changing. We have faith that it must and shall be changed, in time to save the bright adventure of our civilization from ruin. God's image must not be allowed to go the way of the giant lizards, its predecessors."

My own faith in mankind is renewed this morning in the knowledge that countless millions of all nations are praying today not so much that one brave astronaut may set foot upon the moon, but that three brave astronauts may put their feet again upon the earth. And my own hope for mankind is strengthened in the knowledge that our intrepid President himself will soon go into orbit, reaching boldly for the moon for peace. God grant that he, too, may return in glory

and that the countless millions of prayers that follow him shall not have been uttered in vain.

FOREIGN INFORMATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. EDWARDS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today we join in tremendous admiration for all of those Americans who have contributed to landing on the moon. This achievement is a gigantic tribute to our scientific community, our business enterprise, and to the personal courage of our astronauts.

Aside from all the other fantastic aspects of this event that we are so aware of today, there seems no question but that this is one American event which, because of its immense significance and drama, is today becoming known to persons throughout the world.

This is one part of the American story which is going into homes in almost every country on television, radio, and in newspapers, magazines, by word of mouth and by every other form of human communication.

Furthermore, the story of this event is being told in ways which certainly are at least generally accurate. And the story is being told with minimum effort of U.S. Government personnel. It is being brought to the world substantially by non-Government communication media of various kinds and origins.

But what about the far less dramatic, but still important, parts of the American story? What about presenting to the world the accurate story of successes and failures on American college campuses, about our farm life, about our business enterprise and about our system of representative government?

These and other aspects of our Nation are not so dramatically told to citizens of other countries and yet it is important to us that they are understood in realistic terms.

In the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948 Congress first gave authorization to U.S. Government information, education, and cultural programs overseas. In the two decades since then these programs have proceeded largely under direction of the U.S. Information Agency.

I take the position that the importance of these programs is vastly underrated in terms of attention that we in Congress give to them. They are important because they have a real bearing on the success or failure of our overall foreign policy objectives.

This is one of the most sensitive, vital things this Government is doing and yet these programs are being conducted off in a corner without anyone except those directly involved able to know what these activities are, and whether they are effective or not.

I believe it is a safe observation that few of us in this Congress have more than the most generalized knowledge of just what it is that the USIA is doing. And I believe it is safe to say that even fewer of us can make a useful judgment as to whether the USIA is operating as well as it should in the national interest.

In the same legislation Congress enacted providing for these informational programs there is included provision for the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information as a group to serve as continuing observer of USIA activities.

That group in 1968 issued a valuable and comprehensive report recommending a "searching reexamination" of USIA programs. This year it again has urged a thorough review of these programs.

That position was supported in 1968 by the Fasel subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Yet to my knowledge Congress has taken no additional steps to carry through these recommendations.

With this in mind, on July 10, I introduced H.R. 12726, the Foreign Information Act. This bill provides for implementation of the Advisory Commission's plan: the establishment of a committee for the purpose of conducting a full review of U.S. Government foreign information activities.

Cosponsors of this legislation are as follows: Mr. JOHN B. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ROBERT TAFT, Jr. of Ohio, Mr. J. GLENN BEALL, Jr., of Maryland, Mr. HOWARD W. POLLOCK of Alaska, Mr. DANIEL E. BUTTON of New York, Mr. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL of Maryland, Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS of Alabama and Mr. DANTE B. FASCELL of Florida.

I welcome additional cosponsors for this bill, and it is my hope that it will be accorded full consideration at an early date.

There is no partisan element to this project. There is no ideological question. And there is no crusade involved here except the national interest.

A moment ago I mentioned the 1968 report of the U.S. Advisory Commission in support of its recommendation. I include brief portions of that report at this point in my remarks as an indication of the kinds of topics with which it is concerned:

It is time for a searching reexamination of USIA mission and execution. We recommend, first, that such a study be authorized and, second, that it be accomplished both outside the Agency and beyond the confines of an executive or legislative investigation. It is our view that an independent organization should be retained under contract to conduct not only a detailed inspection of how well USIA functions under its present understanding of its mission, but of how best to reshape that mission to a changing world.

We recommend further that, as there is need for a new look at USIA, so also is there need for reexamination of the role—and indeed the existence—of the Commission on Information. Our mission, too, must be responsive to the times, and we invite Congressional satisfaction of that question.

The question of major interest is not whether USIA has done well in the past, but whether it might do better in the future. This Commission thinks it can, particularly in the area of educational and cultural exchange. The continued separation of the exchange programs into United States Information Service (USIS) administration abroad and Department of State administration in Washington has become an anachronism, an anomaly leading to ineffectiveness, excessive bureaucracy, and to an unfortunate diminution in funds for this imperative segment of long-range communications effort overseas. We believe that division should end; that it

is time to draw together into a restructured USIA, or into a new independent agency, the reins leading to our now fractionalized public affairs programs overseas.

The Commission recognizes the difficulty in coordinating the media and producing multimedia projects and campaigns, in coordinating what the media are doing with what the areas need, and in establishing procedures for communicating more effectively within the Agency in Washington and between headquarters and the field. This is a management problem of the first order. Communications need to be improved up and down the line in order that Agency policy and purpose be shared by all. Because of the size of the organization and the worldwide range of its operations, a gulf often separates top management from the rest of the organization. An agency expert in fostering the communication of ideas among the nations of the world should be adept in exchanging ideas and suggestions among its own.

The Commission is concerned about the swollen staff in headquarters. There is danger, as a previous Commission said, that USIA Washington is becoming a bureaucracy with so many unexamined routines, controls, restrictions and clearances, and with so much paper production, that administrative arteries have begun to clog and ossification to set in. A deliberate effort should be made to break down the compartmentalization that has characterized headquarters operation. As a relatively small agency, USIA still has an opportunity to prevent the entrenchment of excessive bureaucracy.

But while urgent information seems slow in coming, certain less urgent materials arrive all too quickly—those which ought not appear at all. Many overseas posts, and especially the smaller ones, find the constant internal communications bombardment unending and inundating. The ironic result—many officers are tied to their in-baskets. Both paper and paperwork need to be reduced, lest the main task go undone. As one PAO reports:

"The problem of paperwork is really one of quantity. . . . We have just made a three-month survey which shows that five thousand [communications per month] is a minimal average. It is not only the communications from Washington, but there are the letters from the host country nationals, which average about 43% of the total.

"If the post's main job is communicating to the nationals of the host country, which implies a certain amount of guidance or information about the resources from Washington, then it is time that the Agency took drastic steps to curtail the quantity of pieces of paper which the average post must, if not handle, at least move from the in-basket to the out-basket—or the waste paper basket."

We say it is time to examine assumptions. Is the United States Information Agency to be but an agent of American "propaganda"? Should it be more than an arm of foreign policy? Are information, educational and cultural objectives compatible within one agency? Were they consolidated outside of the Department of State, should that body have Cabinet rank? Or should the reins be drawn together within a restructured Department of State? Does the responsibility of those who create the foreign policy of the United States go beyond its declaration? Should they have charge of its promulgation as well? Should USIA have a hand in information dispersal for Government agencies beyond the Department of State? Should it play a role in the influence of policy as well as in its execution? Should it help support those private organizations whose overseas activities had been subsidized covertly in the past by the federal government and whose

future funding is under study by a committee chaired by the Secretary of State? Do we really intend that USIA work toward "mutual understanding"; is it to help us understand them as well as to help them understand us?

We presume to pose the questions but not to propound their answers. Our earnest hope is that others will join in the seeking after them.

Finally, we call to the attention of Congress the reality that this Commission, like USIA, is itself 20 years after the fact. The incumbent members feel it timely to suggest that the Congress give similar overview to the role of this body in discharging Congressional intent, and to the question of whether, indeed, it has fulfilled its mission. We submit respectfully to the question.

LET US GO DOWN TO THE STATION AND WATCH AMERICA'S LAST PASSENGER TRAIN COME IN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROBISON) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, in an earlier, more rustic—and probably happier—time, one of the supposed pleasures of smalltown life was going down to the station to watch the train come in.

I do not know where it is going to happen, nor exactly when, but one day soon, unless we do something about it, the residents of some town here in our land will have the doubtful privilege of going down to the depot and watching America's last remaining passenger train come in.

The question of the decline of railway passenger service—in this supposedly most technically advanced Nation in the world that is now in the process of sending men to the moon and, hopefully, returning them safely—is one of the greatest examples of legislative and administrative neglect that I can think of; like the weather, "everybody talks about it, but nobody does anything about it."

Mr. Speaker, it is time we stopped talking and wringing our hands and did something about preserving a base on which to rebuild railway passenger service in this Nation, for it is far later in this respect than most of us think.

Last week, Wednesday, the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been as guilty of neglect of this most serious problem in recent years as anyone else, transmitted its report entitled "Investigation of Costs of Intercity Rail Passenger Service" to the Committee on Commerce in the other body and to our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, along with a covering letter from its Chairman, Virginia Mae Brown. This is a rather forbidding document, full of statistical information about how difficult it really is to measure the true and separable operating losses of those rail systems that still, with the utmost reluctance, offer what passes for railway passenger service today.

But all that, Mr. Speaker, is of far lesser importance than some of the statements and the recommendation made by the commission's chairman, in her covering letter. I would like to now quote

some of the key passages therefrom, and ask my colleagues to listen closely, for what she says is of extreme importance to all of us and, if anything, adds up to a gross understatement of the true depth of the problem with which we are faced in this connection.

Mrs. Brown states:

The past year has only substantiated our opinion that significant segments of the remaining intercity service, except for rail service in high density population corridors, such as the Northeast Corridor, will not survive the next few years without a major change in Federal and carrier policies. In June, 1968, there were approximately 590 regular intercity trains providing service. Today, there are less than 500 regular intercity trains in scheduled service. A number of the last trains which are still operating have been proposed for discontinuance because of increasing losses. Approximately 50 of the remaining intercity trains are presently involved in discontinuance proceedings before this Commission.

And:

We continue to believe that the paramount requirement for establishing an adequate national policy for noncorridor intercity rail passenger service is a broad evaluation of what rail service is required by the public for medium and long-distance trips outside of major population corridors, how much the provision of that service will cost, and what Federal assistance is necessary to provide that required level of service.

Unless a study similar to the one recommended by this Commission last year and introduced as in S. 3861 and H.R. 18212 in the 90th Congress is begun immediately, intercity rail passenger service in this country appears destined to be reduced even more drastically in the next two years. We cannot overemphasize the need for immediate action if a minimal network of passenger service is to be preserved, and massive capital outlays for equipment avoided.

Then, this recommendation:

In view of the need for prompt resolution of this problem and the mounting losses to the carriers, we urge that such a study be completed in no less than twelve months and that, in the interim, more restrictive provisions be placed on the discontinuance of the last remaining passenger trains on intercity rail routes in operation today. Relief from operating losses of other trains would still be possible under the present discontinuance procedures, except for those last trains which are shown to be required by the public.

Mr. Speaker, when Mrs. Brown speaks of "last trains," I am keenly aware of the question she raises for, at this very moment, only a temporary stay-of-execution has prolonged the life of southern tier New York's only remaining passenger trains, the Erie-Lackawanna's trains Nos. 5 and 6, called the "Lake Cities" and operating now 7 days a week between Chicago and Hoboken, N.J. Originally scheduled to be dropped July 18—last Friday—the ICC has ordered the company to keep them in operation, pending an investigation, at least until next November 14.

The pattern of that investigation—and its eventual result, again unless something is done—is predictable. In fact, if I participate therein, or in whatever official hearings may be held by the ICC, I will feel as if I were watching a "late, late show" that I had seen several times before for this will be the third, but now final, experience the commu-

nities I am privileged to represent here in Congress will have had with the Erie-Lackawanna's inexorable drive to divest itself of the burden of carrying any more "human freight." Of course, the Erie-Lackawanna is no different from the rest of America's railroads in this respect—apparently none of them want any longer anything to do with a passenger service unless it be to experiment, at substantial Federal expense, with high-speed, limited-service trains like the New York-Washington Metroliner.

Now I happen to have long since lost patience with railroad management in this connection. I think their attitude that railway passenger service is necessarily a hopeless financial risk is shortsighted, temporarily self-serving, and certainly a far cry from those more adventuresome and optimistic early railroaders who built this Nation's rail system, and, at the same time, helped build a nation.

I have spoken about this here before, in this Chamber, and have decried both the railroad management's attitude and its deliberate attempts to make rail passenger service so inadequate and inconvenient as to kill it off piecemeal—which is something Mrs. Brown's statistics do not and cannot show—and the ICC's tendency to act in recent years like a "county coroner" in certifying to the death of the service with never a thought for suggesting preventive medicine, which was the brave criticism advanced by John S. Messer, an ICC examiner, in the case of the Southern Pacific's once crack train, "The Sunset."

I wonder whatever happened to Mr. Messer—an unsung hero who tried to stick his finger in the dike.

But it serves no purpose, Mr. Speaker, to point the finger of blame at any one direction in this connection, and, truth to tell, if we point too accurately we will end up also pointing at ourselves, for Congress has done nothing in recent years to recognize this advancing problem, or to lay the foundation for a true national transportation policy and system based thereon in which railway passenger service will necessarily be a keystone.

In 1967, I testified before the Commerce Committee in the other body in support of a bill that would have declared a moratorium on further passenger train discontinuance until the kind of study Mrs. Brown is now talking about had been made. I said, then, we were well on the road toward the ultimate and early elimination of virtually all railway passenger service and I quoted then-President Johnson's statement to the effect that—

In a nation that spans a continent, transportation is the web of union.

Then I urged the necessity of preserving a basic rail passenger service as an integral part of that "web," and called for a truly integrated national plan for air and surface transportation designed to meet the needs of the America of tomorrow.

My plea was an earnest one, but evidently not compelling, for nothing was done.

Mr. Speaker, it is very late in this

respect, and something must now be done.

We are a nation of 200 million people, reaching toward 300 million. We are paving mile after mile of super-highways and, incidentally, the size of the Federal investment in the Metroliner, to show how badly our priorities may be off, is about equal to the cost of 14 miles of expressway, and worrying our heads off over air-congestion problems that, for most major cities, have become a real safety question, while meanwhile permitted the discontinuance of over 200 interstate passenger trains in the last 2½ years; trains that, had the service they rendered been attractive, might have carried who knows how many people and reducing highway and air congestion by that same factor.

I am not plugging rail travel over any other form of travel but, on the other hand, having mentioned safety it is worthwhile noting that, using the traditional yardstick of the casualty rate per 100-million passenger miles, rail travel is three and a half times safer than air travel, nearly twice as safe as bus travel, and more than 23 times as safe as travel by automobile. And, as the Metroliner experiment shows, certain rail travel can be as fast and considerably more-convenient than air travel over shorter intercity distances, when figured to one's ultimate point of destination.

In any event, as Publius wrote, centuries ago, "Amid a multitude of projects, no plan is devised," and that, Mr. Speaker, has been the source of our problem, or, as the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. WEICKER) said here, earlier this year, it is necessary to stop thinking in terms of another highway, another airport, and so on, and to begin "utilizing and locking together the pieces of our national transportation puzzle."

Mr. WEICKER's remarks were offered in connection with his introduction of a bill which he entitled the "Federal Transportation Act," aimed at encouraging coordinated State transportation planning, interrelated with neighboring State plans, and which bill would create a "transportation trust fund" from which, apparently, Federal assistance in support of the various forms of air and surface transportation systems would be drawn.

I am not prepared to say that the Weicker bill's language and provisions could not be improved upon; but I am convinced that it points us in the right direction, and I plan to be a cosponsor of it with him when he reintroduces it in the near future.

For piecemeal programs and piecemeal "solutions," whether emanating from downtown or cultivated here on Capitol Hill, can produce neither a true national transportation policy nor a balanced national transportation system.

This is why, though recognizing the problem areas to which they are addressed, I view with some concern such well-intentioned proposals in the transportation field as those made by the President, himself, recently for a trust-fund supported airport and airways developmental program, or by such legislators as Senator WILLIAMS, of New Jer-

sey, and others including several House Members for a trust-fund supported program to relieve the increasingly urgent commuter-crunch in the mass transit area.

To my mind, these are after the nature of crash programs, aimed at financing a single type of service, and which, though perhaps needed, do not help move us in the direction of a balanced transportation system based on a soundly planned national transportation policy, which is precisely what we now lack.

One can well forecast the kind of hurdles a proposal such as that made by Mr. WEICKER will have to get over in working its way through the jurisdictional jungle posed by the competitive administrative agencies or departments and bureaus in the transit field downtown, and the equally competitive committee structure here in Congress. But it is necessary to try for the "transportation system" we have today in America is not a system at all. Instead, it is a group of different transit modes, each with its inherent advantages and disadvantages, none of which is equipped to do the whole job, and each with its own supporters. Such a "system" is not the product of any plan but instead a fragmented, uncoordinated and wasteful effort serving no overall goal in terms of the national interest.

Besides which, as our former colleague from Maryland, Senator MATHIAS, pointed out some weeks ago, some of these modes of transportation are regulated while others are not, some are subsidized—and heavily subsidized—while others are not, and "there is constant competition for the tax dollar."

Senator MATHIAS went on to note:

The component parts of the "system" are not developed as a whole. The public is not served to the extent it might be because of this patchwork of regulations and subsidies which help to prevent the development of the best in each transportation system.

To administer these highway, airway, waterway and a variety of other programs, a number of Federal agencies (have) over the years sprung up. None (is) concerned with the needs of the other. Each (has) its own promotional job to do. Each (tends) to serve as special counsel and advocate for its own kind of transportation.

Then Senator MATHIAS states:

The job of the Department of Transportation, it seems to me, is to rationalize these differences. (But) as yet, this concept has not taken hold.

Well, Mr. Speaker, it is understandable why, in the recent change of administrations, DOT's new Secretary, Mr. Volpe, has needed time to review and get to understand the nature of this Nation's transportation problems, and to determine how best to begin to meet them. I respect the need for such time on his part, but I would hope that by now the clear and obvious nature of the need for coordination and national planning has reached home, and that this Congress would soon now receive the recommendations of Mr. Volpe or the President along the lines I have been suggesting.

In the meantime, I believe we here in Congress must do what we can to save what remains of intercity rail passenger service as at least a base on which to

eventually rebuild such a service, for it will surely be needed.

Thus, we should proceed with early committee consideration of what Mrs. Brown has had to say; making the kind of basic study needed to determine how much intercity railway passenger service the public interest demands, both for present needs and to preserve a foundation on which to build so as to meet projected future needs, perhaps through extension of the Metroliner concept; finding out how much that present level of minimum service will cost to maintain, and working with railroad management to determine some cooperative arrangement for financing such service until a broader and more permanent plan, perhaps along Mr. WEICKER's suggested lines, can be worked out.

As Mrs. Brown notes in her covering letter to the aforementioned committees, a bill to accomplish her basic recommendations is already pending before our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This is H.R. 12084, as introduced by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. SKUBITZ) and others, and I am, today, introducing a similar measure, H.R. 12084 and my bill, when it has received a number, are similar to H.R. 18212 as introduced in the previous Congress and to which Mrs. Brown referred in portions of her letter I have previously quoted from. It authorizes a 12-month study, to be made by the Secretary of Transportation, acting in cooperation with the ICC and other interested Federal agencies and departments, "of the existing and future potential for intercity railroad passenger service in the United States."

In making this study, the bill directs the Secretary to consider, among other things, existing resources of all types for meeting the Nation's present passenger transportation needs; the anticipated expansion of those resources by 1975 on the basis of current governmental or private efforts, mentioning the interstate highway program as one example; the Nation's expected passenger transportation needs in both 1975 and 1985; the ability of the existing resources, or resources as expanded by current governmental or private programs, to meet those anticipated needs adequately, safely, and so forth, by at least as far ahead as 1975; the ability of improved railroad passenger service, specifically, to help meet those anticipated needs, and the proper role of the carriers and governmental bodies in developing the required quality and quantity of such service, including specifically methods of financing operations "which are necessary but not economically visible."

In addition to providing for such a study, which is where we at least need to begin, H.R. 12084 addresses itself, as did Mrs. Brown, to the immediate problem relating to the discontinuance of the last remaining passenger trains on intercity rail routes in operation today. It seeks to do this by directing the Commission to require such "last remaining trains" to be continued for 1 year, under certain circumstances, despite the

carrier's wish to discontinue the same, and will shift the "burden of proof" for establishing the fact that "public convenience and necessity" permit the discontinuance of any such train to the carrier—a burden heretofore carried by the public in its efforts to show the continuing need for such trains on its part.

Although this portion of the bill sounds rather harsh I believe the exigencies of the situation in which we find ourselves in this respect, as so well illustrated by the situation now existing in Southern Tier New York, require strong medicine and, as Mrs. Brown has also pointed out, relief from operating losses of other than "last trains" would still be available to the carriers in question under existing procedures used by the ICC.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced H.R. 11162, a companion to Mr. PELLY's bill to serve the same purposes, which would also establish a Commission on Passenger Railroads, such Commission to be composed of 12 members appointed by the President and including representatives of railroad labor and management, as well as public and private members. This proposal may still be useful, but in light of Mrs. Brown's stated position and the availability of the Skubitz proposal, I think it would expedite matters if we went in the latter direction—as I now have.

But, obviously, whether we move in the Skubitz direction for a study and some more restrictive treatment covering the discontinuance of "last trains," as a holding operation of sorts, or whether we sit down and begin some serious consideration of methods for obtaining the long-needed, integrated planning to meet the Nation's future transportation needs along lines such as Mr. WEICKER and I both now urge, makes little difference.

For what is important, what is essential, Mr. Speaker, is that we move now in some direction in order to save what little remains of America's fast-vanishing railway passenger service, knowing as we must that such a service must be a part of any balanced national transportation system.

Unless, that is, Mr. Speaker, we are truly preparing to all go down to that station some day, and watch America's one, last passenger train come in.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF BRETTON WOODS—DR. GARDNER'S PROPOSAL FOR REFORMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, on July 22, 1944, the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were signed at Bretton Woods.

The anniversary is highlighted by the publication of a new edition of the trailblazing study of the international monetary and trading system by Dr. Richard N. Gardner, Henry L. Moses, professor

of law and international organization at Columbia University, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs from 1961 to 1965. The study, *Sterling-Dollar Diplomacy: The Origins and the Prospects of Our International Economic Order*, is being published today.

Dr. Gardner's proposals include the following:

First. Finance ministers of the major developed and less developed countries should meet regularly at the International Monetary Fund so that the Fund—now bypassed by the Group of Ten and the Basle Club of central bankers—can play its intended role as the central forum for international monetary cooperation.

Second. Exchange rates should be permitted to fluctuate up to 2 percent on either side of parity instead of the 1 percent agreed to at Bretton Woods, and exchange parities should be allowed to "crawl" 1 or 2 percent a year in response to market forces.

Third. The International Monetary Fund should make specific proposals for adjustment not only to deficit countries in need of credit but also to surplus countries that pull reserves out of the system.

Fourth. The new facility for special drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund should be activated immediately, with a first year allocation of special drawing rights of at least \$5 billion in order to compensate for the failure of world reserves to grow during recent years.

Fifth. National holdings of dollars, sterling, and gold should be deposited in consolidated accounts in the International Monetary Fund to protect the reserve currencies against speculation and provide a more orderly method for reserve creation.

Sixth. Special drawing rights should eventually be issued to the International Development Corporation—for soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank—for relending to the less-developed countries, thus bypassing the problem of annual aid appropriations.

Seventh. Aid should be increasingly channeled through multilateral institutions with commitments to more aid by donor countries linked to commitments to better development efforts by the recipients.

Eighth. After the Kennedy round tariff cuts are completed, the United States and other countries should sign a "free-trade treaty" calling for the elimination of tariffs and other trade barriers on manufactured goods in stages over a period of approximately 10 years.

Ninth. Countries in balance of payments surplus should have a special obligation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT—to reduce their tariffs and border taxes and diminish rebates and other export incentives; and

Tenth. The jurisdiction of GATT should be enlarged to permit discussion and resolution of the conflicts of national economic interest arising out of operations of multinational corporations.

HOW REALLY BAD GOOD HUNGER PROGRAMS ARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FARBSTEIN) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, by all standards, Fulton County, Ga. has one of the better hunger programs in America. The county, which includes most of metropolitan Atlanta and a good deal of rural territory, has more than doubled the number of those participating in its surplus commodity program since 1963. In May of this year, 33,995 received free food in the county, a figure which represents 23 percent of those eligible. This rate of participation stands more than 5 percent above the national average.

Then, too, the county carries 20 of the 22 foods made available by the Department of Agriculture to participating counties. Of the 78 counties in Georgia on the program, only nine carry as many as 20 commodities. Nationally only 26.5 percent of the counties carry 20 or more commodities. According to the Department, a diet of all 22 commodities does not provide a totally adequate diet. If several of the available commodities are not carried by a county, its poor do not have the opportunity to enjoy even that inadequate diet.

In terms of eligibility standards, Fulton County also ranks quite well; for it does not have any of the many arbitrary requirements imposed by other counties to exclude otherwise eligible individuals from assistance. It does not deny a person food, for example because they have a dog in their house.

By all objective standards, then, Fulton County enjoys one of the better hunger programs in the country. But as two days of hearings recently disclosed, "better" does not mean good.

A Christian Science Monitor article which discusses the results of these hearings follows:

GEORGIA PANEL FINDS SURPLUS FOOD ISN'T REACHING THE HUNGRY
(By Leon W. Lindsay)

ATLANTA.—Fulton County includes most of metropolitan Atlanta and a good deal of rural territory. The county distributes surplus food to more individuals—33,995 in May—than does any other county or city in the Southeast says the United States Department of Agriculture.

This would seem a laudable record. But testimony at recent hearings in Atlanta disclosed conditions that were enough to tarnish any proudfest glow.

For two days, members of the Metropolitan Atlanta Conference on Hunger and Malnutrition listened as medical and nutritional experts, government officials, and the poor themselves vividly exposed gaps in this nation's programs for feeding the hungry.

COMMUNICATION SPOTTY

It was brought out that in Fulton County there has been a marked upsurge in the number of people receiving surplus food in the past year. Only 16,000 were participating in the program in 1963. The greatest gain has occurred since last September, a county official said.

This was interpreted as an indication that, at least in the metropolitan area, many of the needy have been made aware of the

availability of the food and have been able to get to the distribution point.

However, as evidence accumulated in the House Chamber at the Georgia State Capitol, it became clear that some of the persons most in need of nutritional help are not being reached.

Specifically, pregnant women and adolescents, infants, the aged, and those in remote rural situations were found to be missing out on much-needed help.

It was also disclosed that lack of communication between agencies which minister to the needs of these people and those which could make food available is a major problem.

For example, some nutritionists who have been working with pregnant adolescents and prescribing special diets were not aware that these young mothers could be certified to receive special food supplements from the USDA warehouse.

Likewise, an elderly, ailing man who had been told to eat certain types of food testified he could not afford to buy it. No one had informed him he was eligible for the food supplement program.

A white woman from rural Fulton County, mother of seven with a husband unable to work, said she lives 11 miles from the nearest food distribution center and 6 miles from the nearest store. The only transportation the family has is an old bicycle someone gave them.

THE KIDS WON'T EAT IT

The woman, obviously much underweight, said she is ill also. When she is able to find someone to take her to Atlanta to get the surplus food she has to take a month's allotment at a time. Much of it will not keep, she said, and "a lot of that stuff the kids just won't eat."

This woman, like many, has no decent stove on which to cook, few utensils, and little knowledge about how to make the foods palatable. There are programs to help her and others make better use of the surplus food, but testimony makes it clear that such programs are inadequate.

A nutritionist points out that it is really necessary to go into the home and demonstrate cooking methods. She suggests that more could be done with volunteers in this area.

A woman official of the Fulton County Department of Family and Children's Services discloses that she has on file in her office the names of the 9,000 families who receive surplus food in Fulton.

But when State Rep. Gerald Horton of Fulton County asks whether she has given or can give these names to agencies which could send volunteers to show mothers how to use the food, the reply is that the county would have to vote more money and hire people to do this.

Another witness, the director of distribution for the county, was asked by Mr. Horton whether the limited hours of distribution could be expanded, whether people could be allowed to pick up food more than once a month, and whether more distribution centers than the one poorly located warehouse could be provided. The answer was essentially the same. Not enough funds, he was told, not enough personnel, and regulations of other agencies such as USDA which prevented some of the steps.

The "other agencies," in later testimony, could cite no specific, limiting regulations.

Mr. Horton promised to see if he could get county personnel to do as much as possible with the personnel and funds available before falling back upon lack of these as an excuse.

Another request by Mr. Horton and others who questioned officials was for more volunteer work. Fulton County officials indicated,

however, that they could not use volunteers to distribute food, as they could not be bonded.

CONTINUED INADEQUACY SEEN

This response visibly astonished members of the conference, since apparently the county is able to get bonding for convicts who man the distribution lines.

Georgia welfare officials, who have been successful in getting food to many of the needy in a two-year war on hunger, now talk about finding the "hidden hungry." Metropolitan Atlanta found some of its hidden ones last week.

As testimony piled up it also became evident that even if the most far-reaching bills now before Congress are passed, national programs for feeding the hungry will not meet many of the desperate situations exposed here.

Members of the conference on hunger, in a posthearing session, pledged a program of action to mobilize volunteers, draft legislation, and build fires under officials who they feel have often let bureaucratic red tape dehumanize the task of seeing that children, old people, the ill, indigent mothers, and other malnourished people are fed a basic diet.

Conference members agreed that the least legislative bodies can do is affirm that every American has a human and constitutional right not to be hungry.

SCHEDULED DISARMAMENT TALKS WITH RUSSIA

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, in the next few weeks we will have a precious, fleeting opportunity to stabilize and slow the deadly roller coaster we call the international arms race. Scheduled talks in Geneva between the United States and Russia can and should be expedited. Instead, they are being delayed.

We can and should forestall further activity on MIRV and ABM while pursuing such talks with the Soviets. It is imperative that the administration exercise unselfishness, vision, and statesmanship. Instead, they seem to be playing political games at the expense of all mankind. Candidly, I am most apprehensive.

Months ago, all Americans were heartened when the administration announced our participation in these talks, to take place in late spring or early summer of this year. Late spring is gone. Early summer is almost past. No talks are going forward. Nuclear clocks tick ominously. Our opportunity and perhaps our destiny melts away. It seems our negotiators will not convene with the Soviets in Geneva before late summer or early fall.

What is behind the administration's logic? A fundamental difference between Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defense Laird regarding Soviet intentions and evaluation of their capabilities. Mr. Rogers has hopes of abandonment of ABM and MIRV, or so it seems. Mr. Laird plays nuclear roulette in Pentagon basements and think tanks. His efforts to sell us on ABM have not been convincing, as incontrovertible sci-

entific proof piles up against it, eliciting further political opposition, much of it from the Republican Party.

So our distinguished Secretary of Defense constructs a thermonuclear strawman—Soviet first-strike capability. Therefore, we must tie arms talks to alleged political considerations and concessions in Asia and the Middle East.

I do not pretend to read the administration's mind or question motives of our Secretary of Defense. Yet it seems obvious that with arms talks stalled, temptation to covertly proceed with ABM and MIRV might be irresistible. Congress has been stampeded before into approving full funding of a system which is either useless or a futile escalation of the arms race.

Effective control of new weapons is essential in their early stages or it is impossible to keep them in check. Further steps down the arms race road will bring us to a point of no return. If we place useless super weapons development before peace talks, we will have taken the wrong turn down a path of no return—it is a blind alley of annihilation.

Brinkmanship is outdated. It only frightens America and calls forth negative reactions. Rousseau stated that common interest matters less to players and actors than peculiar advantages for which they aim. Our game's goals must be changed in favor of disarmament. Look at what has already been accomplished on the fringes of disarmament by Democratic administrations willing to work toward this goal. The list of their achievements is impressive, indeed.

First, total disarmament achieved in Antarctica;

Second, testing of nuclear weapons has been banned in several environments;

Third, risk of atmospheric contamination has been halted;

Fourth, outer space has been ruled out for nuclear weapons;

Fifth, Latin America has been ruled out for nuclear weapons;

Sixth, a curb has been placed on proliferation of nuclear weapons through the nonproliferation treaty;

Seventh, work has been started on securing another environment—the seabed—from encroachment by weapons of mass destruction;

Eighth, we have offered to move toward regional arms control in Europe; and

Ninth, to insure and verify integrity of arms control agreements, we have developed an elaborate and effective system of detection, inspection, and surveillance.

It is vain for us to continue to rattle thermonuclear sabres at one another. Daily, more Americans rise against past follies and future menaces. Our political approach must be as mature as our technology. Perhaps Communist intransigence will foil our best attempts, but we must try. We simply must. If we move immediately to open Geneva negotiations with the Soviets, I am certain they will meet us half way. Disarmament now, before it is too late. Another alternative is unthinkable. I know Mr. Nixon is a sin-

cere lover of peace and pray fervently that he will take up this initiative.

NERVE GAS OVERSEAS: PULLING DEATH'S WHISKERS

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, it is damningly obvious that there has been an accident on the island of Okinawa involving a deadly nerve gas known as VX. Twenty-five American military personnel have been hospitalized. It is also obvious to us as a result of this occurrence that U.S. Armed Forces have been stockpiling such substances and weapons on Okinawa, our major advanced base in that area of the world. It is within our realm of logic to conclude that other facilities similar to Okinawa in importance are now serving as storage areas and stockpile facilities for this and similar deadly substances.

If this is the case, Congress has no information regarding it. If this has been done, it ranks with the recently revealed secret treaty with Thailand as a major violation of the congressional prerogatives to control such acts and commitments. In their wisdom, the people who founded this Nation made provision for a system of checks and balances, insuring that one branch of Government would always keep close watch on activities of her branches. At no time has this process been more essential than now. Yet we seem to be receiving masses of evermore incontrovertible evidence that congressional authority over such activities and commitments is decreasing rather than increasing.

Again and again revelations surface of acts measurably detrimental to major long-range interests of our Nation. All such acts are results of commitments made illegally and in violation of constitutionally defined and guaranteed rights of Congress.

Secret agreements with Franco. Commitment of American troops to maneuver in tandem with Spanish troops in a highly questionable exercise. A secret treaty with Thailand making significant American military and political guarantees without advice or consent of the Senate. Now we have lighted a flaring bonfire of anti-American indignation in Japan, fueling arguments of America's bitterest opponents because of the nerve gas incident on Okinawa.

Nerve gas is an offensive weapon. Why, by any stretch of imagination, is it being stockpiled on a forward major offensive base? Surely it could not have been scheduled for use in Vietnam. It is my understanding that our Nation is pledged to a policy of abstention regarding use of such agents, following policies laid down by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Is the Pentagon in the process of changing its mind in regard to this policy? Does Congress not have a right to be informed of such a proposed change? Shall we not have an opportunity to debate whys and

wherefores of such a far-reaching, contemplated move?

We now have the dawning realization of significant deployment of nerve gas to major American bases without consultation or informing of the Congress. The same is true of allies intimately involved in such moves and exposed to their automatically attendant consequences. It is obvious that Japan was told nothing about such a deployment or presence. Gas involved in this case is the same agent responsible for the major Utah sheep kill.

Mr. Speaker, nerve gas can have nothing whatsoever to do with defense of bases in forward areas. We can only conclude that they are there for possible offensive purposes. It seems, therefore, that a departure from F.D.R.'s theorem is not only contemplated, but can today be called a *fait accompli*. The Pentagon, of course, says nothing, which tells us much.

Logic leads us to still other questions. Who has access to such menacing materials? Are others being trained in their use? By whom and where? It is publicly claimed that small quantities of nerve gas are being shipped by us to West Germany. Is this not a violation of the 1954 West European Union Protocol? We are also told that high-ranking officers from Spain and Nationalist China have toured our CBW facilities. Why? Especially Franco's Spain. Since when does his military establishment rate such treatment and access to such highly classified information?

Mr. Speaker, we are dealing with one of the most horrifying death-dealing products of man's mind. CBW is in danger of getting out of hand completely. On all sides we have suddenly discovered what is being done with such weapons in the name of national defense. All these acts cumulatively are gross violations of the spirit and strict rules of our Constitution. Such acts are positively forbidden under basic documents governing our Nation. Are we going to allow a military ethic to attain and preserve a momentum all its own which now carries so far as to result in these revelations?

If any military establishment is allowed to develop, experiment, and deploy such agents, who will actually prevent them from being used? If we have failed to prevent deployment at forward major combat bases, who shall dare say we have actual control over them at any time?

Our military have taken it upon themselves, in the sacred name of patriotism, to take steps which remove them from strict supervision by the civilian branch of Government. They are in danger of becoming a law unto themselves. We must reach out a strong constitutional hand immediately and rein these well-meaning gentlemen in before someone makes a mistake that will kill thousands of Americans here or abroad, or commits some unspeakable atrocity overseas. Or even worse, before we blunder into a major conflict. Minimally our alliance with Japan has been placed in

further jeopardy because of this latest incident. Stupidity and possible deliberate avoidance of civilian control today threatens the linchpin of our Asian alliance.

A basic constitutional question is before us, fraught with geopolitical and military consequences.

JOB EVALUATION POLICY ACT OF 1969

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which will begin the process of major revisions of the position classification systems of the Federal Government.

In January of this year, my Subcommittee on Position Classification issued its "Report on Job Evaluation and Ranking in the Federal Government." The result of a year of comprehensive study, the report outlined a series of findings and recommendations concerning both the concepts behind and the administration of position classification in the Federal Government. That report is the basis of the bill which has been introduced today.

Position classification is one of the keystones of modern personnel management. Simply stated, the concept behind position classification is that it is the position, or the job, which should be classified and ranked rather than the individual holding that job. Ideally, the process by which the duties and responsibilities of a position are determined, and the position is thereby assigned a relative value, should have an important role in such diverse functions as budgeting, manpower allocation, determination of recruitment and training needs, performance evaluation, and many others. Unfortunately, during the course of the study, we found that often the position classification programs of the various departments and agencies were being used almost exclusively as a pay-setting device and little else.

There are many reasons for this failure to use position classification to the fullest extent possible. As pointed out in our report, much can be done to improve the administration of classification systems in the various departments and agencies. Classifiers should be better trained. They should be more knowledgeable about the program needs of their agencies and should make greater efforts to act as a technical adviser to line management rather than as an isolated professional using jargon and procedures incomprehensible to all but the personnel management fraternity. Greater efforts should be made to insure consistency in classification within and among agencies. Attempts need to be made to simplify what is now an overwhelmingly complex general schedule system to make classification more understandable to managers and employees.

These, and many other things, need to be done. However, they lie within the

realm of administrative reform and hence do not readily lend themselves to legislation. We in Congress must do all we can, however, to encourage the Civil Service Commission and the other departments and agencies to institute needed administrative reforms and to change archaic and outdated attitudes toward classification in particular and personnel management in general.

My bill is designed to be a catalyst in the two areas which I feel are most in need of reform.

The general schedule classification system, under the general control of the Civil Service Commission, is predicated on the assumption that all positions in the Federal Government can and should be classified substantially under one method: narrative standards and guidelines. As a result, the Commission has developed a series of standards which are bewildering in their complexity and overwhelming in sheer volume. The basic principles underlying the use of these standards have remained virtually unchanged since the passage of the first Classification Act in 1923.

The reasoning behind this rigid adherence to one method is understandable. The Commission is the apex of a classification system which covers almost 2 million employees and thousands of different occupations. It would be natural to wish that one approach be adequate for all, if for no other reason than to reduce the intellectual strain incumbent in using several different methods to achieve a common goal.

As modern government has grown in the past 40 years, as it has become more intimately involved with the social, economic, and scientific structure of our country, the demands on position classification systems have grown proportionately. Countless occupations which did not exist 40 years ago have been pressed into the general schedule classification system which was originally designed for jobs which were comparatively easy to categorize in 1923. And, with the content, nature, and relative value of many occupations changing almost daily, serious doubt has arisen as to whether one method alone is adequate to maintain the flexibility necessary to keep classifications current. Conversely, it is also questionable whether complex narrative standards are really necessary for a large number of easily categorized positions, such as those in the clerical fields.

The sin on the part of the Commission, then, is one of omission rather than commission. What it has done, it has generally done well. But the Commission has failed to experiment with and adopt the several recognized methods of job evaluation and ranking to determine which best suit the needs of the various departments and agencies and occupational groups.

This relatively narrow approach is rather like creating an orchestra with nothing but violins. The sound might be good; the musicians could be the finest in the world. However, no matter how competent the violinists might be in imitating the sounds of the missing instru-

ments, they could not achieve strength and versatility of a full orchestra. Just as the incorporation of additional instruments can enhance the total sound of an orchestra, so the use of various methods of job evaluation and ranking can be orchestrated by the Civil Service Commission to achieve equal treatment among positions throughout the executive branch while at the same time encouraging much-needed flexibility in administration.

This brings us to a second major problem area pinpointed by our report. The Classification Act of 1949 contained more than 20 exemptions from its provisions. Since that time, other exemptions have been added. Thus we now have large and small blocks of positions which are classified under unrelated systems. The Postal Field Service uses one approach; the Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Agency, Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, and the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration all have their own programs; and the Foreign Service uses yet another approach. Most of these separate systems were created because the general schedule system did not meet their needs; and most of them are competently administered. Yet, to quote our report:

The number and variety of classification and ranking systems in the Federal service create confusion and result in differences in the methods of selection and appointment, promotion, conditions of work, and pay of employees in comparable conditions.

With these two problems in mind, we can then move on to the major purposes of the bill which I have introduced. I feel that all civilian, white-collar positions in the executive branch should be placed under a single classification plan under the general control and supervision of the Civil Service Commission. However, the integration of the several separate systems under a single "umbrella" would serve no useful purpose if the general schedule system remains unchanged. Thus, I also feel that the proposed plan should utilize as many job evaluation and ranking methods as appropriate. The primary change, and it is a major one, would be that under the proposal there would be one agency, the Civil Service Commission, responsible for establishing a common set of values for the classification of all positions and supervising the use of the various methods of position classification within and among all departments and agencies toward the end of consistent treatment of various occupational groups throughout the Government.

The bill is divided into three titles. Title I outlines some of the major findings of the "Report on Job Evaluation and Ranking in the Federal Government."

Title II declares that the executive branch should operate under a coordinated job evaluation and ranking system for all civilian positions, utilizing such methods as may be appropriate, under the general supervision and control of the Civil Service Commission.

Title III establishes the mechanism by which proposals for placing the above principles into effect will be prepared and presented to Congress for action. A unit is to be established within the Civil Service Commission which shall report directly to the Commissioners. This office will be responsible for preparing a plan for the establishment of a coordinated system of job evaluation and ranking for all civilian positions. The Commission is given the authority, which it does not now have, to investigate all systems. The title directs that the Commission submit an interim report within 1 year of enactment, and that the study be completed and legislative proposals be submitted to the Congress within 2 years after the date of enactment. It also provides for periodic consultation with the House and Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committees and with appropriate employee organizations.

This bill does not represent the final answer to the many problems outlined in the report. However, it does represent an essential first step. Our subcommittee plans to follow carefully the progress of the Commission's study on a day-by-day basis. I am sure that we can all work together fruitfully to bring about the reforms in position classification which are necessary for personnel management in the Federal Government to meet the demands of the future.

As mentioned in the report, it would be incorrect to say that we are at the crisis stage. The classification systems, as they stand now, have worked moderately well, and valiant efforts have been made by the Civil Service Commission and the departments and agencies to improve the administration of the various systems.

However, as the complexity of modern Government increases, the inadequacies of the present systems will be magnified until a crisis does exist. The time to begin to change is now while we still have the latitude and breathing space to carefully consider reform.

Changing job evaluation or ranking systems is a delicate and time-consuming job. It raises many questions and doubts in the minds of employees subject to the systems. It breaks patterns of thought and action with which personnel officials have become comfortable—perhaps too comfortable—over the past 45 years. Perhaps several years will be necessary to fully implement the recommendations contained in the report and the program outlined in my bill. However, if adopted, these recommendations should result in greater equity to employees throughout the Federal service, assurance of more consistency in the evaluation and ranking of positions, and the foundation for a system which will be more readily adaptable to the changing needs of the Government in the years to come.

ROBERT D. BYRNES

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the newspapers of July 21, 1969, bore the news of the death of Robert D. Byrnes.

For nearly a quarter of a century Bob Byrnes was the Washington bureau chief of the Hartford Courant and in that period he rendered outstanding service to his newspaper and to the people of the State of Connecticut.

There was no newspaperman in Washington who was more painstaking or who knew his job and the sources of news better than did Bob Byrnes. A political editor of the Courant, Bob came to Washington in 1943 and from that time until his retirement at the end of 1967 he performed the difficult, important, and exacting task of finding and distilling national news for the people of Hartford and the State of Connecticut at large.

Bob's forte was thoroughness and Members of Congress were often surprised to find how quickly he learned of a news story or how closely he followed their activities on the floor or in committee. Members sometimes felt that his coverage was too close as when he reported their positions on unrecorded teller votes, but the people of Connecticut never had to complain about lack of information from Bob.

So long as he was at his job, the State could rest secure that virtue would be rewarded, sculduggery revealed, and fairness prevail on the Washington news front for newspaper readers of the Nutmeg State.

At Bob's resignation a reception was held in the Senate wing of the Capitol and his many Capitol Hill friends joined in presenting him with a silver cigarette box as a token of their affection and esteem. I was honored to have had the privilege of presenting that box to Bob on behalf of all his friends and I am honored today to pay this tribute to Robert D. Byrnes, a dedicated and able commentator on the Washington scene.

We regret his death but we are grateful for his contribution to Connecticut journalism and to American public life.

AN ACT OF REALISM

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the President of the United States on his courage and boldness in scheduling a visit to the Communist State of Rumania.

What the President has done is simply to place the Eastern Communist world on notice that the United States will move toward friendship, step for step, with those who wish to move toward friendship with us. It places the Western world on notice that the United States has recognized the cracks in the Communist monolith and we intend to pursue these developments in the interests of the peoples of Eastern Europe, and in the interests of peace.

The President is and has always been a realist toward the Communist world.

He rejects the naive assumptions of past policy that, by throwing away economic concessions, we will win political gains. He deals with the nations of Eastern Europe as an American head of state should deal with them—recognizing that they have interests and we have interests and we do not intend to give up something for nothing. If they seek trade advantages in the United States, we will hold those out, but there are political and diplomatic dividends which we seek in Eastern Europe—and we welcome a horse trade. There will be no something-for-nothing deals with the Communist world with President Nixon in the White House.

The President has been criticized for not clearing his visit with the Soviet Union. It is not the custom of American Presidents, certainly it is not the practice of this one, to clear our diplomatic moves in advance with Moscow. They have never cleared theirs with us. Indeed, if we are to take Foreign Minister Gromyko at his word, the visit to Bucharest is not seen by them as a provocative act.

I am encouraged by the fact that we have in President Nixon a Chief Executive who initiates moves in foreign policy rather than simply reacting to them. It is good to have a dynamic foreign policy for the United States rather than a static one. The President takes with him on this first visit into Eastern Europe and the Communist world by an American President our hopes that he can bring back some sign of a more just and enduring peace. He should be commended by the American people for making this historic effort.

ONE SMALL STEP FOR MAN

(Mr. CASEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, few men in history have been so privileged as we to be eyewitnesses at the birth of a new era.

The magnificent and incredible voyage of Apollo XI has brought to all mankind a keen sense of participation in our greatest moment in history. Now, this journey nears an end, as the skillful hands of our three valiant astronauts guide their spacecraft safely home.

To these men, Neil Armstrong, Edwin—Buzz—Aldrin, and Michael Collins, our humble congratulations for a superb job well done. If, indeed, our destiny lies among the stars—then you have placed us on the threshold and turned a brilliant guiding light upon the path. Experts claim that the footprints you have placed upon the lunar dust will last a half million years. But I say that these shall fade forever before the memory of your magnificent achievement shall be forgotten by mankind.

To the thousands of hard-working men and women of NASA and the aerospace industry, whose dedication and ability made this lunar landing and ascent a flawless performance, goes the grateful thanks of all our people.

It was my great privilege to be with you at the Manned Spacecraft Center during this most critical phase of the

lunar landing, and to share with you the tense moments when the whole world watched and listened in awe. You are the unsung heroes—the very backbone of our efforts to send men among the stars, and safely bring them home. No words of mine can add to the luster of your accomplishments, nor increase the great and justifiable pride you can take in the job you have done. But on behalf of your friends and neighbors in our 22d District, and indeed for all your fellow citizens, I express our grateful and heartfelt thanks for your magnificent achievements. You built and placed the boots upon the feet of the first man to step upon the Moon—you made the "giant leap for all mankind" possible.

Few moments during the long and tortuous vigil we kept, Mr. Speaker, were more heartwarming than those in which the television newsmen interviewed the loved ones these great astronauts left behind. To Mrs. Janet Armstrong, Mrs. Patricia Collins, Mrs. Joan Aldrin, their youngsters and parents, goes a special thanks for the patience and understanding they showed to a world eager for details on this incredible journey and the men who were making it. The wonderful confidence they expressed was reassuring to us all, and they know, I am sure, that millions of us around the world joined with them in prayer for the safety of these three valiant men.

Last, but not least, Mr. Speaker, I think a special word of thanks goes to every American, whose hard-earned tax dollars made this program and this journey possible. Each of us bought a portion of Apollo XI, of Columbia and Eagle, and the hardware which safety required be left upon the lunar surface. While history will not record our part in this tremendous undertaking, each of us can take pride in knowing that without our support, both moral and financial, this journey would never have been made. Each of us can take pride in knowing that we made possible mankind's finest hour. I watched with keen interest many of the interviews of the "man in the street" and his reaction to this great adventure. As one who has long supported our fullest participation and funding of this great space program, it was heartwarming to see that our citizens by far expressed full support for our efforts and indeed, urged that we continue our great efforts in space.

Millions of words shall be written through the years on this epic adventure, Mr. Speaker, but none shall be so important as those written by this Congress in the coming weeks. For upon our shoulders rests the heavy responsibility of being the architects of man's future in space, in guiding the programs in our quest for knowledge, and providing the funds to make them possible. We have gathered under NASA a brilliant and highly competent team that has put us first in space and opened the door of the future. We now stand in danger of succumbing to the siren call of false economy, of being niggardly in our support and permitting the erosion and disintegration of this program and the dispersal of the men and women who made it possible. To permit this to happen is to

break faith with the men of Apollo XI and unborn generations for whom we have opened wide the door to knowledge of man's universe. We have both the resources and the ability to attack and resolve our problems here at home and our commitments abroad, and still move forward swiftly in this vital program to roll back the frontiers of space. No higher priority can be given to any program than one which furthers mankind's undying quest for knowledge. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues will agree and join with me in full support of this vital program and in seeing that it moves forward swiftly.

Again, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of the 22d District of Texas—home of NASA's great Manned Spacecraft Center—I extend our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to our three great friends and neighbors: Astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Mike Collins. Your incredible journey has inspired all mankind and will live forever in the pages of history. You have given us our finest hour, and the great pride we have at being a witness to such a magnificent event shall live with us forever.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MORSE (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD) on account of illness in the family.

Mr. LIPSCOMB (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD) on account of official business.

Mr. KLEPPE (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for July 24 through July 28, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PUCINSKI, for 30 minutes, today, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD, for 10 minutes, today, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DENNIS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ROBISON, for 15 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EILBERG) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. REUSS, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. FARBSTEIN, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. LOWENSTEIN, for 60 minutes, on July 24.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. COHELAN, to revise and extend his remarks immediately following the remarks heretofore made.

Mr. HOLIFIELD in five instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. FOREMAN and to include extraneous material during his remarks of today on H.R. 12781, while in Committee of the Whole.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DENNIS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CONTE in two instances.

Mr. TEAGUE of California.

Mr. ERLNBORN.

Mr. BEALL of Maryland.

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. TAFT.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. HASTINGS.

Mr. POLLOCK.

Mr. PRICE of Texas.

Mr. BUSH.

Mr. BOB WILSON.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. RIEGLE.

Mr. ESCH.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan.

Mr. SHRIVER in two instances.

Mr. SPRINGER.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts.

Mr. MOSHER.

Mr. DERWINSKI.

Mr. WIGGINS.

Mr. RHODES.

Mr. AYRES.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EILBERG) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. EILBERG in two instances.

Mr. MARSH.

Mr. BRASCO in two instances.

Mr. DINGELL in two instances.

Mr. FARBSTEIN in two instances.

Mr. RARICK in four instances.

Mr. NICHOLS.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS in two instances.

Mr. BOLLING.

Mr. RYAN in five instances.

Mrs. CHISHOLM.

Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of California in two instances.

Mr. O'HARA.

Mr. BRINKLEY.

Mr. RIVERS.

Mrs. MINK.

Mr. HUNGATE in two instances.

Mr. HAGAN in two instances.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on July 18, 1969, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7215. An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Diplomatic Courier Service.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.),

the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 23, 1969, 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:

981. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the requests for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1970 (H. Doc. No. 91-140); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

982. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide for a 2-year extension of rural housing authorizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

983. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the effectiveness and administration of the community action program in Phoenix, Ariz., under title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, Office of Economic Opportunity; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

984. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting prospectuses proposing acquisition of space under a lease arrangement at various locations, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 90-550; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs: Report on "New Direction for the 1970's: Toward a Strategy of Inter-American Development" (Rept. No. 91-385). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL of California:

H.R. 12993. A bill to authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to make grants to elementary and secondary schools and other educational institutions for the conduct of special educational programs and activities concerning the use of drugs, and for other related educational purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 12994. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual receiving benefits thereunder to earn outside income without losing any of such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 12995. A bill to require a radiotelephone on certain vessels while navigating upon specified waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 12996. A bill to amend section 1677 of title 38, United States Code, relating to flight training, and to amend section 1682 of such title to increase the rates of educational assistance allowance paid to veterans under such sections; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 12997. A bill to amend section 1682(d) of title 38, United States Code, so as to modify the requirements for the farm cooperative program under such section; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 12998. A bill to assist small business and persons engaged in small business by allowing a deduction, for Federal income tax purposes, for additional investment in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 12999. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. NIX, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. LUKENS, and Mr. HOGAN):

H.R. 13000. A bill to implement the Federal employee pay comparability system, to establish a Federal Employee Salary Commission and a Board of Arbitration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FOREMAN:

H.R. 13001. A bill to amend the act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96), with respect to the Navajo Indian irrigation project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 13002. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of State to participate in the development of a large prototype desalting plant in Israel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 13003. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Division of American Youth in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and to prescribe its functions, which shall include providing assistance in the establishment of youth centers throughout the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 13004. A bill to provide for a fair and random system of selecting persons for induction into military service, to provide for the uniform application of selective service policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.R. 13005. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to encourage shipbuilding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 13006. A bill to amend chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional education and training assistance to veterans and to provide for a predischarge education program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 13007. A bill to amend the Agriculture Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HANLEY (for himself, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. McCLOURE, and Mr. MESKILL):

H.R. 13008. A bill to improve position classification systems within the executive branch, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 13009. A bill to amend the act of September 5, 1962 (76 Stat. 435), providing for the establishment of the Frederick Douglass home as a part of the park system in the National Capital; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 13010. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in memory of Ernie Pyle; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MEEDS (for himself, Mrs. MINK, Mr. UDALL, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. O'HARA):

H.R. 13011. A bill to amend title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DADDARIO, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DRIGGS, and Mr. DONOHUE):

H.R. 13012. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to double the amount of the basic personal income tax exemption allowed a taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN (for himself, Mrs. MINK, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FALCON, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. GALIFIANAKIS, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GETTYS, Mr. GIALMO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. HUNGATE, and Mr. JACOBS):

H.R. 13013. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to double the amount of the basic personal income tax exemption allowed a taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KARTH, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. NIX, Mr. OBEY, Mr. O'HARA, and Mr. OLSEN):

H.R. 13014. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to double the amount of the basic personal income tax exemption allowed a taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN (for himself, Mrs. MINK, Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROGERS of Colorado, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SHIPLEY, Mr. SLACK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUCKEY, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. TUNNEY, and Mr. UDALL):

H.R. 13015. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to double the amount of the basic personal income tax exemption allowed a taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. WALDE, Mr. WHITE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. KAZEN, and Mr. GAYDOS):

H.R. 13016. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to double the amount of the basic personal income tax exemption allowed a taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLLOCK:

H.R. 13017. A bill to provide for the closing of U.S. ports to the fishing vessels of any foreign nation which closes its ports to U.S. fishing vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H.R. 13018. A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 13019. A bill to establish a commission to be known as the Commission on Air Traffic Control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 13020. A bill to amend section 13a of the Interstate Commerce Act, to authorize a study of essential railroad passenger service by the Secretary of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 13021. A bill to amend section 801 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide that the Civil Aeronautics Board shall make the selection of air carriers in international route matters, subject to veto by the President, within 90 days after such selection; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 13022. A bill to prohibit members of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission from negotiating for their own employment with persons subject to regulation by the agencies of which they are members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia:

H.R. 13023. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 13024. A bill to authorize the Smithsonian Institution to acquire lands and to design a radio-radar astronomical telescope for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory for the purpose of furthering scientific knowledge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CULVER, Mr. DADDARIO, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MINISH, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. TUNNEY, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 13025. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to provide for a fair and random system of selecting persons for induction into military service, to provide for the uniform application of selective service policies, to raise the incidence of volunteers in military service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 13026. A bill to amend the Truth-in-Lending Act to exempt certain regulated lenders; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 13027. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for annual reports to the Congress by the Comptroller General concerning certain price increases in Government contracts and certain failures to meet Government contract completion dates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WEICKER:

H.R. 13028. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to require substantial residential redevelopment in the case of any urban renewal project which involves the demolition or removal of residential structures; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 13029. A bill for the relief of the Civil Air Patrol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 13030. A bill to authorize appropriations to be used for the elimination of certain rail-highway grade crossings in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 13031. A bill to provide for a comprehensive and coordinated attack on the narcotic addiction and drug abuse problem, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 13032. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to simplify, in the case of small hospitals and small nursing homes, the procedure for reimbursement of costs incurred by providers of services under the medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 13033. A bill to provide for an examination of U.S. Government public information activities in foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 13034. A bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

H.R. 13035. A bill to amend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to extend its coverage to certain additional counties; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 13036. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to encourage shipbuilding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 13037. A bill to amend the act approved September 18, 1964, authorizing the addition of lands to Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 13038. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 13039. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965, relating to the students insured loan program, in order to provide the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall prescribe the maximum rate of interest allowed for the purposes of such part, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 13040. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing a park system within the Atlantic urban region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SHIPLEY:

H.R. 13041. A bill to authorize appropria-

tions to be used for the elimination of certain rail-highway grade crossings in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.R. 13042. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.R. 13043. A bill to authorize the establishment of fees for entrance to, and use of, certain Federal areas; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of Michigan:

H.J. Res. 828. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORN:

H.J. Res. 829. Joint resolution designating the 21st day of July in each year as "Lunar Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H.J. Res. 830. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.J. Res. 831. Joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the intent of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H. Con. Res. 303. Concurrent resolution relating to an Atlantic Union delegation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 488. Resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of Captive Nations Week proclamations and pertinent material; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Res. 489. Resolution expressing the commendation and gratitude of the House to the men and women of the national space program on the occasion of the Apollo 11 mission; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 13044. A bill for the relief of Giovanni LaBarca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 13045. A bill for the relief of Manuel Catiloc Duran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 13046. A bill for the relief of Anthony John Clark; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

183. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Clarence Martion, Sr., Washington, D.C., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

184. Also, petition of Wayne L. Smith, Sacramento, Calif., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

185. Also, petition of Geraldine M. Vickers, Lawndale, Calif., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.