

in which every American can take pride. Through his Saturday evening talk sessions, Kup has given television a whole new dimension of meaning.

Because of his own personal sense of fair play, he has been able to bring into the living rooms of millions of American families discussions and conversations with people from all over the world whom Americans otherwise would never have an opportunity to meet or hear.

The fact that this program has survived 11 years in the highly competitive marketplace of American television is perhaps the highest singular tribute that anyone can pay to Kup and all those who assist him in putting his program together every week.

Kup's "secret weapon" is his lovely wife, Essee, who does a great deal of the research for his programs and who in her own right stands today as one of the most highly respected ladies of television in America.

Working together, the Kupinets have made a tremendous impact on our Nation. It would be difficult to fully measure the enormous contribution Kup has made for American television to observe first hand the lively art of discussion on major issues and problems confronting our Nation and the world.

Kup's own uncanny ability to lead a discussion into never-ending facets of excitement has helped build and keep an audience for more than a decade.

The National Broadcasting Co. and Television Station WMAQ in Chicago perform an outstanding service to the American community by carrying Kup's show.

The distinguished television critic Paul Molloy paid a well deserved tribute to Irv Kupcinet in last Sunday's edition of the Chicago Sun-Times.

I consider it a privilege to reprint Mr. Molloy's article in the Record today.

Irv Kupcinet belongs among those meaningful Americans who through hard work, zeal, dedication, and an

undaunted search for the truth, has given television an imposing dimension of service to the Nation.

Kup is no ordinary reporter. His 11 years on television and his many years as a columnist for the Chicago Sun-Times raise him to enviable heights in American journalism.

It is a privilege to join today in the tribute to Irv Kupcinet, and his wife Essee, on their 11th anniversary as moderators of Kup's Show.

Mr. Paul Molloy's article follows:

HARDEST TALK SHOW

(By Paul Molloy)

The cover picture of Sun-Times columnist Irv Kupcinet in this issue of TV Prevue shows him in possession of a very ordinary-looking left ear. This is extraordinary because the appendage should bear some resemblance to a cauliflower.

That it appears normal is remarkable for Kupcinet, as part of the hazards of being a newspaper-television-radio celebrity, receives or makes at least 100 telephone calls each day.

"There are many days," says his secretary, Raena Jordan, "when the calls go as high as 135."

This week, Kupcinet's videocassette-grabber, Kup's Show, now on Ch. 5, goes into its 11th year—the longest-running conversation program on American television. For most of its video run Kup's Show was seen, on other stations, at the post-midnight hour on Saturdays and, for various reasons, a good many viewers found it difficult or impossible to sit through 3 a.m. (or sometimes later) to hear all of his guests.

Kup's show started as At Random on Ch. 2 during the first week of February in 1958. Four years later it moved to Ch. 7 and, last November, found a more comfortable berth at Ch. 5, the NBC outlet. It now airs after Ch. 5's 10 p.m. newscast, a welcome change of niche for viewers who must be out-of-bed-and-about on Sunday mornings.

One of the things that are little known about Kupcinet is that his wife, Essee, spends a great deal of time doing research for him.

Kupcinet's format, whose guests have ranged from heads of state to hopeful Hollywood starlets, is now syndicated in Rockford, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Philadelphia and San

Francisco. This year there will be an increase in out-of-town originations, such as New York and Washington, and, in April, Kupcinet will emanate a show-business discussion from Hollywood during the Oscar Awards hoopla.

The wonder of it all is that Kupcinet can squeeze so many activities within his allotted working time which takes in most of the day and a good part of the night. Besides his widely-quoted six-a-week column in The Sun-Times and his Kup's Show on television, he is also Jack Brickhouse's WGN-Radio partner during the Chicago Bears broadcasts and does numerous radio and television appearances here and in many other cities.

His other public appearances are simply too numerous to mention. They include benefits and charity functions for individuals as well as civic, business, church and school groups and being master of ceremonies or guest speaker at countless public affairs. Often, when he shows up late at a luncheon, it is because he is on his third or fourth in-and-out stop-in since his noon.

Kupcinet is both too busy and modest to talk about his activities. But Paul Frumkin, who has been his TV producer since the video program started in 1958, puts it this way:

"Despite all of the things that Kup does, he has always considered himself (and still does) a newspaperman who happens to do television and radio and other chores.

"A couple of days before the taping of his show he does his homework, preparing for the program, reading up on his guests and their accomplishments. He gets to the studio a couple of hours before taping begins, still making notes. When taping is to begin and he walks to the set he looks completely relaxed. But he does admit having butterflies in the stomach. After all, even Bob Hope, who is supposed to be the most relaxed person on television, concedes to a certain nervousness before the show begins.

"With him, it's a matter of a good constitution, an excellent memory, lots of preparation and very little sleep."

Quite often readers will ask me, or ask "Mr. Chicago" himself, the recipe for breaking into television and making a go of it.

I can think of no better response than to repeat Frumkin's words: "... a good constitution, an excellent memory, lots of preparation and very little sleep."

And the key phrase is: "Lots of preparation."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, February 4, 1969

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

This I command you, that you love one another.—John 15: 17.

Dear Lord and Father of mankind, our spirit's unseen friend, we pray for every effort which is being made for peace and justice, for brotherhood and good will in our Nation, and throughout the world.

Breathe Thy spirit into every human heart that men may brothers be, and learn to live together in love, with understanding, and for the benefit of all Thy creatures.

Bless Thou our President, our Speaker, the Members of this House of Representatives, and all who labor under the glowing dome of this glorious Capitol. Preserve their health, give them wisdom, broaden their vision, and guide their aspirations that together we may seek the good of all mankind.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2(b), Public Law 89-491, as amended, the Chair appoints as members of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. MARSH, Mr. SAYLOR, and Mr. WHITEHURST.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 402(a), Public Law 90-321, the Chair appoints as members of

the National Commission on Consumer Finance the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. PATMAN, Mrs. SULLIVAN, and Mr. HALPERN.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 16, United States Code, section 513, the Chair appoints as members of the National Forest Reservation Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. COLMER and Mr. SAYLOR.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 3(a), Public Law 86-380,

the Chair appoints as members of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. ULLMAN, and Mrs. DWYER.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-417, the Chair appoints as members of the James Madison Memorial Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. SLACK, Mr. CELLER, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, and Mr. WAMPLER.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 523, 78th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the National Memorial Stadium Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. LONG of Maryland, and Mr. MIZELL.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL VISITOR FACILITIES ADVISORY COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 202(a), Public Law 90-264, the Chair appoints as members of the National Visitor Facilities Advisory Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. GRAY, Mr. JONES of Alabama, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. McEWEN, and Mr. SCHWENGL.

OFFSHORE OIL POLLUTION TRAGEDY MUST NOT REOCCUR

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, a tragic episode resulting from thoughtless resource planning now is taking place offshore from Santa Barbara, Calif. Frantic efforts by Federal and State Government officials along with oil industry representatives continue to attempt plugging a week-old undersea oilwell leak which has spread up to 100,000 gallons of crude oil into a 200-mile-square ocean area. Thousands of birds and marine animals have been affected, and it is probably too early yet to estimate the total damage done to beaches by the oil flow which washed ashore.

The tragedy of Santa Barbara comes not only from the immediate effects, but from the fact that prudent Executive and congressional action could have been taken last year which would have prevented the situation altogether.

Had Congress approved bills that I—along with many other Members—introduced dealing with establishing a series of marine sanctuaries, not only along the Santa Barbara channel but along our entire national coastline, the oil industry would have been halted in exploiting offshore oil reservoirs until master plans

had been drawn up equating commercial interests with other factors such as conservation, recreation, and esthetic values.

But, not surprisingly, oil interests overwhelmed other views. The Johnson administration disapproved of the marine sanctuary bills. Let me quote a portion of the testimony from the Interior Department given in hearings on the bills last year:

We believe that this prohibition is undesirable because it would restrict the recovery of valuable and needed minerals and would also curb a substantial income to the Federal Treasury from bonus bids and royalty payments. It is unnecessary, because to coordinate the utilization of the mineral resources along with the aquatic resources of the Shelf, the Department has recently developed more adequate administrative procedures for the management of the Outer Continental Shelf, particularly with respect to the aquatic resources of the Shelf.

Actions are taken to coordinate exploration activities by industry in order to minimize effects on fish and fishing activities. In many areas this is done through cooperation with State agencies; in others by Interior Bureaus and the industry. The technology used for seismic measurements in the exploration for oil is advancing rapidly so there is now very little use of explosives which have been harmful to fish in the past. Explorations can also be controlled and timed to avoid concentrations of fish and other aquatic life.

The Department will take every step possible to regulate operations and placement of oil drilling platforms to avoid pollution and interference with navigation. When test holes are abandoned, the bottom must be left free of obstructions. Where necessary, pipelines are buried to avoid interference with other sea bottom activities.

We believe it is possible to manage the resource development of the Continental Shelf so that the many values such as living and mineral resources and esthetic considerations can be utilized and protected. This will achieve multiple use for the greatest national advantage and there is no need for special interests to be harmed.

That very careful language is both vague and misleading. Although the Interior Department said it would "take every step possible to regulate operations and placement of oil drilling platforms to avoid pollution," judging by last week's eruption, that statement is just a sham. Neither the industry nor the Government has developed proper guidelines for offshore drilling.

Nor are there viable plans for combating leakages. Union Oil has been unable to control the eruption and the resulting oil slick. The company admits it knew it was drilling in an area where fissure faults abound, but it took no fall-safe procedures to prevent what has happened. The Federal Government has committed itself to an interagency task force approach, but coordination appears weak, and some of the methods tried have serious repercussions on all marine life in the affected area.

Even though Secretary Hickel yesterday put into effect a voluntary temporary restriction on drilling operations, that move is no more than just that—temporary and voluntary. Stronger action is imperative. I suggest that the 1-year moratorium, as proposed in the marine sanctuary bills that were vetoed by the Interior Department last year, be instituted immediately and continued until rigid Federal, State, and industry standards can be drawn up.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to insert into the RECORD two articles from the February 4, 1969, Washington Post and one article from the February 2, 1969, New York Times, and one from the January 31, 1969, Los Angeles Times:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 2, 1969]
SLICK OFF CALIFORNIA COAST REVIVES OIL DEAL DISPUTES
(By Gladwin Hill)

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., February 1.—Just a year ago, in one of the biggest Federal oil transactions on record, the Department of the Interior auctioned oil-drilling rights on nearly 1,000 square miles of ocean floor off Santa Barbara to a dozen of the country's major oil companies for \$603-million.

At the time, many Santa Barbara residents and conservationists expressed great concern that the Continental shelf exploitation—of little local economic value—would besmear the renowned beauty of the affluent beach community, with its stucco and red-tiled modern-Spanish architecture and the palm trees gleaming in smog-free sunshine.

Today their fears seem to be coming true. There was talk, among the staid citizens, of staging a protest demonstration in which oil company credit cards would be burned in a city park.

Offshore, a runaway drilling of the Union Oil Company has been seeping for five days thousands of gallons of crude oil, forming a slick that spread over about 40 per cent of a 200-square-mile ocean area and was dispersing occasional black, viscous streamers into the green surf pounding on some nearby beaches.

The big questions are whether the existing slick can be largely neutralized and dispersed and whether the ocean-floor hole from which the oil is coming can be effectively plugged.

Beyond that loomed the larger questions of governmental policies regarding oil exploitation; chiefly the question, as one vexed conservationist put it, of "how far do we go in sacrificing the pleasantness of everyone's surroundings for short-term economic gains for a relative few?"

The emergency presented the first full-fledged test of the Federal "contingency plan" for interagency coordination in such pollution situations. The plan was drawn up at President Johnson's instance last September, as bills to minimize marine oil spills were bogging down in Congress.

The plan calls for the Coast Guard to take immediate operational charge of such emergencies. Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel dispatched the Water Pollution Control Administration's director of technical support, Kenneth Biglane, to the scene to oversee remedial and clean-up measures and, if ultimately necessary, enforcement procedures.

On Union Oil's "Platform A," a 150-foot-high steel structure 130 feet by 115 feet, anchored six miles off shore, 30 men have been toiling around the clock to plug the leak, pumping down various types of "mud," a gooey drilling compound, into a shaft that runs 3,486 feet deep.

What had happened was that last Tuesday morning, a drill had cut a hole into a high-pressure deposit of oil and gas. Withdrawing the drill to renew the worn bit was like pulling a cork out of a bottle.

The underground pressure forced the oil and gas sideways. Below the 500-foot-deep drilling pipe, into natural fissures. Oil and gas bubbled up through the ocean at five "boll" points.

LEAKAGE DIMINISHING

Four of these were stopped by tapping into their area of origin and relieving pressure with a previously constructed horizontal pipeline leading ashore to the oil company's "separation facility" at nearby Ventura

where oil and gas go into different distribution lines.

A widely publicized 21,000-gallon-a-day leakage figure has been entirely speculative, based on the yield of an average well in the area.

The outlook regarding the remaining "boil," right under the platform, was uncertain today, but all involved drew encouragement from the fact that the flow seemed to be diminishing rather than increasing.

In addition to a contract drilling team of 24 men on the platform, there were six men from Red Adair, Inc., of Houston, Tex., a concern that specializes in coping with all well emergencies.

Meanwhile two Coast Guard cutters, the 95-foot Cape Hatteras and the 82-foot Point Evans, were circling the 10-mile-long slick, extending from Santa Barbara to the Ventura area, spraying the edges with "dispersant," a chemical emulsifier that tends to turn the oil into soap.

BARRIERS AT HARBOURS

Miles of "booms"—chain-like floating barriers of logs, foam plastic or inflated bags—had been stretched across all threatened harbors and marinas.

Crop-dusting planes engaged by the oil company were dousing the slick with dispersant and with talc in an effort to coagulate the oil so that it could be scooped up if it drifted ashore.

This morning Federal officials ordered the chemical applications confined to the immediate area of the tower, lest the large amount of floating compounds create as much of a problem as the oil.

The restriction came shortly after two local conservation leaders sent telegrams to Interior Secretary Hickel saying that the attempted chemical remedies threatened to compound the problem from the standpoint of wildlife.

The two were Frederick Eissler, a national director of the Sierra Club; and Mrs. E. A. Parkinson, local chapter president of the National Audubon Society.

Union Oil took several new corrective steps today. A drilling barge arrived from Los Angeles to start boring a "relief hole" Monday obliquely to a point near the bottom of the shaft, as a new channel for "mud" to plug the eruption at its source.

A work boat was equipped with a pump to begin sucking up the oil, and preparations were made to deploy barge-borne trucks with similar "vacuum sumping" equipment. In addition a 1,000-foot "boom" was floated out to surround the tower and confine the emerging oil.

Spokesmen for the state Fish and Game Commission Administration reported that injury to birds and fish had been minimal so far, and that at the moment no extensive damage was foreseen.

Conservationists said, however, that the accumulation of oil and other chemicals, even if dispersed or sunk, could work severe long-term injury to the ecology of the area.

Some oil has been observed along about 10 miles of beaches—where land is worth up to \$2,000 a front foot—but no severe pollution has been reported yet.

Smatterings of oil on beaches in the vicinity have occurred for centuries, because of natural fissures over vast oil deposits.

There has been extensive offshore oil drilling in California for at least 75 years, with thousands of wells all the way from Santa Barbara, 125 miles south to Huntington Beach below Los Angeles.

The troublesome well was the fourth drilled from Union's Platform A which had a projected capacity of 56 wells.

Platform A is the first of four projected platforms in a 8.2-square-mile lease designated "Block 402," toward which Union paid \$61-million in a combination with the Gulf, Mobile and Texaco Companies.

This was a "bonus" payment on top of the usual 12.5 percent royalty to the Govern-

ment on oil extracted. Altogether 110 leases on 540,000 acres were let last Feb. 6.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 3, 1969]

HICKEL VIEWS LEAK—OIL DRILLING HALTED
(By George Lardner, Jr.)

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., February 3.—Evidently surprised by the sprawling oil slick he had just seen, Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel today brought a temporary halt to drilling in Federal waters off the Santa Barbara County coastline.

"The pollution is much more severe than I anticipated," Hickel said moments after stepping off a Coast Guard amphibian.

The plane had just flown him over the Union Oil Co.'s leaking oil well in the Santa Barbara Channel.

It has already tossed close to 150,000 gallons of oil into the ocean waters here since last week when it spouted out of control.

Hickel quickly met with executives of six oil companies and a spokesman for California Gov. Ronald Reagan at the Santa Barbara Biltmore. The hotel, as the San Francisco Chronicle observed this morning, affords "a fine view of the catastrophe."

Announcement of the drilling halt came after that, in a release handed out while the Secretary and two aides boarded an Air Force jet to return to Washington. They had no comment on the announcement, and no one from the meeting was left behind to explain it.

The one-page release appeared to fall considerably short of what the new chief at Interior indicated he had in mind after his aerial inspection.

In the announcement Hickel said that all actual drilling in Federal waters off the coastline here was being "temporarily placed in a standby condition." The oil companies agreed to it voluntarily, he said.

"Our first concern at this time must be to take all possible steps to avoid a repetition of the incident I have just seen," the Secretary said. He said the temporary drilling halt "will afford a breathing spell until it can be determined whether corrective measures are necessary."

Hickel had said earlier, before meeting with the oil men, that he felt "stricter regulations" were plainly needed for offshore oil operations under Federal leases.

UNITED STATES SHARES BLAME

"It's as much the fault of the Federal Government as anything else," he had said of the oil leakage here. The Government's regulations, he said, haven't been overhauled in 15 years.

In a noontime press conference after the flight over the oil slick, Hickel also gave the impression that the moratorium he wanted should last until more stringent rules could be adopted.

The official announcement, however, said each drilling operation would be given "prompt clearance to resume" if it passed individual Federal reviews that have already been started. Any that fail to pass muster would wait "until collective measures can be put into effect," it said.

Nothing was said of tougher rules that would apply to off-shore oil drilling around the Nation.

Union Oil has already suspended its operations under a \$61.4-million Federal lease, but three other big oil companies have been keeping "wildcat" barges at work drilling in the huge ocean channel.

Federal officials said Humble Oil has had two barges hunting for petroleum about 30 miles west of Santa Barbara. Texaco has another some nine miles from Union's oil rigs, and Mobil Oil has one drilling a well 30 miles from here.

SIX FIRMS REPRESENTED

Officials of these three companies together with executives from Union, Gulf Oil and Phillips Petroleum, met with Hickel at the Biltmore.

Gulf is one of Union's partners in the eight-square-mile leasehold where the "blow-out" occurred.

Phillips is the only company with an oil rig on Federal waters of Santa Barbara whose wells are in production. These are not covered by the moratorium.

Although Hickel had said at noon that he would ask the companies operating here to "cease operations," he told newsmen he wanted to talk to the oil men first before deciding about producing wells. Most are within the three-mile limit, under California's jurisdiction.

"There's nothing that can go wrong with a producing well," a Federal oil and gas official said later, "unless a boat hits it."

The Secretary's press relations on the whirlwind trip, apparently commissioned by the White House, were nothing short of breathtaking.

He arrived Sunday night saying that he had no plans to halt any drilling. Then he implied that he might halt everything until stricter controls were adopted. Then he halted the drilling, but not so firmly in the afternoon as he had indicated in the morning.

Conservationists here had been hoping to "get oil out" of the Channel altogether, charging, among other things, that the area's unpredictable geology and earth faults make it unfit for oil production.

In Washington, Rep. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) called for appointment of a Federal "board of inquiry" to look into the oil leak. He said it would appear "that the conservationists were correct" in protesting about geological faults since before the Federal leases were granted.

PULLING PIPE

The oil leak far below the Union Oil platform began when its crews were pulling up pipe from the 3500-foot well-shaft to get at a clogged drilling bit at the bottom.

Unexpectedly, oil started to gush up through the pipe. "We weren't ready for it," said Union spokesman Jerry L. Luboviski. "We weren't quite at what we expected to be the producing depth, so we capped it. Blow-out preventers went on automatically to keep it from gushing up."

The oil, however, apparently found a fissure or "fault" beneath the ocean bottom for an outlet. With the six-inch pipe capped, the oil apparently raced up the earthen sides of the larger 12-inch well-shaft. There, Union officials theorized, it found the fissure and burst along that toward the ocean floor. On the way, the company suspects, the gushing oil and gas sped into another oil pool, added that to its flow, and roared up through the same or other fissures into the ocean.

Oil company troubleshooters are now trying to send heavy mud down the six-inch pipe, then blast an outlet for it at the bottom so the mud will go up the shaft until it finds and plugs the fissure.

A metal valve about 700 feet down the pipe, however, has been holding them up. As the result, the company has also started drilling an emergency shaft, on a slant aimed at the old shaft.

If it simply comes close, oil men say, mud forced down the emergency shaft will then make its way over to the old shaft and flow up to plug the fissure.

[From the Washington Post]

OIL INDUSTRY TO GIVE ITS ENDORSEMENT TO LEGISLATION ON OFFSHORE POLLUTION

(By Spencer Rich)

The American Petroleum Institute will endorse legislation to clean up oil pollution from offshore drilling rigs.

The APTI's testimony before a Senate subcommittee Wednesday is scheduled to follow an appearance by George Clyde, a supervisor of California's Santa Barbara County, whose shorelines are threatened by oil escaping from an offshore oil drilling operation.

The details of the API's position are not known, but a reliable source said the organization, which speaks for the Nation's oil industry, will endorse the cleanup requirements "in principle" for the first time.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D.-Maine), opened hearings yesterday on an omnibus water pollution control bill sponsored by Muskie, ranking Republican J. Caleb Boggs (R.-Del.), several other Republicans and a large number of Democrats.

The Interior Department last week asked for a postponement of its testimony until the end of the month to give it time to work out its position, and late yesterday the Atomic Energy Commission and the Coast Guard also asked to delay their appearances. They had been scheduled to appear Thursday.

Yesterday's testimony centered on "thermal pollution"—the overheating of water used to cool nuclear power plants. It can damage marine life and upset the ecology of rivers and lakes.

Muskie's bill requires Federal agencies, before issuing licenses for the construction of nuclear plants, docking facilities and hydroelectric plants, to obtain certification from the states that the proposed installation will not violate state water quality standards, including those on thermal pollution.

Joseph E. Moody, president of the National Coal Policy Conference, testified yesterday that a study done for his group by the Travelers Research Corp. showed adoption of cooling devices to avoid thermal pollution of rivers and lakes by nuclear and coal-electric plants would add 1.5 to 2 per cent to power costs for the consumer. But he said too little was known about thermal pollution to move ahead on legislation yet.

Robert Gerdes, president of the Edison Electric Institute, said there was no need for any special legislation like Muskie's, requiring advance design of power plants to avoid thermal pollution. If any power installation discharged too much heat into the water, the states could bring an abatement action under the existing Water Quality Act, he said.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association endorsed the Muskie provision. The American Iron and Steel Institute said it feared that requiring advance certification for building docks for industrial plants would force it to submit final plant designs six to eight months earlier than they were normally prepared.

[From the New York Times]

OIL SLICK SPREADING TOWARD BEACHES—WILDLIFE PERILED (By David Larsen)

A vast and steadily growing oil slick began moving toward the beaches of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties Thursday as workmen on an offshore drilling platform sought to seal a bubbling leak beneath the sea.

Oil was said to be flowing unchecked to the surface at a rate of 21,000 gallons a day. Late in the afternoon, Ventura County firemen reported oil in the surf at Rincon Point, which is near the boundary line of the two counties.

Conservation officials are concerned about the threat the oil poses to wildlife. The migration of gray whales is at its height now, a spokesman for the State Fish and Game Department pointed out. The route they generally take is through the slick and whales are mammals which must come to the surface to breathe.

BIRDS TRAPPED ON BEACHES

Already the effect of the seepage on birds has been seen. Mrs. Agnes Parrish, director of the Ventura County Humane Society, said her office had received about 60 calls from residents re-

porting birds struggling on the beaches with their feathers fouled by the oil.

Clifford Matthews, patrol captain for the Ventura-Santa Barbara area of the State Division of Fish and Game, said most of the reports of stricken birds involved either seagulls or grebes.

Matthews explained that the birds pick at their feathers, thereby ingesting the oil. This is often fatal to them, he said.

Lt. Tom Omri of the Coast Guard said that as of Thursday night the slick was in the shape of a reverse "J"—about 4 miles wide at the hook and 10 miles long. The northernmost point of the slick was off Carpinteria and the southernmost near Pitas Point, which is about 6 miles northwest of Ventura.

The Coast Guard warned that oil might wash ashore at Carpinteria and in the strip from Pitas Point to Port Hueneme.

During the morning the concentration was being blown seaward, but in the afternoon the wind shifted and pushed it toward shore.

Union Oil Co. of California, the drilling concern, transported logs on barges from Long Beach, and shortly before nightfall lashed booms off the Ventura Marina at Ventura, the Channel Islands Small Craft Harbor at Oxnard, at Port Hueneme, and at the Southern California Edison Co. plant at Oxnard. It was hoped the floating barricades might trap the oil.

An oil company spokesman said a drilling bit was being retrieved from 3,000 feet below the ocean floor when oil and gas erupted through the pipe Tuesday.

Thursday night, oil was surging to the surface in two major bubbles about 800 feet from the drilling platform. There were probably other smaller flows, according to a spokesman for the oil company.

Natural gas was leaking in the vicinity of the drilling rig six miles off Santa Barbara.

Workers were trying to "kill the well" by forcing mud into it, thereby alleviating pressures.

A crew from the Red Adair Fire Fighting Co.—which battled a stubborn blaze last month at an oil company field in Granada Hills—arrived to deal with this problem.

In Washington, Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel dispatched a team of experts to the scene. He said he is considering tightening the regulations on offshore drilling.

In Sacramento, Gov. Reagan said: "We must move immediately to do everything possible to prevent major pollution of our coast." He asked that the federal government give the state permission to inspect all offshore oil platforms beyond the three-mile limit.

When the Interior Department was asked to evaluate merits of a bill to establish a marine sanctuary in the Santa Barbara Channel, the Department said:

In reference to H.R. 11460, which concerns the study for establishment of all or part of the Santa Barbara Channel as a marine sanctuary, I am sure that members of the committee know that there was an oil and gas lease sale in February of this year in certain parts of this area. Our formulation of this particular program took into account the wide variety of marine interests for this area. Activities of military, shipping, fishing, recreational, and industrial users were already blended into the channel. Onshore was located one of the largest oilfields in California. This petroleum resource had every indication of extending out under the waters of the channel. The willingness of the oil and gas industry to bid \$603 million for drilling and production rights indicates the potentially large oil deposits that underlie the channel area. Proper multiple resource management dictated that we utilize this resource.

Again, this is a misleading statement. Even before the oil leases were granted in the Santa Barbara area, there was

great controversy over the need for such drilling operations. In December 1967, prior to the action of the Santa Barbara oil rights, the County Democratic Central Committee passed this resolution:

Whereas the Santa Barbara County shoreline and channel are possessed of unique natural beauty, recognized by residents and visitors from the world over, and

Whereas the Democratic administration has proclaimed its support of conservation and beautification, and

Whereas the legislature of the State of California, recognizing that this scenic beauty is of greater importance than oil, in 1958 established a sanctuary from Summerland to Isla Vista, and

Whereas the prospect of Federal leases in offshore submerged lands poses a serious threat to esthetic values as well as pollution of beaches and oceans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved That the Secretary of the Interior declare a moratorium on leasing in this area until it can be demonstrated incontrovertibly that oil operations will not damage or destroy one of the world's most beautiful and recreational shorelines and that copies of this resolution be sent to each of the following: Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Congressman Philip Burton, Congressman George E. Brown, Jr., National Committeewoman Eugene L. Wyman, National Committeewoman Ann Alanson.

Passed and adopted by the Santa Barbara County Democratic Central Committee, December 7, 1967.

Nevertheless, the oil interests prevailed again. There were solid reasons for Government support. Both the industry and the Government would gain, at the expense of taxpayers and conservationists in particular, from domestic oil production expansion as compared to expansion from foreign sources—the industry from its favorable oil depletion allowances, and the Government from its royalty intakes.

So it is understandable that certain other discrepancies also may have been overlooked in the auction process. For example, over half of the 75 parcels bid on were essentially noncompetitive; 29 had only one bidder, 11 had differences between high and low bid which amounted to no competition, and only 10 had any real margin. And the final price paid, \$603 million, amounted to what the oil industry had itself suggested 6 months earlier.

Even after the auction was completed, there were significant cautions raised in the State. In March and in June, the California State Assembly and Senate adopted the following two resolutions:

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 3

Joint resolution relative to establishment of an insurance fund for offshore oil leasing

Whereas, The United States Department of the Interior has leased certain lands situate offshore of the State of California outside of the three-mile limit for offshore oil operations; and

Whereas, The shoreline along the California coast is one of the state's magnificent heritages, a scene of unrivaled natural beauty; and

Whereas, Any leakage, contamination, or beach pollution emanating from such oil operations, whether caused by negligence of man or forces of nature, or any other cause, could cause great damage to the valuable shoreline areas; and

Whereas, The public interest would be well served through creation of an insurance fund for the protection and preservation of the California shoreline; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of

the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to establish an insurance fund from revenue produced through offshore oil development and production, to be used for removal of pollution, contamination, or debris resulting from such development and operations which affect the California shoreline and for the compensation of landowners, including public agencies, for private or public property damage; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Interior.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 4

Joint resolution relative to establishment of insurance fund for protection of shorelines from offshore oil development

Whereas, The government of the United States through the Secretary of the Interior, is letting oil leases outside of the three-mile limit offshore of the coastline of the State of California; and

Whereas, The California shoreline is of unique scenic beauty and is highly developed for residential, commercial, and tourism uses; and

Whereas, Any leakage, contamination, subsidence, or beach pollution emanating from such oil operations, whether caused by negligence of man or forces of nature, or any other cause, could cause great damage to the valuable California shoreline areas; and that there is a potential danger to shore properties resulting from shipwrecks occurring beyond the three-mile limit; and

Whereas, It is in the public interest that an insurance fund be established to protect the shoreline against such eventualities; and

Whereas, There exists a precedent for establishing such a fund in that the State of California has required that a reserve fund for subsidence contingencies, in an annual amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000), be provided for in contracts between the City of Long Beach and oil developers with respect to oil and gas extraction from tidelands granted in trust to the City of Long Beach; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to establish an insurance fund from moneys derived from the offshore oil leasing and oil production, and require that in instances when the person responsible for debris, contamination, pollution, or subsidence cannot be determined, such fund be available to remove and clean up any debris, contamination, or pollution, and mitigate the effects of subsidence, which may occur by reason of oil leasing, oil operations, or shipwreck and to compensate landowners, including public agencies, for any loss or damage occasioned thereby to private or public property; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Interior.

Of course, by June, it was too late to affect the Federal Government's decision. The negative response from the Interior Department came in early April, and no action was taken on all the bills dealing with marine sanctuary develop-

Last week's accidental leakage came as no huge surprise to many residents of the Santa Barbara area. In his testimony before the Oceanography Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Frederick Eissler, a national director of the Sierra Club and Santa Barbara high school teacher, presented a very revealing analysis of the problem:

Mr. Chairman, I am a director of the governing board of the Sierra Club a conservation group with headquarters in San Francisco and chapters throughout the nation. As a resident of Santa Barbara in Southern California, I am familiar with the Channel Islands region that some of the bills before you today indicate should be evaluated for sanctuary status.

The marine sanctuaries proposal adapts the principles of the historic Wilderness Act of 1964 to ocean areas. Our organization endorses this far sighted application of these principles. Now that industry at an ever increasing pace competes for use of the sea, particularly for the mineral resources, sections of offshore areas should be preserved as nearly as possible in a natural state for scientific study, wilderness recreation, sport and commercial fishing, enjoyment of beautiful scenery, and similar compatible uses.

We wish to support the recommendations in this matter of the Panel on Oceanography of the President's Science Advisory Committee (Sec. 3.0, "Modification of the Ocean Environment" in *Effective Use of the Sea*, June 1966). The Panel concluded: "Establishment of a system of marine wilderness preserves (would be) an extension to marine environments of the basic principles established in the Wilderness Act of 1964 . . . In the present context, specific reasons for such preserves include: (a) provision of ecological baselines against which to compare modified areas; (b) preservation of major types of unmodified habitats for research and education in marine sciences; (c) provision of continuing opportunities for marine wilderness recreation".

There is enthusiastic nationwide support for this dramatic and appealing concept. When we circulated our views on these bills several months ago, we invariably received a favorable response, a reaction from editorials, letters and other comments more positive than we have received on any other issue recently endorsed by the Sierra Club.

The *Providence Journal* (Rhode Island, 8-18-67) observed: "The Sierra Club correctly points out that the move is not prompted by any desire to keep oil companies from developing potential resources." The editorial stated that the earlier American experience of unchecked waste on the western frontier "demonstrates the wisdom of planning now to save the best underwater areas . . . not least along New England's rocky shore".

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (8-25-67) continued in the same vein: "Man has only begun to learn about the potential beneficence of the sea, and he will not learn as much as he should unless some areas of undersea wilderness are protected from mineral exploitation and shore pollution".

"Most disinterested persons would agree that undersea areas of wilderness quality should not be unnecessarily damaged," said the *Baltimore Sun* (8-21-67). "It won't be long before man starts re-creating his land environment under the sea and the job of Congress is to see that he doesn't re-create his problems as well."

Here is but a sample of the editorial reaction. There was no disagreement in principle with the establishment of sanctuaries; there was unanimity that studies be conducted, as the bills propose, in order to determine how these sanctuaries should be dedicated.

The Torrey Canyon accident, and similar pollution disasters at Puerto Rico and the

Bahamas, have no doubt focused public attention upon the future of our ocean resources and heightened the enthusiastic response to the sanctuaries bills. It is dramatically evident to those of us who live in the Santa Barbara region that we need wise planning for protection of our offshore environment from the many conflicts arising because of the oil development programs in the outer shelf.

The communities here for over forty years have protected their hillside and ocean setting by a combination of architectural and zoning measures, and prohibition against smoke and fumes. In the near-ocean on the other side of the channel lie the Channel Islands, described by the Park Service as "the greatest remaining opportunity for preservation of representative seashore values" and designated as a prospective national park in several bills now before Congress—H.R. 911 (Moss), H.R. 5457 (Miller), and H.R. 6108 (Burton) all introduced in 1967. The communities in this Mediterranean-type climatic and scenic areas, with an international reputation as the "Riviera of the West", discover virtually overnight that their brightness is in jeopardy. Their renowned attractions are being threatened by a forest of twenty-two-story-high drilling derricks offshore and the pollution from oil activity as fabulous oil reserves are being developed almost at the community's front door.

Santa Barbara community leaders, civic groups, conservationists and the citizenry in general have been dismayed by the failure of the oil interests and the federal government to consider adequately the master planning of the Channel so that all values can be given proper weight in a balanced use of the various channel resources. The oil companies are the first pioneers of the shelf and frankly they are pursuing their single purpose objectives at the expense of practically every other resource in the Channel. The people locally are seeing more clearly every day as new drilling barges and platforms move in that this unilateral development is going to wreck one of the nation's most beautiful tourist centers. This is needless destruction when the technology is available to obtain the oil without wholesale damage to the scene and the ecology. Oil rights must not be permitted to obliterate the rights of Americans to enjoy uncluttered ocean views, unpolluted seascapes and beaches, and unimpaired fisheries. A series of residential communities that have been conscientious about zoning on shore are shocked to find themselves powerless to insist on zoning and other orderly balanced development principles of planning allocation of uses offshore. They have been completely dominated and overwhelmed by the power politics of the oil companies.

And the question they ask themselves as good Americans and as stewards of their shoreline for the benefit of all those citizens in the nation that do not live near an ocean is simply this—if we cannot save our coastline in view of our devotion to conservation traditions how can other communities be effective either in saving theirs. In a sense the channel then offers one of the most significant opportunities in the nation to establish a model or test area for the protection of shoreline resources.

Portions of the extensive Santa Barbara Channel are listed in some of the sanctuary bills for study as potential marine reserves. Certainly here is a region in which an "ecological baseline" is necessary, to quote the Science Advisory Committee report, "against which to compare modified areas". The Channel as the meeting place of colder northern and warmer southern currents is especially conspicuous for the richness and variety of its biota.

The Park Service observes that the five Channel Islands "exhibit a unique combination of islands, seashore, and related marine values, including plant and animal life resulting from a million-year isolation from the mainland, an extraordinary marine fauna

(sea elephants, fur seals, sea lions, sea otters), great rookeries of nesting sea birds, and significant geological structures and processes . . . Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, Senior Scientific Advisor and Director, Biological Sonar Laboratory, Stanford Research Institute, states that the elephant seal rookery on San Miguel Island (Point Bennett) is the most important such rookery along the entire coastline of the United States and every effort should be made to protect it."

These waters at San Miguel Island, for example, should be studied cooperatively by the State of California and the federal government under the terms of Section 3(b) and Section 4(b) of the Sanctuary bills, providing for such cooperation as a basis for evaluating the feasibility of establishing a protective zone.

The Sierra Club and its members along the Atlantic Coast are troubled by the conflict arising between oil exploration and development at such important fishing grounds as the Georges Bank. The fish kills from undersea seismic testing; the pollution dangers from tanker accidents; the flushing of bilges in the fishing areas; the constant threat of the oily mess from an oil well blow-out; all of these hazards that can be anticipated when oil activity is intensified are a major concern to us.

We believe that both the Georges Bank and the Santa Barbara Channel should be given priority consideration as model study areas in which to pioneer the sanctuary concept where answers to the complicated conflicts between mineral-industrial development and the need to protect the natural environment for scenic, scientific, recreational, fishery and other purposes can be weighed and balanced.

The Sierra Club is impressed with the Section 3 provisions in the bills that require consultation in the study program with interested agencies, public and private organizations; the coordination of federal studies to the extent feasible, with applicable planning activities; and the scheduling of hearings in areas contiguous to the proposed sanctuary sites. The provision in Section 4 on the moratoriums upon mineral exploration and development in study areas also, we believe, is essential.

The requirement under Section 5 that the Secretary of the Interior shall submit the results of his studies to Congress through the President within two years after the date of this act should, we believe, be revised to allow the Secretary to submit through the President annually, on a two year basis, the result of any studies that are completed pursuant to the other provisions of the bill. During the lengthy two year period between passage of the bill and the submission of study recommendations certain potential marine sanctuaries might be presented for other uses.

We know that during the westward migration along the American frontier vast wildlife and land resources were unnecessarily destroyed. The resources of the ocean frontier must not be similarly wasted. The Sierra Club firmly supports the principles of these bills designed to save some of the best examples of our ocean environment in a system of wilderness ecological reserves.

Despite all the controversy the oil companies never hesitated in starting their drilling operations. Perhaps, if the oil industry were facing a declining market and had fears of available resources petering out, their helter-skelter rush to drill off Santa Barbara might be excused. However, that is not the case. As the following story from the January 28, 1969, Los Angeles Times shows, many of the companies with leases in the Santa Barbara area are enjoying record profit

FOUR MORE OIL FIRMS REPORT HIGHER PROFITS

(By Joe E. Nevarez)

Four more oil companies Monday reported increased profits and revenues for 1968, following the trend set by other industry giants last week. Two major oil firms, reporting Monday, however, said their earnings declined.

Getty Oil Co., Los Angeles, and Phillips Petroleum of Bartlesville, Okla., were the two which showed lower earnings.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York, world's largest, led Monday's group of oil companies reporting profit gains. The others were Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles; Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh; and Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Chicago. Previously Texaco, Mobil, Shell and Sun Oil had reported record profits.

Record earnings of \$1,275,000,000 for 1968 equal to \$5.93 a share were reported by Standard of New Jersey, up 10.4% over 1967's net of \$1,155,000,000 or \$5.36 a share. "The earnings improvement," noted M. L. Halder, chairman, "was attributed in large part to record operations, particularly in crude oil production."

Jersey Standard said changes in accounting principles resulted in a reduction of \$30 million or 14 cents a share for 1968. Earnings for 1967, restated on a comparable basis, had been adjusted downward by \$37 million or 17 cents a share from the \$1,192,000,000 previously reported.

Getty Oil Co.'s decrease in earnings to \$98 million from \$118,166,000 in 1967 results from increased exploratory expenditures for petroleum, uranium and other minerals; from accelerated depreciation on international tankers of subsidiary companies; from write-offs of costs and expenses applicable to prior years; and lesser gains from nonrecurring sales of properties. Per share net for 1968 was \$4.75 vs. \$5.72 per share in 1967.

EARNINGS STEADY

Union Oil's fourth quarter earnings were steady and its preliminary 1968 earnings were the best in the company's 79-year history. The 1968 net rose 4% to \$151.2 million or \$4.53 from \$145 million or \$4.33 per share in 1967. Assuming conversion of preferred stock and debentures, net would have been \$3.69 in 1968 and \$3.54 in 1967. Revenues also hit a new high for 1968, up 9% to \$1.9 billion from \$1.7 billion in 1967.

Operating income for Union Oil in the fourth quarter was \$37.2 million or \$1.11 a share vs. \$36.2 million or \$1.08 a share in the same 1967 period. This was before a gain on sale of assets of \$500,000 equal to 2 cents a share vs. \$1,300,000 or 5 cents a share in the fourth quarter of 1967. Fourth quarter net earnings were \$37.7 million vs. \$37.5 million a year earlier. Per share earnings were \$1.13 each year. Revenues totaled \$480.0 million in the 1968 fourth quarter vs. \$445.0 million in the same 1967 period.

Gulf Oil Corp. 1968 earnings increased 10.2% to \$626 million, compared with \$568 million in 1967, before extraordinary items. Earnings are equal to \$5.02 a share, or 28 cents more than the comparable \$2.74 earnings per share for 1967, adjusted to reflect a 2-for-1 stock split in September, 1968.

Final revenues figures are not available but are estimated to be over \$5.5 billion. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana 1968 earnings were \$309.4 million or \$4.37 a share vs. \$282.2 million or \$3.98 a share a year earlier. Revenues were \$3.99 billion vs. \$3.58 billion in 1967.

Phillips Petroleum 1968 earnings were \$136.8 million vs. \$164.0 million in 1967. The 1968 earnings included \$6.8 million from the sale of securities. Earnings per share were \$3.75 in 1968 based on 5.5% greater average number of shares outstanding than in 1967, when net was equal to \$4.74 or \$4.49 based on 1968 average shares outstanding.

Gross income for the year rose 6% to \$2.1 billion.

As I mentioned earlier, the Santa Barbara tragedy is disheartening because it easily could have been avoided. At the least, it should not be allowed to happen again. Today I am reintroducing three bills which can be a first step toward preventing further incidents. These three bills, first, authorize a feasibility study of establishing a marine sanctuary in the Santa Barbara channel while setting a 1 year moratorium on commercial development; second, established the Channel Islands National Park; and third, asks for a broad study which would result in an expanded national system of marine sanctuaries.

At the same time, I am now working on draft legislation to directly affect offshore oil drilling operations. This new legislation will aim at setting standardized drilling procedures, establish stringent building codes for drilling platforms, and require fail-safe systems to prevent major leakages.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE PROBLEMS OF OUR TIMES—PART I

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, we are at the beginning of a new year, a new session of Congress, and a new administration. It is appropriate that all of us give renewed thought to the problems which confront our country and to the courses of action which we can take. Each of us can make a contribution to understanding. Each of us has the responsibility to do so.

It has been pointed out to us by our leaders that our country has enjoyed great economic gains over the past several years. Incomes are higher. More people are working. Despite the demands of war, we are also spending large sums on education, health, housing and many other social programs. We have made great strides also in removing the last vestiges of legalized segregation and discrimination and in developing positive guarantees of equal treatment under law to all people. We are asked to look to these and many other signs with pride, as marks of progress.

Yet despite these signs, we find ourselves a troubled Nation. The elections of last year revealed the depths of discontent. Those leaders promising change were the ones who generated enthusiasm. The final choices presented in November made few happy, and the leader finally chosen has the mandate, not of Heaven, but of only a precarious, earthy plurality, far from a majority of the voters, or the people.

The new administration must seek to quell the discontent of the Nation as a matter of political survival if for no other reason. But discontent can sometimes be tempered, or at least made manageable, without attacking basic problems. It is my thesis that such will be the course of this administration. And it is my purpose to focus our attention on the basic problems confronting us, not on making the discontent of our times manageable through the illusion of progress or change.

It is quite obvious that in the forefront of the causes of our discontent is the war in Vietnam. It makes very few people happy. Even those who see it as a holy crusade against the forces of evil bitterly resent our failure to unleash maximum force in support of it. Those who see the war in a different light, as a mistaken and immoral action in support of out-moded policies, are equally resentful. And the large majority, who normally accept with little question any military involvement, are restless and unhappy that our great effort is so difficult to rationalize and so indefinite in its outcome.

Those most directly concerned by the war—the youth whose lives are managed by the draft and may be forfeit to the war—have been motivated to attain a degree of activism to which our society is unaccustomed. This activism has spread, of its own dynamic, to questioning many other institutions of our society which they see with increasing clearness as part of a system which encourages and supports war. Not the least of these institutions which they question is the one with which they are most involved, the institutions of learning.

Activists from the black and brown communities, both young and old, have likewise seized upon the war as a convenient target. For a few it has been a target because of the policies it represents—for most because it represents a diversion of interest and resources from the cause which they consider greater, creating a just society within our own land.

Aside from those direct impingements on segments of the population, the war is also a major factor in stimulating inflation, creating an adverse balance of trade, accelerating our gold outflow, alienating many of our allies, and reducing our capacity to deal with other potential trouble spots around the world. For all of these reasons, a President of reasonable political acumen, if he can do so, will at a minimum reduce our involvement in Vietnam to "acceptable" levels.

This in itself would do much to reduce our national discontent, and might even be sufficient to insure the political survival of the President for a second term. But it would not solve the underlying problems.

The basic situation represented by Vietnam is nothing less than how well we see the reality of those forces moving humanity today and how these forces can be influenced. If this Nation persists in seeing reality as the inevitability of conflict between "good" and "evil," with "good" residing in the so-called free capitalist—or semi-capitalist—nations and "evil" residing in the so-called slave Communist—or semi-Communist—nations, then we have solved no problems. If we see our role in the world as the knight in shining armor riding to the rescue of every fair damsel threatened by the dragon of communism, we have solved no problems. Or, in more modern terms, if we see ourselves as the powerful and paternalistic policeman of the world, obligated by our strength and the justice of our cause, to intervene on the side of righteousness in every conflict, then we have solved no problems. We have merely

postponed for a day the results of our folly.

To solve the problem represented by our involvement in Vietnam requires that we adopt, and as quickly as possible, a different world view, and with that view a correspondingly different set of policies in our relations with the rest of the world. This new view must encompass a large and unaccustomed measure of national humility, restraint, and realism in seeking to enforce our will around the world. As a nation we are 6 percent of humanity. That is the true and lasting measure of the influence we have and should seek. The fact that we have the highest per capita GNP in the world, or produce half the world's hardware, or can wipe out the remainder of the human race with our H-bombs, is basically immaterial in the long light of history. All of these measures can and will change within a hundred years, or sooner. We have only to ask ourselves how we would feel about our role when, say, Japan, or Brazil, or Nigeria have achieved a degree of parity with us on these measures, to know that our present course is presumptuous, to say the least. Or, if our hindsight is better than our foresight, as is usually the case, we need look only at the history of empires from prehistoric times to that of Britain and most modern European countries to see how the mighty have fallen.

For us to act in accordance with the reality of the world does not mean abdication from any world role. We need not even bare our national breast and confess our sins to the world, salutary as that might be. We are in truth not much worse, and not much better, than most other countries. We have merely succumbed to illusions generated by material power in much the same way that all past and present nations have. The issue is how to eliminate, or at least reduce, the effect of these illusions on our national policies. The power we have is real. It can be used meaningfully for our benefit and the world's, if used without illusions. If we can come to see ourselves in a different light on the world's stage, then the changes of policy required will not appear too difficult to achieve. I would suggest, without undue elaboration, a few of the more obvious.

We have no fundamental national interest, security or otherwise, in Vietnam, and should seek total military disengagement there as promptly as possible. Our concern should be primarily for an orderly transition to a stable and representative government, over which our influence should be minimal. Our future involvement with Vietnam should be one of seeking to repair the damages of war throughout the country, participating in international efforts to accelerate the economic development of the country, and encouraging the solution of regional political problems, of which there are many, within the framework of a regional security arrangement in which all or most of the Southeast Asian countries participate. If we follow this course there is a possibility that we might regain some measure of the capital we have lost—the capital of international prestige, respect for our judgment, and even goodwill, in Asia and around the world—over a period of time. It is also possible that we

might accomplish our only legitimate aims in this area of the world—establishment of reasonably friendly relations with the various governments, and the opportunity for U.S. investment and trade under mutually agreeable conditions.

The tragic and costly U.S. involvement in Vietnam has been from the beginning merely an incident in a far more significant conflict. This is our blind and stupid confrontation with Communist China. Having sided with the loser in China's revolutionary civil war, we have persisted in the fiction that Mao Tse-tung and Communist China do not exist, and that Chiang Kai-shek and his exiled countrymen on Formosa are the true government of a quarter of the world's people. To persist in such a delusion for more than 20 years is an indication of how deeprooted are the irrational drives behind our foreign policy role in the world. China has never in the past, nor is likely in the foreseeable future, to pose a credible military threat to the United States. Yet, in our arrogance, we have followed precisely the course that makes most probable a military conflict with China. We have supported, protected and encouraged a rump government on Formosa. We have deployed our Army, our Navy, and our Air Force around China's borders, and participated in clandestine violations of her sovereignty in the air, the sea, and on the ground. We have sought to influence the countries on her borders against her with massive infusions of U.S. dollars, which we describe as "foreign aid." We have used our power, political, economic and military, to deny her the role in the United Nations provided by its Charter, and to prevent economic or diplomatic relations between her and other countries under our influence around the world. This policy has cost us billions of dollars every year for a generation. Because the only fruit of this policy is a continual worsening of our relations with China, it will eventually cost us hundreds of billions more. For the ultimate hypocrisy will occur one day when our leaders, having committed our military forces against China, tell us that we were forced into the confrontation by China's unreasonable and aggressive actions.

Obviously, our policy toward China must change. Born out of our obsession that the victory of Mao Tse-tung represented an extension of monolithic Communist power over Asia, and directed from Moscow, the policy has survived while the facts proved themselves ephemeral. Today the policy survives on inertia, fueled by an arrogant power that insists on its own interpretation of reality merely because of its power. The nature of the changes required are clear. A satisfactory conclusion to our adventure in Vietnam is the first step. A Presidential announcement of a desire to change our posture would be desirable. Concrete steps evidencing this desire would include a reduction in our military deployment around China, a discontinuance of our efforts to deny China her seat in the U.N., a willingness to begin the exchange of visitors, particularly writers, scholars and businessmen, and most important, ending our obstruction to a resolution of the status of Formosa.

The probability that we will undertake

these policy changes toward China in the near future is remote. It hinges on our ability as a nation to act in accordance with the reality of the world, to see ourselves in a different light on the world's stage, as I said earlier. Important elements in the power structure of our country—economic, political, and military—see the cold war as ultimate reality. To these elements the Communist— and Socialist—system of organizing society is so evil, so monolithic, so unchanging, and so set on controlling the world; and our system is so good, and so determined to resist, that one must destroy the other. In acting on this perception of reality the power structure does that which will create the reality—the model of the self-fulfilling prophecy. This has tended to be the pattern of our relations with the U.S.S.R. and even more so with China.

Beneficial policy changes in critical areas of the world, and even in our domestic affairs, can only be achieved as this false perception of reality is destroyed or drastically weakened. The rulers in the Kremlin have no magic power over Communist China. The dogma of communism means different things to each of them, and even if its meaning were similarly interpreted the force of dogma could not and does not prevail over conflicts of vital national interests. The communism of China does not dictate to the communism of North Korea or North Vietnam, nor that of the U.S.S.R. to Czechoslovakia or Poland when there is a conflict of national interest, as there appears to be on a growing scale. So the case for a monolithic communism can no longer stand.

Just as communism is not monolithic, neither is it unchanging. Obviously, the relationships among the Communist nations and parties are in a state of flux. More so since the August 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia than ever before. Not so apparent are the changes taking place within each Communist country in the methods of economic organization and in the mechanics of political control. But these changes are nonetheless real and important. Consumer choice operating in the marketplace is of growing importance; decentralized management governed by the profit mechanism is expanding in the U.S.S.R. and other Communist industrial establishments; and freedom to criticize and to deviate from the Party line is becoming less dangerous. We should be under no illusions, however, that these changes mark the beginning of our style of capitalist democracy in the U.S.S.R. They do not, but they are changes toward a system more compatible with our concepts of freedom.

When we can see the Communist system in a perspective more approaching reality—as pluralistic, nationalistic, competitive, changing, under the constant pressure of demands for individual and national autonomy—the imminent possibility of either the ideology or any of its varied national practitioners seriously threatening to conquer the rest of the world becomes highly questionable. If overwhelming Communist military power cannot hold Czechoslovakia within the orbit of Communist orthodoxy in Europe;

if North Korea and North Vietnam, on the borders of the world's largest and most paranoid Communist country, can still make clear with impunity their commitment to their own nationalist goals independently of Chinese approval, what real prospect is there of any foreign Communist nation absorbing England or Germany, much less the United States?

That there is evil in the dogma and practices of communism cannot and should not be denied. That we should resist the imposition of this evil on ourselves is indisputable. That we should assist any other nation to achieve the form of political and economic organization it desires without external coercion seems most reasonable. But for us to assume a world view that has us absolutely committed to slaying the dragon of communism with the sword of Galahad is insanity. And for us to see every move toward the overthrow of domestic dictatorial elites in the underdeveloped world as an externally controlled Communist conspiracy is equally insane.

The corollary to seeing communism in its true perspective is, of course, seeing our own system as it is. Obsession with the evils of communism is all too frequently a cover for complete refusal to see evil and to consider changes in our system, particularly changes which operate adversely to the presumed interests of the current holders of power. While we talk in the language of our revolutionary forefathers about individual freedom, our Nation today has become a vast corporate state ruled by varied bureaucracies, of which the most powerful are the least susceptible to or concerned about individual freedom. This is another reality we must face, if we hope to create national harmony, not just "manage" discontent. I shall speak more on this later.

Returning to the problem of the U.S. role in the world, if we can disengage from Vietnam, change our policy toward China, and cease living by the shibboleths of cold war anti-communism, have we not then solved most of our foreign policy problems? Unfortunately, such is not the case. These delusions of the past have served to screen from us the ugly face of humanity's real and more complicated problems, and have taken most of the resources desperately needed for them.

Of these the most pressing and most intractable is population control in the third world. At current rates of increase among the poor three quarters of the human race, their numbers will double about every 30 years. There is no conceivable way that food production can keep up with this flood of human beings. Even less are the chances for progress toward a humane life at some minimum level of education and technological development. In the developed countries population growth is manageable because they have both the technological resources for nearly universal distribution of contraceptive information and devices, and the motivations of individual economic self-interest to limit family size. Both of these are lacking in the underdeveloped world. The only methods of population control open to them are war, disease and starvation. All will take their toll, at ever increasing rates and with

ever greater threats to the complacent well-being of the rich countries.

Food production and economic development of the third world would be massive problems even with a stable population. As a nation we have sought to add to our moral luster by pointing to our foreign aid program as proof of our unselfish concern for a suffering humanity. The truth of the matter is that any good we have done for suffering humanity has been an accidental bonus from, not the primary intended result of, our foreign aid dollars. The reconstruction of Europe through the post World War II Marshall plan was part of our cold war program to inhibit the potential expansion of the U.S.S.R. It involved neither the underdeveloped world or morality, but a calculation, now seen by some as in error, that it was a necessary action to prevent Russian armies from marching to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

After the Marshall plan, the larger part of our generosity went to the circle of countries surrounding China. Those great friends of freedom, Chiang Kalshek, Syngman Rhee, and Ngo Dinh Diem were the favored recipients in return for commitments to serve as outposts of the U.S. containment policy in Asia. Pakistan and India received a modest portion, again tied to support of United States-China policy. The military component of this assistance is the largest, and is invariably used to suppress indigenous unrest, or, as with Pakistan and India, to attempt to settle old grudges against each other.

Africa and Latin America, being peripheral to the cold war containment of the U.S.S.R. and China, received correspondingly less assistance. Even their meager share was doled out with the attached strings of adherence to U.S. economic and political policies.

Today, most nations of the third world are losing ground, relatively speaking, to the rich industrial nations, both Communist and non-Communists, in the drive for economic well-being. Foreign economic assistance to them is increasingly being offset by demands for payment of interest and principal on former loans. The rich nations manipulate the prices for third world products, largely raw materials, while keeping the prices of their products, largely the sophisticated products of technology, as high as possible. The trained and educated personnel of many parts of the third world are being drained off to the rich nations by the attraction of higher economic rewards.

Instead of the old-style political Imperialism of the 19th century, the United States—and most rich Western countries—today practices a more sophisticated form of economic imperialism. Its goal is to maintain the largest possible area into which the products and the capital of the United States can flow freely and safely. This is apparently the real meaning of the "freedom" which we have armed ourselves to the teeth to protect around the world.

Imperialism, whether old-style colonialism or new style economic domination—and whether practiced by nations calling themselves capitalist or socialist

or Communist—represents denial of a peoples' most fundamental aspirations.

The United States should not persist in deluding itself into thinking that it is expanding freedom around the world, by taking up the "white man's burden" passed on by the aged and weakening powers of Western Europe. Unfortunately this is the direction of our present policies.

The greatest good that the United States can do for itself in today's world is to speed the day when hunger, poverty, and ignorance no longer afflict three quarters of mankind. Action to accomplish this is at once selfish, in the sense of serving our own interests, and unselfish, in the highest sense of helping others. But the actions we take must be radically different from our present course.

There must be a massive increase in the net flow of capital, technological know-how, and trained manpower to the underdeveloped world. This flow of resources must be divorced from allegiance to the economic or political policies of any one country. This should be accomplished preferably by pooling aid from all developed countries and administering the resultant resources through international or regional bodies. The primary focus of this program should be on population control, food production, and education. Maximum emphasis must be placed upon the development of local and national leadership, enhancing local and national culture, and solving local and national problems by more effective use of their own resources. Where this requires revolutionary changes in the distribution of power, such change should be permitted, if not encouraged, instead of inhibited as is the case today. The delusion held by the United States, and most rich countries, that the underdeveloped world must inevitably follow our path to "technology land," a world in which progress is measured by the amount of resources consumed, hardware created, and waste produced, must be excoriated.

Today, most developed nations pay for a precarious security an amount which runs between 5 and 10 percent of their GNP. Instead of security, this payment for military purposes is one of the best guarantees of world insecurity. Properly administered, 1 or 2 percent of the GNP of the rich nations used for the programs necessary to control population, hunger, and ignorance would provide the only real security for the human race. The problem is compounded because of our insistence that the ultimate arbiter of all causes must be national force. This is probably the first and most easily absorbed lesson mastered by the new nations of the world. Hence, following our example, and frequently with our encouragement, they waste the precious resources available to them in a show of spurious nationhood, rather than in attacking the more complicated problems of achieving human progress.

It follows from this that our lipservice to the goal of world law and international peacekeeping must be replaced by the real article. The \$150 billion per year or more now spent on armaments, large-

ly by the rich nations, must be drastically reduced. The efficacy of this step alone in promoting economic development is demonstrated by the near-miraculous rates of growth shown by West Germany and Japan in the post-World War II period when they were prohibited from military expenditures. International tensions, such as in the Middle East, India-Pakistan, and numerous other areas of the world, must be alleviated. The structure of the United Nations should be revised to whatever extent necessary to make it an instrument for the peaceful resolution of international conflict, and the force necessary to make its mandate credible must be provided. Competing national military forces must be gradually subordinated to the mechanism of the world body.

There is little room for optimism that the United States will undertake the changes in its own perception of its role in the world necessary to make a beginning toward the conditions of world peace and security. Today, our course is set in the opposite direction. No great wisdom is needed to foresee that this country will, as did every other great country of history, play out its fantasy of being the chosen people of the Lord. But the fruits of this fantasy will bring immeasurably greater tragedy to the human race today than ever before.

I have made these brief remarks about America's role in the world from a deep concern for the welfare of this country. I conceive of that welfare as now inextricably tied to that of the entire human family, in a measure unique in history. If such is the reality of the world, and all signs now so indicate, then old ways of thought no longer suffice to meet the crisis of these times. I have no illusions, however, that the course I am suggesting will bring instant utopia. Even if we follow this course, the human race faces unknown generations of war, revolution and suffering. But we can and should be on the course which gives some hope for our survival, and for the emergence of a more desirable life for all humanity on this planet. This is the least we should expect in an era which marks man's first departure from his age-long earth-bound role.

In a second part of these remarks, I shall deal with some of the sources of discontent and division within our own society.

SENATOR KENNEDY PUTS ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM IN PERSPECTIVE

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY has urged the Nixon administration to put a freeze on the construction of sites for the planned Sentinel anti-ballistic-missile system. Senator KENNEDY's plea—made in a letter to the Secretary of Defense—deserves spirited support from the Congress and the Nation at large.

The deployment of a "thin" Sentinel ABM system, Mr. Speaker, might reach

the staggering total cost of \$7 to \$10 billion. Yet this sum—a sum that could help meet this Nation's pressing social needs—would buy a defensive system of only the most trivial value. Last July, in supporting a proposed amendment to strike \$263 million in appropriations for the construction of a Sentinel ABM system, I pointed out that this system is plainly and demonstrably unnecessary to shield the United States against a nuclear attack from Red China. Only now recovering from years of domestic tumult, China has fallen more than 12 months behind in her timetable to develop an effective ICBM force by the middle 1970's. Does any reasonable man—indeed, any sane man—believe that China would flirt with certain disaster by launching a nuclear attack at this time. China, in any case, is capable of making a "thin" ABM system wholly obsolete by the time it is constructed. Military and scientific evidence makes clear that sophisticated penetration aids—aims that Red China has already incorporated into its ICBM development program—would make a "thin" ABM system next to useless. And the system, of course, would be clearly worthless as a defense against the Soviet Union's nuclear might.

We have no assurance that this system could even achieve the quite limited objectives its proponents have cited. Sentinel missiles have never been tested in the atmosphere, a fact that makes their potential military value highly dubious.

The Sentinel ABM system, in short, would serve no other purpose but to waste billions of the taxpayers' dollars and accelerate the arms race to a far more dangerous level.

Senator KENNEDY has pointed out, moreover, that the American cities chosen as Sentinel ABM sites would become primary targets in the event of nuclear attack and their populations would be exposed to the danger of accidental Sentinel explosions.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put in the RECORD at this point a copy of Senator KENNEDY's letter to the Secretary of Defense and a Washington Post article outlining the letter's major points:

KENNEDY URGES FREEZE ON SITES FOR ANTIMISSILES (By Morton Mintz)

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) has urged the Nixon Administration to freeze construction of sites for the "thin" Sentinel anti-ballistic missile system—the controversial project proposed as a deterrent against China.

The Assistant Senator Majority Leader said that a freeze would "make a definite contribution to the cause of world peace," reassure the Nation that its defense programs are "sound and rational" and expand the possibility of dealing "more effectively with our domestic needs."

Kennedy's plea was voiced in a letter mailed Friday to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, who has said the ABM system is needed as a bargaining tool for possible disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, Laird has ordered a review of the system and of the decisions to proceed with deployment. The review provides, Kennedy said, "yet another reason" for freezing site construction.

Kennedy's letter holds to his previously expressed position—against construction of

the ABM system but in favor of research and development for * * *.

Last April 18, for example, Kennedy was paired in support of an amendment of Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) to delay deployment of the Sentinel. The amendment was defeated, 28 to 31. Last Oct. 2, Kennedy was in the minority again when a similar Cooper amendment was rejected, 25 to 45.

Kennedy's letter to Laird included these arguments for a freeze on Sentinel site construction:

Technical: There is "no conclusive evidence" the system will work in combat conditions.

Relations with the Russians: The choice might be a freeze and "an unparalleled opportunity to lessen world tensions," or the possible "folly" of forcing the Soviets to continue with an ABM system of their own.

Site location: In Massachusetts and elsewhere, populated areas will be exposed to accidental ABM explosions and made "a prime target."

Cost: Although the Defense Department has estimated a "thin" system will cost \$5 billion, "all of us with experience in estimates for the military systems expect this . . . figure to be low."

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY TO SECRETARY LAIRD ON CONSTRUCTION OF ANTI-BALLISTIC-MISSILE SITES
JANUARY 31, 1969.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: There has been a steadily rising tide of opposition in Massachusetts to the construction of the Missile Site Radar facility at Camp Curtis Guild in Reading, Massachusetts, just outside Boston. This facility is one component of the projected "thin" Sentinel anti-ballistic system presently planned for fourteen sites across the Northeast United States.

This tide of opposition in Massachusetts is matched by growing opposition elsewhere in the country, opposition based on an increasing conviction that a major financial commitment by the United States at this time would be a serious mistake. While I am sure you are familiar with some of the threads of the arguments in opposition to the Sentinel system, it may be helpful if I reviewed them as they were expressed at a meeting last Wednesday evening at the Reading High School, a meeting arranged by the Department of Army to explain to those who live near Camp Curtis Guild what the Reading Missile Site Radar facility involved. In attendance at this meeting were some of our nation's most eminent scientists, a number of whom have served at the highest policy levels of the government.

The questions raised at this meeting, it seems to me, go to the heart of the debate over the Sentinel system's efficacy:

First, technical questions. There is apparently no conclusive evidence that the Sentinel system will work under combat conditions. To be sure, under laboratory conditions—a single ABM launched against a single ICBM of known trajectory—the chances of an intercept are good. On the other hand, we know that a nuclear explosion in the atmosphere creates a cloud of ionized gas, and we know that our ground-based radars—which provide the guidance information for the ABMs—cannot penetrate this cloud. Highly-respected authorities believe that during the several minutes required for these clouds to dissipate, our entire ABM system would be inoperative. There are, too, many other technical questions which are, in my mind, unresolved—such as the number of ABMs we would need to provide an adequate shield against a sophisticated saturation ICBM attack, which would include MIRVs, orbital delivery systems, and a multiplicity of delivery vehicle types.

Second, our relations with the Soviet Union. A number of my colleagues have spoken directly and personally to the leadership of the Soviet Union. They came away from these discussions with the strong con-

vinction that the Soviets stand ready to seek an agreement with the United States on avoiding yet another lap in the arms race. Our government has been striving for more than three years to seek such an understanding, an effort we should not permit to lapse. At a time when we seek to lessen tensions between our two nations, it appears folly to step forward towards a commitment of tens of billions of dollars, which would force the Soviets to do likewise and in all probability force both countries to push development of newer, more sophisticated and more expensive offensive delivery systems. In short—a major United States commitment to deployment of a major ABM system should vitiate an unparalleled opportunity to lessen world tensions.

Third, site location. Testimony from this country's most knowledgeable scientists indicates that the effectiveness of an ABM system—assuming its deployment—does not require the placement of sites in populated areas. Let me use the Reading, Massachusetts, site as an example. Although the precise figures are classified, the best estimates indicate that accidental explosion on the ground of a Sentinel warhead would cause total destruction in an area five miles in diameter, and serious damage over a far greater area. Even though accidental explosions are only a remote possibility, I simply cannot understand why the Missile Site Radar facilities are not placed as distant from populous areas as possible—as are our offensive missiles. In the case of Reading, there are many isolated areas within a radius of 100 miles; since with a theoretical enemy attack, we are dealing in distances of many thousands of miles over which the ICBMs must come, 100 miles distance from Reading could hardly make any major difference. Then, of course, there is the corollary issue: in an enemy attack, the ABM sites would of necessity be a prime target—why should they be located in populated areas?

Fourth, costs. The cost estimate for the "thin" Sentinel system is presently \$5 billion. Yet all of us with experience in estimates for military systems of this sort expect this \$5 billion figure to be low; the C-5A is a notable example. There is the further question of expanding the "thin" system to a more extensive one. Estimates of the cost of expanding the "thin" Sentinel system run anywhere up to \$60 billion—a figure which must give us all pause. I do think, consequently, that we need some further examination and explanation of the costs involved in the Sentinel project before we proceed too much further along.

Fifth, distortion of Federal funding priorities. The budget squeeze caused by the costs of the Vietnam war forced us to neglect our domestic program needs, forced us to turn our attention away from the problems of the world outside of Vietnam, and forced our economy into a state of imbalance. There has been considerable discussion in the Congress of the "peace dividend," those funds which would be freed up for purposes other than Vietnam when the war there is scaled down. It is my own opinion that we would do more to divide the country than unite it, should we apply this dividend—whatever it may be—to deployment of an ABM system rather than to our domestic housing employment, health, education, conservation and other needs.

There are many other arguments against going forward with construction of the Sentinel system, and I know that you are aware of them from your participation in the House debates on the Sentinel system last year. But the five I have just summarized appear the most persuasive.

I am sure that when the fiscal year 1970 budget request for funds to continue the deployment of the Sentinel system comes before the Senate, there will be an extensive examination of the wisdom of authorizing and appropriating the many billions of dollars projected as needed for the system.

Pending this examination, and pending its resolution, may I urge you to place a freeze on any Department of Defense activities involved with the construction of Sentinel sites. This would, of course, not preclude continued research and development work on an anti-missile system, work which I have in the past supported and will continue to support as essential to our national preparedness.

It is my understanding that you and your associates are presently carrying out an intensive review of the Sentinel system, and on the bases for the decision to go forward with deployment. This review gives us as a nation a unique opportunity and is, I think, yet another reason for freezing activity related to the construction of Sentinel sites.

It seems to me that such a freeze would make a definite contribution to the cause of world peace, and would reassure the nation that our national defense programs are sound and rational, and would heighten the possibility that we will be able to deal more effectively with our domestic needs.

There does, too, appear to be an analogy to the Administration's decisions regarding the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. President Nixon has determined that the National Security Council should recommend an appropriate national policy to him with respect to the treaty; it might well be appropriate for the Administration to treat the Sentinel system similarly.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY.

CREATE A DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

(Mr. ROSENTHAL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I introduce today, with the cosponsorship of 87 colleagues, a bill to create a Department of Consumer Affairs. I am also joined by my colleague in the Senate, Senator GAYLORD NELSON, of Wisconsin, who will introduce the same bill.

This proposal has been before the Congress for 10 years since Senator Estes Kefauver first introduced it in 1959.

I include below the text of the bill, and its cosponsors, a descriptive and a section-by-section summary, a statement explaining the legislation which I read at today's meeting, and a list of the 33 Federal agencies and departments which have programs affecting the consumer.

Seventy-nine colleagues also join me today in introducing a bill to provide Federal grants to local and State consumer programs. Similar explanatory material is included below concerning this bill also.

The material referred to follows:

COSPONSORS OF BILLS TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, DEMOCRAT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1969

*Adams, Brock (Washington).
Addabbo, Joseph (New York).
Annunzio, Frank (Illinois).
Ashley, Thomas (Ohio).
Biaggi, Mario (New York).
Bingham, Jonathan (New York).
Blatnik, John (Minnesota).
Brasco, Frank (New York).
Brown, George (California).
Burton, Phillip (California).
Carey, Hugh (New York).
Chisholm, Shirley (New York).

*Department of Consumer Affairs bill only.

Clark, Frank (Pennsylvania).
 Cohelan, Jeffery (California).
 Conyers, John (Michigan).
 Coughlin, R. Lawrence (Pennsylvania).
 Daniels, Dominick (New Jersey).
 Dent, John (Pennsylvania).
 Diggs, Charles (Michigan).
 Dulski, Thaddeus (New York).
 Edwards, Don (California).
 Ellberg, Joshua (Pennsylvania).
 Farberstein, Leonard (New York).
 *Foley, Thomas (Washington).
 Fraser, Donald (Minnesota).
 Friedel, Samuel (Maryland).
 Fulton, James (Pennsylvania).
 Gallagher, Cornelius (New Jersey).
 Gilbert, Jacob (New York).
 Gonzalez, Henry (Texas).
 Halpern, Seymour (New York).
 Hansen, Julia (Washington).
 *Hathaway, William (Maine).
 Hawkins, Augustus (California).
 Hechler, Ken (West Virginia).
 Helstoski, Henry (New Jersey).
 Hicks, Floyd (Washington).
 Howard, James (New Jersey).
 Jacobs, Andrew (Indiana).
 Joelson, Charles (New Jersey).
 Kastenmeier, Robert (Wisconsin).
 Koch, Edward (New York).
 Leggett, Robert (California).
 Long, Clarence (Maryland).
 *Lowenstein, Allard (New York).
 *McCarthy, Richard (New York).
 *Macdonald, Torbert (Massachusetts).
 Madden, Ray (Indiana).
 Matsunaga, Spark (Hawaii).
 Meeds, Lloyd (Washington).
 Mikva, Abner (Illinois).
 Minish, Joseph (New Jersey).
 Mink, Patsy (Hawaii).
 Moorhead, William (Pennsylvania).
 Murphy, John (New York).
 Nedzi, Lucien (Michigan).
 Nix, Robert (Pennsylvania).
 Olsen, Arnold (Montana).
 Ottinger, Richard (New York).
 Paten, Edward (New Jersey).
 Pepper, Claude (Florida).
 Podell, Bertram (New York).
 Pollock, Howard (Alaska).
 Price, Melvin (Illinois).
 Pucinski, Roman (Illinois).
 Rees, Thomas (California).
 *Reuss, Henry (Wisconsin).
 Rodino, Peter W. (New Jersey).
 Rogers, Byron (Colorado).
 *Ronan, Daniel (Illinois).
 Rooney, Fred (Pennsylvania).
 Roybal, Edward (California).
 *Ryan, William (New York).
 *St Germain, Fernand (Rhode Island).
 St. Onge, William (Connecticut).
 *Scheuer, James (New York).
 Stokes, Louis (Ohio).
 Tiernan, Robert (Rhode Island).
 Vanik, Charles (Ohio).
 Waldie, Jerome (California).
 Wilson, Charles (California).
 Wolff, Lester (New York).
 Wright, Jim (Texas).
 Wylder, John (New York).
 Yatron, Gus (Pennsylvania).
 Zablocki, Clement (Wisconsin).

H.R. —

A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce; Labor; Agriculture; and Health, Education, and Welfare; and other agencies; and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Department of Consumer Affairs Act of 1969".

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
ESTABLISHED

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established, as an executive department of the Government, the Department of Consumer Affairs (referred to hereinafter as the "Department").

(b) Section 101 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The Department of Consumer Affairs,"
 (c) Section 19(d) (1) of title 3, United States Code, is amended by inserting therein, immediately after "Secretary of Transportation" the following: ", Secretary of Consumer Affairs".

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

SEC. 3. (a) (1) The Department shall be headed by a Secretary of Consumer Affairs (referred to hereinafter as the "Secretary"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(2) Section 5312 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(13) Secretary of Consumer Affairs."

(b) (1) There shall be in the Department an Under Secretary of Consumer Affairs (referred to hereinafter as the "Under Secretary") who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Under Secretary shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary shall prescribe. During the absence or disability of the Secretary, or in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Secretary, the Under Secretary shall act as Secretary.

(2) Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(46) Under Secretary of Consumer Affairs."

(c) (1) There shall be in the Department three Assistant Secretaries of Consumer Affairs (each referred to hereinafter as an "Assistant Secretary") who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each Assistant Secretary shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary shall prescribe.

(2) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(84) Assistant Secretaries of Consumer Affairs (3)."

(d) (1) There shall be in the Department a General Counsel (referred to hereinafter as the "Consumer Counsel") who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Consumer Counsel shall be the chief legal officer of the Department, and shall perform such duties as the Secretary may direct. During the absence or disability, or in the event of vacancies in the offices of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretaries, the Consumer Counsel shall act as Secretary.

(2) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(118) Consumer Counsel of the Department of Consumer Affairs."

(e) No officer of the Department may engage in any other business, vocation, or employment while serving as such. No individual may be appointed or serve as an officer of the Department—

(1) while he holds legal title to, or beneficial equitable interest in, share capital (A) exceeding in market value \$ — in any corporation engaged in the production, distribution, or sale of goods or services affecting consumers, or (B) exceeding in market value \$ — in more than one such corporation; or

(2) if within years he has served as an officer or director of any such corporation.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary shall be responsible for the exercise of all powers and the discharge of all duties of the Department, and shall have authority to direct and supervise all personnel and activities thereof.

The Secretary is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be required for the performance of the functions of the Department.

(c) The Secretary may promulgate such rules as may be necessary to carry out the functions vested in him or in the Department, and he may delegate authority for the performance of any such function to any officer or employee under his direction and supervision.

(d) The Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Department, of such design as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

(e) The Secretary shall transmit to the Congress in January of each year a report which shall include a comprehensive statement of the activities and accomplishments of the Department during the preceding calendar year, and such recommendations for additional legislation as he may determine to be necessary or desirable to protect the interests of consumers within the United States. A separate report shall be prepared and submitted by the National Consumers Information Foundation established by section 10 of this Act.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

SEC. 5. (a) It is the duty of the Department, in the performance of its functions, to protect and promote the interests of the people of the United States as consumers of goods and services made available to them through the trade and commerce of the United States.

(b) The functions of the Department include the following:

(1) To present the viewpoint of consumers of goods and services within the United States in the formulation of policies of the Government;

(2) To represent the interests of consumers of the United States in proceedings before courts and regulatory agencies of the United States to the extent to which authorization therefor is provided by section 7 of this Act;

(3) To develop and disseminate systematically, information from Federal agencies and other public and private sources, helpful to consumers of the United States, including test results and analyses of consumer products and services and information concerning commercial and trade practices adversely affecting their interests, as provided by section 8 of this Act;

(4) To serve as a center for the collection, study, and, if necessary, referral of complaints from consumers of the United States;

(5) To conduct annually a National Consumers' Conference, to be attended by experts on consumer affairs and by representatives of organizations engaged in fostering and protecting the interests of consumers of goods and services within the United States, for the purpose of obtaining information, recommendations, and suggestions necessary or desirable for the effective performance of other functions of the Department;

(6) To discharge in the public interest the powers and duties transferred to the Department by section 6 of this Act; and

(7) To perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 6. (a) All functions, powers, duties, and obligations; all officers, employees, property, and records; and all unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available), of the following agencies or parts of agencies are hereby transferred to the Secretary:

(1) All functions, powers, and duties vested

in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Secretary of Commerce by the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (Public Law 89-755; 80 Stat. 1296);

(2) All functions, powers and duties under Title I (Truth-in-Lending) of the Credit Protection Act (Public Law 90-321);

(3) Those elements of the Consumer and Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, which relate to the standardization, grading, or classing of agricultural commodities for consumer consumption;

(4) All functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (52 Stat. 1040) which relate to establishing for any food a reasonable definition and standard of identity, standard of quality, and/or standards of fill of container (21 U.S.C. 341) and the misbranding of food (21 U.S.C. 343); and such functions, powers, and duties transferred to and vested in the Secretary shall be administered in the manner prescribed in subsections (a), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of section 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 371).

(5) The Division of Prices and Cost of Living of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor;

(6) The Home Economics Research Branch and the Human Nutrition Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture;

REPRESENTATION OF CONSUMERS

Sec. 7. (a) Whenever there is pending before any regulatory agency of the United States (as defined by section 12 of this Act) any matter or proceeding which does not involve the adjudication of the alleged violation, by any individual or corporation named as a defendant or respondent therein, of any statute of the United States or any rule promulgated thereunder, and the Secretary finds that the determination of such matter or proceeding may affect substantially the interests of consumers within the United States, the Department shall be entitled as a matter of right to intervene in such matter or proceeding as a party to represent the interest of consumers by filing with such agency a duly certified copy of the finding so made by the Secretary. Upon any such intervention, the Department, through the Consumer Counsel or any other officer or employee of the Department designated by the Secretary for that purpose, shall present to such regulatory agency, in conformity with the rules of practice and procedure thereof, such evidence, briefs, and argument as it shall determine to be necessary for the effective protection of the interests of such consumers.

(b) Whenever—

(1) there is pending before any regulatory agency of the United States any matter or proceeding relating to the trade or commerce of the United States which does involve the adjudication of the alleged violation, by any individual or corporation named as a defendant or respondent therein, of any statute of the United States, or any rule promulgated thereunder, or

(2) there is pending before any district court of the United States any matter or proceeding involving the trade or commerce of the United States to which the United States or any regulatory agency of the United States is a party,

the Department upon its own motion may, and upon written request made by the officer or employee of the United States or such regulatory agency who is charged with the duty of presenting the case for the Government in that matter or proceeding shall, certify to such officer or employee all evidence and information in the possession of the Department relevant to that matter or proceeding.

(c) Whenever there is pending before an appellate court of the United States any matter or proceeding involving the review of—

(1) an order or determination made by any regulatory agency of the United States relating to the trade or commerce of the United States, or

(2) any judgment, decree, or order entered by a district court of the United States in any civil action involving the trade or commerce of the United States,

and the Secretary finds that the action taken by the appellate court upon such review may affect substantially the interests of consumers within the United States, the Department, subject to the rules of practice and procedure of such appellate court, may make application to that court for leave to file in such matter or proceeding a brief as amicus curiae or to present to the court oral argument therein, or both, except that no such application may be filed by the Department without the consent of the Attorney General in any matter or proceeding (A) to which the United States or any regulatory agency of the United States is a party, or (B) in which the Attorney General has been granted leave to intervene on behalf of the United States or any regulatory agency of the United States. Upon the filing by the Department of such application, supported by a duly certified copy of the findings so made by the Secretary and such other showing as the court may require to demonstrate that the action taken upon such review may substantially affect the interests of consumers within the United States, the appellate court in its discretion may grant such application.

(d) Whenever there is pending before any department or independent agency of the United States any matter or proceeding relating to the trade or commerce of the United States which does not involve the adjudication of the alleged violation, by any individual or corporation named as a defendant or respondent therein, of any statute of the United States, or any rule promulgated thereunder, the Secretary finds that the determination of such matter or proceeding may affect substantially the interests of consumers within the United States, the Department shall be entitled as a matter of right to intervene in such matter or proceeding as a party to represent the interests of consumers by filing with such agency a duly certified copy of the finding so made by the Secretary. Upon any such intervention, the Department shall present to such agency, in conformity with the rules of practice and procedure thereof, all evidence and information in the possession of the Department relevant to that matter or proceeding.

(e) The Consumer Counsel, or any other attorney of the Department specially designated by the Secretary for that purpose, shall be entitled to enter an appearance on behalf of the Department before any court (except the United States Supreme Court) or regulatory agency of the United States, without other compliance with any requirement for admission to practice before such court or agency, for the purpose of making any application or taking any action which is authorized by subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section.

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS

Sec. 8. (a) It shall be the duty of the Department to receive from consumers of the United States, and to evaluate, complaints concerning commercial and trade practices employed in the production, distribution, and furnishing of goods and services to or for the use of such consumers which may be detrimental to their interests.

(b) Upon receipt of any complaint disclosing the use of any commercial or trade practice detrimental to the interests of consumers within the United States by any producer, distributor, or supplier of goods or services, the Department may transmit to such producer, distributor, or supplier written notice as to the nature of the practice concerning which complaint has been made, and shall take such other action within the authority of the Department as may be ap-

propriate to secure for the complainant relief from such practice. If effective action to secure such relief for the complainant cannot be taken by the Department under authority conferred upon it, such complaint shall be transmitted by the Department to the department or agency of the United States whose regulatory or other authority provides the most effective available means to secure such relief for the complainant. The department or agency shall then consider the complaint so transmitted, take such action thereon as that department or agency shall determine to be appropriate, and transmit to the complainant a written reply describing the action so taken or, if no action is taken upon such complaint, the reason for its inaction. A copy of each such reply shall be transmitted to the Department.

(c) Whenever the Department receives from any source any information disclosing a probable violation of (1) any law of the United States, (2) any rule or order of any administrative officer or regulatory agency of the United States, or (3) any judgment, decree, or order of any court of the United States, relating to the trade or commerce of the United States, the Department shall transmit promptly, to the officer or agency charged with the duty of enforcing such law, rule, order, judgment, or decree, for appropriate action, such evidence and information as the Department may have concerning such probable violation. It shall be the continuing duty of the Department to ascertain the nature and extent of action taken with regard to probable violations so reported.

(d) Whenever the Department receives or develops on its own initiative information disclosing the existence of an act or practice in the trade or commerce of the United States which is inimical to the interests of consumers, the Department shall take such action within its authority as may be appropriate to cause a cessation of such act or practice. If effective action cannot be taken by the Department under authority conferred upon it, notice of the existence of such act or practice shall be transmitted by the Department to the department or agency of the United States whose regulatory or other authority provides the most effective available means to cause a cessation of such act or practice inimical to the interests of consumers. That department or agency shall then consider the act or practice, notice of which has been transmitted, take such action thereon as that department or agency shall determine to be appropriate, and keep the Department of Consumer Affairs advised as to any action taken.

CONSUMER INFORMATION; OFFICE OF CONSUMER INFORMATION

Sec. 9. (a) It shall be the duty of the Department to develop on its own initiative, gather from other Federal departments and agencies and non-Federal sources, and to disseminate to the public in such manner, at such times, and in such form as the Department determines to be most effective, information, statistics, and other data concerning—

(1) the functions and duties of the Department;

(2) the problems encountered by consumers generally within the United States, including particular commercial and trade practices which are detrimental to the interests of such consumers;

(3) test results, analyses, and studies of consumer products and services in the possession of departments and agencies of the United States which, in the judgment of the Department, would be useful to consumers, and to this end, each Federal agency is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Department to the fullest extent practicable.

(b) There shall be in the Department an Office of Consumer Information (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Office"). The head of the Office shall be an Assistant Secretary of Consumer Affairs designated by

the Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary to administer the functions prescribed by this section and to serve as Chairman of the Board of the National Consumer Information Foundation.

(c) The Secretary shall include as a part of his annual report specific information with respect to the activities of the Office and its success in obtaining and disseminating information with respect to information available from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

NATIONAL CONSUMER INFORMATION FOUNDATION; INFO-TAG SYSTEM

Sec. 10. (a) There shall be in the Department a foundation which shall be known as the National Consumer Information Foundation (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Foundation").

(b) (1) The Foundation shall be headed by a Board of Directors composed of four Directors appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the Assistant Secretary having jurisdiction over the Office of Consumer Information who shall serve as Chairman. A vacancy among appointive members of the Board of Directors shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(2) Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection, Directors of the Foundation other than the Assistant Secretary who is Chairman ex officio of the Foundation shall be appointed for terms of three years.

(3) Of the Directors first appointed, one shall be appointed for a term of one year, two shall be appointed for terms of two years, and one shall be appointed for a term of three years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment.

(4) Any Director of the Foundation appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A Director may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.

(5) In the exercise of its functions, powers, and duties, the Foundation shall be independent of the Secretary and other offices and officers of the Department; except that the Assistant Secretary having jurisdiction over the Office of Consumer Information shall serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

(c) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(78) Directors, National Consumer Information Foundation."

(d) Three Directors of the Foundation shall constitute a quorum.

(e) (1) The Foundation shall have an Administrator who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Administrator shall administer the Foundation in accordance with directives of the Board of Directors.

(2) The Board of Directors may appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as it deems advisable to carry out the provisions of this section.

INFO-TAG SYSTEM

(f) (1) The Foundation shall establish and operate a system under which it may grant authority to a person who manufactures for sale at retail a nonperishable manufactured consumer product to affix to such product a label to be called an info-tag.

(2) The Foundation shall have the authority to develop and approve a standard info-tag which specifies the kind of information to be provided for each type of product for which info-tags are to be made available. A standard info-tag shall bear (A) the name, seal, or other distinctive mark of the Foundation and (B) such information with respect to performance, content, safety, durability, care, and other characteristics as the Foundation determines to be necessary or useful to permit a reasonably prudent consumer to evaluate a particular product for purposes of purchase.

(3) The standard info-tag for any type of product shall be developed by the Foundation after consultation with interested manufacturers, distributors, and users, and shall be prescribed in rules of the Foundation. The Foundation may, if it determines it to be in the public interest, prescribe data formulated by reputable standard-making bodies, including trade associations and similar groups.

(4) At least ninety days before any such rules are prescribed by the Foundation for any product, such rules shall be published in the Federal Register.

(5) Any person may file written objections to the adoption of any such rules until the sixtieth day after the date of publication of such proposed rules in the Federal Register. After reviewing such objections and other pertinent information, the Foundation may, by order, adopt and promulgate such rules, amend such rules, or refuse to adopt such rules. Such an order of the Foundation shall not be subject to review.

(6) The Foundation shall by rule establish schedules of fees and charges which shall be paid by persons participating or seeking participation in the info-tag system. Such fees and charges shall be related to the cost to the Foundation of carrying out the functions and providing the materials and services for which they are paid, but shall include such surcharge as the Foundation determines to be equitable but necessary in order to place the Foundation on a self-sustaining financial basis.

(7) Before authority is granted to any applicant to affix info-tags to any product, the Foundation must (1) have on file a report from the Institute for Consumer Research (established by section 11) or an independent testing laboratory determined by it to be reliable setting forth the information which should be on the info-tag to be affixed to such product, and (2) have received payment of all fees and charges fixed by it and due in connection with the granting of such authority.

(8) The Foundation shall not declare one product to be better, or a better buy, than any other product.

(9) The Foundation shall maintain constant surveillance over products to which info-tags are affixed to assure that such products conform to information on the info-tag affixed to them and may require additional testing to assure that specimens of the product to which an info-tag has been affixed conform in every respect with information on such info-tag.

(10) The Foundation may revoke or suspend authority granted under this section for willful or repeated violations of rules issued by the Foundation in connection with the info-tag system under this section.

(11) The Foundation may by rule exclude any nonperishable manufactured consumer product or class of such products from the info-tag system under this section if it determines that inclusion of such product or class of products would not be beneficial to a substantial number of the consumers of such product or class of products, or would not lend itself to such a system.

(g) Whoever counterfeits an info-tag, or knowingly and willfully affixes an info-tag to any product other than a product with respect to which authority granted by the Foundation is in effect therefor, for the purpose of selling such product to another person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (h) For the purpose of carrying out its functions under this section, the Foundation may—

(1) Establish and maintain a reference library and related facilities and utilize the facilities of the Institute for Consumer Research;

(2) Make such investigations as it deems necessary (A) to determine if any person has violated or is about to violate any provision of this section or any rule or order of the

Foundation or (B) to aid in enforcing this section or in formulating rules or orders;

(3) Use, on a reimbursable basis, the services, equipment, personnel, supplies, and facilities of Federal departments and agencies and, on a reimbursable or other basis, other public or nonprofit persons, institutions, or organizations;

(4) Enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions as it may determine to be necessary on such terms as it may determine to be appropriate;

(5) Appoint such advisory committees and consultants for such periods of time as it determines;

(6) Make, issue, rescind, or amend rules governing the manner of its operation and the exercise of its functions;

(7) Publish and disseminate reports and publications;

(8) Establish an official seal which shall be judicially noticed;

(9) Establish and maintain such field offices in the United States and abroad as it may determine to be necessary; and

(10) Engage in, and support, by grant or contract, research with respect to, and development of, objective or quantitative standards for nonperishable manufactured consumer products.

(i) The Foundation shall transmit to the President and the Congress in January of each year a report which shall include a comprehensive statement of the activities of the Foundation during the preceding calendar year, together with such recommendations for additional legislation as it may deem useful or necessary to carry out any of the provisions of this section.

(j) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section until the Foundation is operating on a financially self-sustaining basis.

OFFICE OF CONSUMER SAFETY

Sec. 11. (a) There shall be in the Department an Office of Consumer Safety (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Office").

(b) The head of the Office shall be an Assistant Secretary of Consumer Affairs designated by the Secretary.

(c) It shall be the duty of the Office—

(1) To conduct a continuing study and investigation of the scope and adequacy of measures now employed to protect consumers against unreasonable risk of injuries which may be caused by hazardous household products. Such study and investigation shall include consideration of the following:

(A) The identity of household products, except such products excluded in subsection (d) of this section, which are determined to present an unreasonable hazard to the health and safety of the consuming public;

(B) The extent to which self-regulation by industry affords such protection;

(C) The protection against such hazardous products afforded at common law in the States, including the relationship of product warranty to such protection; and

(D) A review of Federal, State, and local laws relating to the protection of consumers against such hazardous products, including the scope of coverage, the effectiveness of sanctions, the adequacy of investigatory powers, the uniformity of application, and the quality of enforcement.

(2) Pursuant to rules to be established by the Secretary protecting the right of all interested parties to be heard, to identify and publish information concerning consumer products determined to present an unreasonable hazard to the health and safety of the consuming public; except that the Office shall avoid to the greatest extent practicable publishing such information in a form which would give an unfair competitive advantage to any person. Information which would separately disclose the business transactions of any person, trade secrets, or names of cus-

tomers shall be held confidential and shall not be disclosed.

(d) There shall be excluded from the operation of this section, products regulated under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 1391 et seq.), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.), the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 135 et seq.).

INSTITUTE FOR CONSUMER RESEARCH

Sec. 12. (a) There shall be in the Department an Institute for Consumer Research (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Institute").

(b) The Institute shall—

(1) develop methods for testing materials, mechanisms, and structures used in consumer products;

(2) test articles used or intended for use by consumers and make tests requested by the National Consumer Information Foundation;

(3) compile, analyze, and publish statistical data and other information and data of benefit and interest to consumers, whether resulting from activities of the Department or other departments or agencies of the Federal Government or from other sources; and

(4) make recommendations to other departments and agencies of the Federal Government as to research, studies, analyses, and other information which could result from carrying out their functions, powers, or duties which would be useful and beneficial to consumers.

(c) Insofar as personnel and equipment are available therefor, the Institute may carry out studies and research for other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

ECONOMIC SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Sec. 13. (a) It shall be the duty of the Department, in the public interest—

(1) to conduct economic surveys and investigations with respect to—

(A) the productive capacity for, and the production of, goods affecting consumers within the United States;

(B) the systems and mechanisms in use for the distribution of such goods, and the effects thereof;

(C) the levels of prices for goods and services affecting consumers, the factors entering into their establishment, and their reasonableness;

(D) the quality and suitability of goods affecting consumers, and the factors influencing the quality and suitability of such goods; and

(E) the degree to which the trade and commerce of the United States succeeds in satisfying consumer needs for goods and services; and

(2) to analyze and disseminate to the public information obtained through such investigations and surveys.

(b) In the conduct of such surveys and investigations, the Department shall have power—

(1) to gather and compile information concerning, and from time to time to investigate, the productive capacity; volume of production; selling prices; costs of production and distribution; volume of sales, assets, and earnings; and relationship to any other corporation, of any corporation engaged in commerce which has assets exceeding \$5,000,000 in value, and of any division or subsidiary thereof;

(2) to require any such corporation, or any division or subsidiary thereof, to file with the Department in such form as it may prescribe annual or special, or both annual and special, reports or answers in writing to specific questions, furnishing to the Department such information as it may re-

quire with regard to the factors described in clause (1), which reports and answers shall be made under oath if so prescribed by the Department, and shall be filed with the Department within such reasonable period as it may prescribe;

(3) to investigate from time to time trade conditions in and with foreign countries affecting the foreign trade and commerce of the United States, and their influence upon domestic price levels; and

(4) except as provided by subsection (c), to make public from time to time such portions of the information obtained by it hereunder as it deems expedient in the public interest, and to provide for the publication of its reports in such manner and form as may be best adapted for public information and use.

(c) Information received by the Department concerning the cost of production or distribution of any product by any such corporation, or any division or subsidiary thereof, may be made public only in a form which does not disclose such information with respect to any particular corporation, or any division or subsidiary thereof.

(d) For the purpose of conducting surveys and investigations under this Act, the Department shall have all powers which are conferred upon the Federal Trade Commission by section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to the conduct of investigations made by that Commission under that Act, except that the Department may not grant to any person any immunity from prosecution, penalty, or forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of that section without first obtaining the written consent of the Attorney General and serving upon such person a duly certified copy of any consent therefor granted by the Attorney General. The provisions of section 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act shall apply to the act or omission of any person, partnership, or corporation with regard to any subpoena, order, requirement, or information of the Department to the same extent, and with the same effect, as if such act or omission had occurred with regard to a like subpoena, order, or requirement, or with reference to like information, of the Federal Trade Commission.

(e) Prior to conducting major economic surveys and investigations authorized by this section, the Secretary shall take all practicable and reasonable steps to ascertain whether any such economic survey and investigation would duplicate in significant degree recent economic surveys and investigations by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission. If, in the determination of the Secretary of Consumer Affairs, such a duplication would occur, the Secretary shall not undertake such proposed economic survey or investigation, unless he determines that said economic survey or investigation is absolutely essential to the performance of the duties of the Department.

CONSULTING SERVICES AND COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 14. (a) In the performance of its functions, the Department is authorized—

(1) to procure by contract services as provided by section 8109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates of compensation not exceeding \$100 per diem for the personal services of individuals;

(2) to appoint such advisory committees as it may determine to be necessary for the effective performance of its functions;

(3) to designate representatives to serve on such committees as the Department may determine to be necessary or desirable to maintain effective liaison with other departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States or any State, and with nongovernmental organizations, engaged in activities related to the functions of the Department; and

(4) to use the services, personnel, and facilities of other Federal, State, and private agencies and instrumentalities with the consent of such agencies and instrumentalities, with or without reimbursement therefor.

(b) Upon request made by the Secretary, each department, agency, and instrumentality of the United States is authorized and directed—

(1) to make its services, personnel, and facilities available to the greatest practicable extent within its capability to the Department in the performance of its functions; and

(2) subject to provisions of law, Executive orders, and rules relating to the classification of information in the interest of national security, to furnish to the Department such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics as the Secretary may determine to be necessary for the performance of the functions of the Department.

SAVING PROVISION

Sec. 15. (a) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, modify, or impair the statutory responsibility and authority contained in section 201(a)(4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 481(a)(4)), or of any provision of the antitrust laws, or of any Act providing for the regulation of the trade or commerce of the United States, or to prevent or impair the administration or enforcement of any such provision of law.

(b) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as relieving any department or agency of the Federal Government of any authority or responsibility, not transferred to or authorized by this Act to be performed by the Department, to protect and promote the economic interests of the American consumer.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 16. As used in this Act—

(A) The terms "commerce" and "corporation" have the meaning given to such terms by section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44);

(B) The term "regulatory agency of the United States" includes the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the United States Tariff Commission, and any other board, commission, or other agency of the United States hereafter established which is charged with administrative or regulatory duties with respect to the trade or commerce of the United States.

(C) The term "antitrust law" includes—

(1) each provision of law defined as one of the antitrust laws by the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes", approved October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. 730, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 12), commonly known as the Clayton Act;

(2) the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 and the following);

(3) section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend section 2 of the Act entitled 'An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes', approved October 15, 1914, as amended (15 U.S.C. 13), and for other purposes", approved June 19, 1936 (15 U.S.C. 13a), commonly known as the Robinson-Patman Act; and

(4) any statute hereafter enacted by the Congress which prohibits, or makes available to the United States any remedy with respect to, any restraint upon or monopolization of commerce, or any unfair trade practice or unfair method of competition in or affecting commerce.

(d) The term "State" includes any State or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 17. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department such sums as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS BILL

During the last several years, the Congress has enacted a large number of important consumer laws but without any consideration of how these laws, in toto, should be administered or by whom. Thirty-three Federal departments and agencies in Government are now administering some 260 consumer protection programs. These programs, proliferated as they are throughout the Government and almost always administered by agencies having overriding interests to protect, provide the American consumer with uneven and weak protection.

The steadily increasing body of consumer laws to be administered by the Federal Government is now beyond the efficient reach of any haphazard combination of agency appendages. This was true of urban problems in 1965 when the Department of Housing and Urban Development was established; it was true of transportation problems in 1966 when the Department of Transportation was created; it is true today of consumer problems.

Two recent examples of the organizational weaknesses in the Federal consumer protection apparatus can be found in the administration of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act and in Title I of the Credit Protection Act (Truth-in-Lending). Administration of the Packaging and Labeling Act is divided among three agencies—the Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Commerce. Responsibility for the enforcement of the Truth-in-Lending Act is vested in nine separate Federal agencies.

The lesson of public administration in the United States is that inefficient organization inhibits effective policy. If consumer protection at the Federal level is to be truly effective, if gaps and duplications in consumer programs are to be eliminated, then a single institutional framework for action must be created—a Cabinet-level Department devoted exclusively to representing and protecting the consumer interest.

SUMMARY OF H.R. —, TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Sections 1-4: Title, Establishment, Officers and their duties.

Section 5: Sets forth the broad functions of the Department.

To protect and promote the interests of the people of the United States as consumers of goods and services;

To present the consumer viewpoint before federal departments and agencies in the formulation of policies of the federal government;

To represent the interests of consumers of the United States in proceedings before courts and regulatory agencies;

To assemble, evaluate and disseminate information helpful to consumers.

Section 6: Transfers all functions, powers and duties of certain agencies or parts of agencies with major consumer responsibilities to the Department as follows: (1) All functions, powers, and duties vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Secretary of Commerce by the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (PL 89-755; 80 Stat 1296) and (2) All functions, powers and duties under Title I (Truth-in-Lending Act) of the Credit Protection Act (PL 90-321); (3) Those elements of the Consumer and Marketing Serv-

ice, Department of Agriculture, which relate to the standardization, grading, or classing of agricultural commodities for consumer consumption; (4) All functions, powers and duties vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which relate to establishing for any food a reasonable definition and standard of identity, standard of quality, and/or standards of fill of container and the misbranding of food; (5) The division of prices and cost of living at the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor; (6) The Home Economics Research Branch and the Human Nutrition Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 7: Authorizes the Department to appear before any regulatory agency and most courts of the United States on matters or proceedings affecting the interests of consumers within the United States.

Authorizes the Department to appear before any department or independent agency of the United States whenever there is pending any matter the determination of which affects substantially the interests of consumer within the United States.

Section 8: Requires the Department to receive, evaluate and take appropriate action with respect to complaints concerning commercial and trade practices detrimental to the interests of consumers. Action to secure relief for a complainant would be taken by the Department in those instances when the subject matter of the complaint falls within the Department's jurisdiction. Complaints involving the jurisdiction of other departments and agencies would be referred to the appropriate agency.

Similar action would be taken or requested by the Department whenever the Department received information disclosing a probable violation of (1) any law of the United States, (2) any rule or order of any administrative officer or regulatory agency of the United States or (3) any judgments, decree, or order of any court of the United States, relating to the interests of consumers.

Section 9: Establishes within the Department an office of consumer information presided over by an Assistant Secretary. This office would be responsible for providing consumers with information and data concerning (1) the functions and duties of the Department, and (2) problems encountered by consumers generally within the United States, including particular practices which are detrimental to the interests of consumers (3) information within the possession of the federal government relating to consumer products.

Section 10: Establishes as a semi-autonomous unit within the Department a National Consumer Information Foundation. The Foundation would administer a voluntary program under which manufacturers would submit their products for testing against specified performance characteristics. The comparative results of these tests would be indicated on information tags affixed to the product in order that the consumer might be better able to judge the relative merits of competing products.

Section 11: Establishes within the Department an Office of Consumer Safety headed by an Assistant Secretary. This office shall conduct a continuing study of the safety of household products and shall identify and publish information concerning these products determined to present an unreasonable hazard to the health and safety of the consuming public.

Section 12: Establishes an Institute for Consumer Research, the major responsibilities of which are to test products for the Consumer Information Foundation and make recommendations to other agencies of the government as to the need for consumer research of various kinds.

Section 13: Requires the Department to conduct economic surveys and investigations with respect to a wide range of consumer interests.

Sections 14-17: Administrative services, saving provision, definitions and appropriations.

COSPONSORS OF BILL TO PROVIDE FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL CONSUMER PROGRAMS TO BE INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1969

Addabbo, Joseph (New York).
Annunzio, Frank (Illinois).
Ashley, Thomas (Ohio).
Biaggi, Mario (New York).
Bingham, Jonathan (New York).
Blatnik, John (Minnesota).
Brasco, Frank (New York).
Brown, George (California).
Burton, Phillip (California).
Carey, Hugh (New York).
Chisholm, Shirley (New York).
Clark, Frank (Pennsylvania).
Cohelan, Jeffery (California).
Conyers, John (Michigan).
Coughlin, R. Lawrence (Pennsylvania).
Daniels, Dominick (New Jersey).
Dent, John (Pennsylvania).
Diggs, Charles (Michigan).
Dulski, Thaddeus (New York).
Eckhardt, Bob (Texas).
Edwards, Don (California).
Elberg, Joshua (Pennsylvania).
Farbstein, Leonard (New York).
Fraser, Donald (Minnesota).
Friedel, Samuel (Maryland).
Fulton, James (Pennsylvania).
Gallagher, Cornelius (New Jersey).
Gilbert, Jacob (New York).
Gonzalez, Henry (Texas).
Halpern, Seymour (New York).
Hansen, Julia (Washington).
Hawkins, Augustus (California).
Hechler, Ken (West Virginia).
Helstoski, Henry (New Jersey).
Hicks, Floyd (Washington).
Howard, James (New Jersey).
Jacobs, Andrew (Indiana).
Joelson, Charles (New Jersey).
Kastenmeier, Robert (Wisconsin).
Koch, Edward (New York).
Leggett, Robert (California).
Long, Clarence (Maryland).
McCarthy, Richard (New York).
Madden, Ray (Indiana).
Matunaga, Spark (Hawaii).
Meeds, Lloyd (Washington).
Mikva, Abner (Illinois).
Minish, Joseph (New Jersey).
Mink, Patsy (Hawaii).
Moorhead, William (Pennsylvania).
Murphy, John (New York).
Nedzi, Lucien (Michigan).
Nix, Robert (Pennsylvania).
Olsen, Arnold (Montana).
Ottinger, Richard (New York).
Patten, Edward (New Jersey).
Pepper, Claude (Florida).
Podell, Bertram (New York).
Pollock, Howard (Alaska).
Price, Melvin (Illinois).
Pucinski, Roman (Illinois).
Rees, Thomas (California).
Rodino, Peter (New Jersey).
Rogers, Byron (Colorado).
Rooney, Fred (Pennsylvania).
Roybal, Edward (California).
St. Onge, William (Connecticut).
Stokes, Louis (Ohio).
Tiernan, Robert (Rhode Island).
Vanik, Charles (Ohio).
Waldie, Jerome (California).
Wilson, Charles (California).
Wolf, Lester (New York).
Wright, Jim (Texas).
Wyder, John (New York).
Yatron, Gus (Pennsylvania).
Zablocki, Clement (Wisconsin).

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 to improve intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and the economy and efficiency of government, by providing Federal cooperation and assistance in the establishment and strengthening of State and local offices of consumer protection.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

AMENDMENT TO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT OF 1968

SECTION 1. (a) The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE VII—INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION WITH RESPECT TO CONSUMER ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION
"STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 701. (a) (1) The Congress finds that protection of consumers' interests in America requires cooperation and coordination of, and a joint effort by, government at the Federal, State, and local levels; that a well-represented, protected, and knowledgeable consumer is essential to the efficient functioning of our free market economy; that protection of consumers is as legitimate and vital a function of government at all levels as protection of other special interest groups in our society such as workers, farmers, and businessmen and is essential in the public interest.

"(2) It is the purpose of this title, therefore, to encourage and improve cooperation and coordination between Federal agencies having consumer protection responsibilities and agencies of States and local governments concerned with consumer protection matters, and to provide Federal financial assistance to the States and local governments for the establishment and strengthening of consumer protection offices of States and of local governments.

"(b) There is herewith authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this title the sum of \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; the sum of \$7,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; and the sum of \$9,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972. Sums so appropriated for any fiscal year shall not be available for expenditure after the end of such fiscal year.

"DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 702. For the purposes of this title—
"(1) The term 'State' means any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and any possession.

"(2) The term 'possession' means Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone.

"(3) The term 'consumer protection' means any program or activity designed to assist consumers and reasonably to protect, represent, educate, or inform consumers against unlawful, deceptive, misleading, unfair or sharp practices, or against any other practices in the marketplace which are inimical to or tend to disadvantage consumers.

"(4) The term 'consumer plan' means a plan described in section 707(a).

"(5) The term 'consumer protection office' means an agency of a State or of a unit of general local government (or a public or private nonprofit agency or organization established or designated by a State or a unit of general local government) the purpose of which is to provide consumer protection services to the public.

"(6) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM OF COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION

"Sec. 703. (a) For the purpose of establishing greater cooperation among the States, local governments, and the Federal Government in advancing the consumer interest in America and for the purpose of assisting States and local governments in developing, establishing, and strengthening consumer protection offices, the Secretary shall make grants pursuant to the provisions of this title.

"(b) The Secretary may promulgate such rules as may be necessary to carry out the functions vested in him by this title.

"FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

"Sec. 704. Upon request of the Secretary, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations shall assist the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this title, by performing the following functions:

"(1) developing and compiling information on the nature of the organization and activities of consumer protection offices and making that information available to the Secretary and to interested States and local governments;

"(2) studying and evaluating the effectiveness of the organization, activities and programs of such consumer protection offices and making recommendations to the Secretary as to how such offices can be made more efficient and successful;

"(3) studying and reporting to the Secretary on how State consumer protection offices and Federal departments and agencies having consumer protection responsibilities can more effectively cooperate one with the other in their mutual effort to promote the interests of consumers in the United States.

"ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

"Sec. 705. (a) (1) From the sums appropriated under section 701(b), the Secretary shall allot to each possession \$10,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for each of the two succeeding fiscal years, and shall allot to each State (other than a possession) \$50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$75,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and \$90,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

"(2) In addition to the sums allotted to the States and possessions under paragraph (1) of this subsection for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State (other than a possession) from the remainder of the sums appropriated for such fiscal year, an amount which bears the same ratio to such remainder as the population of the State bears to the population of all the States (excluding the possessions). The population of a State and of all the States (excluding the possessions) shall be determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce.

"(b) The amount of any State's allotment under this section not expended in any fiscal year will be available within that same fiscal year for reallocation, from time to time and in such manner as may be prescribed by regulation, to other States in proportion to the original allotments to such States under subsection (a) of this section, but with such proportionate amount for any such other States being reduced to the extent it exceeds the sum that such State needs for such year; and the total of such reductions shall be similarly reallocated among the States whose proportionate amounts were not so reduced.

"ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

"Sec. 706. Subject to section 708(a) (2), the allotment of a State under section 705 shall be available to any consumer protection office of such State or of a unit of general local government within such State for the purpose of carrying out the consumer plan sub-

mitted by such consumer protection office, if—

"(1) the consumer protection office has been established or designated by such State or unit of general local government for the purpose of carrying out a consumer plan in such State or unit of general local government.

"(2) the consumer protection office has prepared and submitted a consumer plan for such State or unit of general local government which the Secretary has determined meets the requirements for a consumer plan under section 707(a) of this Act; and

"(3) in the case of any State or unit of general local government which has an operating consumer protection office at the date of enactment of this title, Federal funds will not supplant State and local funds but will supplement and expand activities and efforts of existing consumer protection offices.

"CONSUMER PLANS

"Sec. 707. (a) The consumer plan shall be submitted by a consumer protection office for a State or unit of general local government, shall be in such form and in such detail as may be required by regulations of the Secretary, and shall—

"(1) set forth a detailed and comprehensive consumer protection program, which may include but need not be limited to the following:

"(A) providing consumer information and education programs;

"(B) conducting research, studies, and analyses of consumer matters;

"(C) representing consumer interests before administrative and regulatory agencies and legislative groups;

"(D) studying the problems of the low-income consumer;

"(E) serving as consumer complaint centers;

"(F) providing counseling including legal services to the individual consumer on his particular problem;

"(G) mediating disputes between complaining consumers and producers or retailers;

"(H) in the case of a plan submitted by a consumer protection office which is a law-enforcement agency of a State or local government, receiving and investigating complaints and initiating investigations of frauds and unfair practices against consumers.

"(2) provide for cooperation to the greatest possible extent with Federal departments and agencies having major consumer protection responsibilities and with other State and local consumer protection offices and officials concerned with consumer matters;

"(3) set forth such fiscal controls, accounting procedures and recordkeeping practices, and promise accurate thereto, as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to such consumer protection office;

"(4) provide that Federal funds will be used only for the purpose of carrying out the plan;

"(5) prescribe the Federal share of the cost of carrying out the plan, which shall not be exceed 75 percent;

"(6) provide for compliance with other regulations of the Secretary designed to effectuate the purposes of this title.

"(b) The Secretary shall approve any consumer plan and any modification thereof which meets the requirements of this title.

"(c) The Secretary shall have authority, in accordance with section 709 of this Act, to withhold payment of Federal funds from consumer protection offices which do not substantially comply with the approved consumer plan or with the provisions of this title or regulations promulgated thereunder.

"PAYMENT; FUNDING PRIORITIES

"Sec. 708. (a) (1) Payment under this title shall be made to consumer protection offices

which are eligible for Federal assistance under section 706.

(2) If the Secretary determines that the funds necessary to carry out in a fiscal year all of the consumer plans which have been submitted by consumer protection offices in a State and approved under section 707 exceed the allotment for such State for such fiscal year under section 705, then he shall make payments from such State's allotment to consumer protection offices in such State in accordance with priorities which he shall establish by regulation.

"(b) Payments from a State's allotment with respect to the cost of effectuating any consumer plan submitted by a consumer protection office in such State shall not exceed the Federal share (determined under section 707(a)(5) of such cost for the fiscal year.

"(c) No payments shall be made to any consumer protection office for any fiscal year unless the Secretary finds that the office will have available during that fiscal year for expenditure from non-Federal sources, an amount equal to the non-Federal share of the cost of effectuating the consumer plan submitted by such office.

"(d) Payments to an office of consumer protection may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

"ADMINISTRATION OF CONSUMER PLANS

"Sec. 709. (a) The Secretary shall not make any final determination that an office of consumer protection is not eligible for Federal assistance under this title without first affording reasonable notice and opportunity for the submission of oral or written data, views, or argument under procedures to be established by him.

"(b) Whenever the Secretary finds—

"(1) that a consumer plan has been so changed that it fails to comply with the requirements of this title; or

"(2) that there has been a failure to properly implement and administer a consumer plan approved under section 707(b) or to comply with the provisions of this title or any regulations promulgated thereunder, the Secretary shall notify the consumer protection office which submitted such plan that it is no longer eligible to participate in the program established by this title until the Secretary is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure.

"ANNUAL REPORT

"Sec. 710. The Secretary shall prepare and submit, as part of the annual report of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a detailed report on the administration of this title, including an evaluation of the impact of Federal financial assistance upon the improvement of consumer protection programs in the United States and its effect on the nature and extent of cooperation between the Federal Government and the States and localities in the consumer protection field."

(b) Section 102 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 is amended by striking out "Sec. 102. The" and inserting in lieu thereof "Sec. 102. Except for purposes of title VII, the".

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 2. This Act may be cited as the "Intergovernmental Consumer Assistance and Protection Act".

BILL TO PROVIDE GRANTS-IN-AID FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF STATE AND LOCAL CONSUMER PROTECTION OFFICES

It has long been evident to me that consumer protection, like so many other areas of great public concern, requires a joint and cooperative effort by Government at the Federal, State, and local levels. Because commerce is frequently interstate in character,

it is inevitable that the fortunes of consumers will be affected, for good or for ill, by Federal consumer programs, practices and procedures.

Nevertheless, it is essential that consumer problems of a state and local nature must be handled effectively at the state and local levels.

There is substantial evidence that consumer protection efforts at the State and local levels are being hampered by weaknesses and inefficiencies in the Federal consumer protection apparatus, and that consumer protection at the Federal level is being hampered by the absence of effective consumer at state and local levels. As a result Federal and local agencies assigned with consumer responsibilities are deprived of valuable opportunities to exchange information and ideas relative to fraudulent, deceptive, or unfair practices that disadvantage consumers.

The concept of providing Federal financial assistance to the states and localities for the establishment or strengthening of consumer protection offices is not new. However, the legislation which I propose avoids, I believe, many of the weaknesses of prior bills on this subject.

For example, prior bills:

(1) have vested authority for the administration of the consumer grant program in either the Department of Commerce (an agency devoted to the cause of producers) or the Federal Trade Commission (an agency which can barely administer existing consumer protection laws). My bill vests in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, through his new Office of Consumer Services, the responsibility for administering the grant program;

(2) have provided for a single state-wide consumer office only and, thereby, would have effectively blocked progressive local governments from participating in the program. My bill authorizes the participation of both state and local governments.

(3) have authorized Federal funds on a nation-wide basis only thereby raising the possibility that the more aggressive States would monopolize all or most of the funds. My bill sets aside Federal dollars for each of the 50 States and Puerto Rico on an equitable basis until such time as a State or local government within a State chooses not to participate in the plan. This, I believe, will encourage the establishment or strengthening of consumer offices throughout the country in all 50 States and Puerto Rico;

(4) have attempted to define each and every type of action that would constitute a violation of the rights of consumers in the marketplace. My bill, within certain guidelines to be enforced by DHEW, provides the States and localities with maximum latitude in deciding what type of act violates the rights of consumers and what type of consumer program is most likely to effectively combat such violations.

(5) have excluded worthy non-profit private organizations from participation in the grant program. My bill authorizes their participation when they are approved by the State or local government.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FEDERAL BLOCK GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF CONSUMER PROTECTION OFFICES (THIS BILL AMENDS THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT OF 1968)

Section 701(a) (1) and (2): This section finds that protection of the consumer interest in America requires cooperation and coordination of a joint effort by government at the Federal, State and local levels; and states that the purpose of the Act is to strengthen cooperation and coordination in consumer protection by funding Federal financial assistance to the States and localities for consumer offices.

(b): Authorizes the appropriation of the

sum of \$5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; and \$7.5 million and \$9 million for the two successive fiscal years.

Section 702: Definitions.

Section 703: Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, through his Office of Consumer Services, to make grants pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

Section 704: Directs the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, upon request of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to perform certain studies and develop information relative to the effectiveness of State and local consumer protection offices and the adequacy of Federal and State cooperation in the consumer protection field.

Section 705(a)(1): Allots to each of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for the purpose of establishing or strengthening consumer offices, \$50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970 and \$75,000 and \$90,000 respectively for the 2 successive fiscal years. Ten thousand dollars is allotted to each possession for each of the three related fiscal years.

(2): From the remainder of the sums appropriated for each of the three stated fiscal years, each of the 50 States and Puerto Rico is authorized to receive an amount which bears the same ratio to such remainder as the population of the State and Puerto Rico bears to the population of all the States and Puerto Rico.

(b) Provides that within each of the three named fiscal years, the unused portion of any State's allotment shall be available for reallocation to the other States.

Section 706: Provides that a State or local government shall be eligible to receive its Federal allotment if—

(1) the consumer protection office has been established or designated;

(2) the consumer protection office has submitted a Consumer Plan which meets the requirements of Sec. 707;

(3) Federal funds will not supplant State or local funds in those instances when an operating consumer protection office is in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 707(a): Requires that the Consumer Plan, pursuant to which the consumer office shall operate,

(1) be in such form and in such detail as may be required by regulations of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; but affords the States and localities wide latitude in establishing consumer programs and activities;

(2) provides for detailed cooperation between Federal consumer protection agencies and States and local consumer protection offices;

(3) sets forth appropriate fiscal controls and accounting procedures;

(4) prescribes the Federal share of the cost of the consumer office, which shall not exceed 75%.

(c): Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to withdraw or withhold funds from consumer offices which do not substantially comply with the approved Consumer Plan.

Section 708: When the total dollar amount necessary to fund the Consumer Plans of more than one applicant within a State exceeds the allotment available to that State, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall select which plan(s) shall be funded in accordance with priorities which he shall establish by regulation.

Section 709: Establishes "due process" procedures in those instances in which a proposed Consumer Plan is rejected by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare or funds are withdrawn from a Plan previously approved.

Section 710: Requirement for annual report from Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on administration of the Act.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON A FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FEBRUARY 4, 1969

In 1963, when the late Senator Estes Keuffer introduced, for the third time, legislation to establish a separate federal agency for consumers, he said: "I am hopeful that this will be the last time I shall introduce such proposed legislation and that the need for consumer representation in our government has become so widely recognized that such a bill will be passed at this session of Congress."

We are still waiting. The need for a separate federal agency devoted exclusively to protecting consumers is now more urgent than ever. We have made some progress and there is some room for optimism:

Last year, in the 90th Congress, 58 Members of the House joined with me in proposing legislation to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs. This year, in the 91st Congress, 87 Members of the House have joined in co-sponsoring such legislation. This year, one of the Senate's leading consumer spokesmen, Senator Gaylord Nelson, has joined those who seek to give proper voice within the government to the needs of 200 million American consumers.

In 1966, seven years after the first introduction of a bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs, the President's Consumer Advisory Council recommended the establishment of such a Department.

Also in 1966, the President's National Commission on Food Marketing urged the creation of a separate federal agency in government to represent consumers.

Almost every nation in Western Europe, including Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, France and Great Britain, has established Cabinet-level Departments of Consumer Affairs or centralized government agencies concerned exclusively with consumer matters. Canada has just placed all of its consumer protection activities within a Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

During the last several years, the Congress has enacted a large number of consumer laws but without meaningful consideration to how these laws, in toto, should be administered or by whom. The co-sponsors of this bill, public and private consumer groups, and many other countries understand that basic precept of public administration—the mere enactment of laws without provision for their efficient administration is a disservice to the public and to good government.

Thirty-three federal departments and agencies now administer over 260 consumer-related programs. These programs, proliferated as they are throughout the government and almost always administered by agencies having conflicting interests to protect, provide the consumer with weak and uneven protection:

Responsibility of enforcing the Truth-in-Lending Act is vested in nine separate agencies;

Administration of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act is divided among three agencies—the Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Commerce;

No less than five federal agencies are responsible for consumer protection of the poor;

The Flammable Fabrics Act of 1967 is shared by the Department of Commerce, the FTC, and the FDA;

Responsibility for the wholesomeness of fish and fishery products falls both to the Food and Drug Administration and the Interior Department's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries;

Programs to control air and water pollution can be found in half a dozen agencies.

These laws, individually good, have pro-

liferated beyond the ability of present government to handle them. The same was true of housing problems in 1965 when the Department of Housing and Urban Development was established; of transportation problems in 1966 when the Department of Transportation became a reality; and it is true today of consumer problems.

Let's look at the consumer record of our federal government:

Are we satisfied with the performance of our regulator agencies in advancing the consumer interest in America?

Has the Federal Trade Commission been a vigorous champion of the consumer cause?

Has the Interstate Commerce Commission effectively represented the consumers' interest in matters relating to household moving problems and railroad passenger service? Has the Federal Communication Commission been an effective advocate for the public in policing the airwaves?

Has the Department of Commerce moved with dispatch in approving flammability standards for clothing or in administering its portion of the Fair Packaging Act?

Are we satisfied with the activities of the Interior Department and the FDA in protecting the consumer against unwholesome fish and fish products?

Can we boast that the federal government is doing all it should to assist and protect America's 28 million low income consumers?

Has the Department of Agriculture strived to achieve the most effective and far-reaching consumer food grading programs, as Congress directed it to do?

Is the welfare of consumers a prime consideration of the Interior Department when its Oil Import Administration establishes quotas for cheap foreign petroleum products? Are we satisfied with Interior's efforts at water pollution control and abatement?

Do the efforts of the Department of Transportation's National Highway Safety Bureau in the field of auto safety match the grim reality of 52,000 deaths last year on our highways?

Is it in the long-range best interests of consumers that solutions to many of their most important problems are entrusted to temporary commissions like the Food Market and Product Safety Commission, whose recommendations are largely ignored because of the absence of an institutional framework for continuing action?

Has the General Services Administration, the National Bureau of Standards and other federal product testing agencies, moved to maximize the benefits of those tests by releasing valuable product information to consumers?

A Department of Consumer Affairs would have a salutary effect on these activities either by assuming some of them or by influencing their direction through appearance by its consumer counsel. Until the consumer interest is the primary, exclusive motivation of a statutory agency of government, instead of an afterthought as it is in so many agencies today the consumer will remain a second-class citizen in the marketplace.

Let me mention the second consumer bill I introduce today—to provide federal grants-in-aid for the establishment and strengthening of state and local consumer protection offices.

Consumer protection requires a joint and cooperative effort by government at the federal, state, and local levels. Weaknesses at one level of government paralyze the other two. Consumer protection efforts at the state and local levels are being hampered by weaknesses and inefficiencies in the federal consumer protection apparatus. But federal protection is hampered by poor consumer protection at state and local levels. The result: federal and local agencies assigned with consumer responsibilities are deprived of valuable opportunities to exchange information and ideas relative to

fraudulent, deceptive, or unfair practices that disadvantage consumers.

The concept of federal help for state and local consumer protection offices is not new. However, the legislation which I propose avoids, I believe, many of the weaknesses of prior bills on this subject. Under my bill HEW administers the grants, not the Commerce Department or FTC as proposed earlier. This bill also gives HEW maximum flexibility in helping local as well as state agencies and in letting local groups decide what kind of consumer protection is needed.

The consumer interest and its proper representation by government at all levels is not a matter to be treated lightly. To do so is to ignore the tragedy of unsafe automobiles and tires, dangerous drugs, hazardous household products, and unwholesome meat, fish and poultry. It is also to ignore the frustration, anger and economic waste associated with a marketplace where deception, misinformation and confusion prevail.

My hope and aim is to see justice in the American marketplace.

MAJOR CONSUMER ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

1. Inspection of poultry and poultry products.
2. Inspection, grading, standardization of meat and poultry and other agricultural commodities, conducting a plentiful foods program.
3. Distribution to school lunch programs, institutions, welfare agencies, and needy persons.
4. Testing of food products and lumber products.
5. Regulation of milk supply and sugar supply.
6. Exports of agricultural commodities.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

1. Control of operation of AEO facilities to protect public from harmful radiation.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

1. Licensing, regulation of common carriers and air carrier rates.
2. Prevention of unfair deceptive practices and unfair methods of competition among airlines.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

1. Screening of insurance plans for federal employees.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

1. Development of flammability standards.
2. Development of commodity standards.
3. Packaging laws.
4. Standardization of weights and measures, development of standard specs and testing method, calibration services.
5. Testing of consumer products by the National Bureau of Standards for federal use and for industry.
6. Regulation of intercoastal and territorial shipping rates and fares.
7. Flood warnings, weather information for forest fire prevention and control.
8. Weather forecasts.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

1. Regulation of: general commercial solicitations, insurance plans and motor vehicle insurance for military personnel.
2. Testing of food products and other consumer-related research for Department of Defense use.
3. Flood prevention and control.
4. Control of beach erosion.
5. Prevention and abatement of oil pollution in navigable waters.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

1. Auto and highway safety.
2. Automobile insurance study.
3. Gas pipeline safety.
4. Airline safety.
5. Administration of flight standards and

medical standards for civil aviation personnel.

6. Operation of national capital airports.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

1. Regulation of broadcast licenses and telephone and telegraph rates and services.
2. Licensing of police, fire, and other radio equipment.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

1. Truth-in-Lending enforcement powers.
2. Surveillance of advertising practices by banks.
3. Insurance of bank deposits.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

1. Truth-in-Lending enforcement powers.
2. Insuring through Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation of withdrawable accounts in savings and loan associations and similar institutions.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1. Avoidance or minimization of labor disputes by providing mediation services.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

1. Regulation of interstate commerce and electric power and utilities concerned.
2. Issuance of licenses and regulation of rates for transportation and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce.
3. Investigation of need for natural gas service.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

1. Truth-in-Lending authority.
2. Examination of member banks to maintain fiscal soundness.
3. Establishment of maximum interest rates payable on savings accounts.
4. Establishment of margin requirements on security loans by brokers and dealers.
5. Influencing flow of money and credit in accordance with the needs of the economy.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

1. Prevention of false advertising and other unfair and deceptive practices in commerce.
2. Enforcement of labeling requirements for food, wool, fur, and textile products.
3. Control of shipment and marketing of flammable fabrics.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

1. Representation of federal government in transportation and public utilities rate negotiations.
2. Procurement and testing of consumer products for federal use.
3. Regulation of disposal of excess material to prevent disruption of normal markets.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

1. Food and Drug Administration powers, including drug safety and labeling of food and drug products and advertising.
2. Radiation control.
3. Prevention and control of air pollution.
4. Licensing of clinical laboratories.
5. Consumer education through home economics programs in secondary schools.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. Federal Housing Administration activities, including testing and approval of housing materials; housing safety.
2. Home loan guarantee activities.
3. Consumer components of Model Cities Program.
4. Interstate land sales.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

1. Voluntary inspection of fishery products.
2. Establishes oil import quotas.
3. Preservation and enhancement of scenic wildlife, and recreational resources.
4. Water pollution control and abatement.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

1. Regulation of interstate carrier rates and practices, operating rights, railway and motor carrier assurance and safety activities,

and service of water carriers and freight forwarders in interstate commerce.

2. Establishment of traffic preferences and priorities in times of emergency.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

1. Prosecution of cases involving violations of consumer protection statute, mail fraud violations, security frauds, home building frauds, and violations of Sherman Anti-Trust Act directly affecting consumers.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics gathers and publishes information on the cost of living for the Consumer Price Index.
2. Publishes budget studies for low-income families.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

1. Aeronautical and space research affecting consumer safety.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1. Minimization or prevention of disruption to interstate commerce resulting from labor disputes.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1. Achievement of peaceful settlement of labor disputes in the airline and railroad industries.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

1. Consumer Action Programs.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

1. Supervision of the development of standards for home shelters and food for long-term storage in shelters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

1. Prevention of fraudulent enterprises involving use of mails and protection against theft of property in the mails.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

1. Administration of federal securities laws to protect investors.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

1. Referral of complaints concerning unfair trade practices to appropriate federal agencies.

STATE DEPARTMENT

1. Import and export control activities.

TARIFF COMMISSION

1. Investigates and advises President as to economic effect of import and trade practices.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

1. Providing of electric power at lowest possible rates.
2. Conservation activities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1. Boating safety.
2. Regulation of narcotics.
3. Regulation of alcoholic beverages with beverage labeling and advertisement to prevent consumer deception.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

1. Loan guarantee activities.
2. Examination of property for reasonable value and suitability for dwelling.
3. Testing of hearing aids and other consumer products.

OUR SALARY INCREASES

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, our taxpayers back home complain that they are being subjected to a new form of mental gymnastics over the pay increase. They cannot understand why there may be no record vote.

All they know is that they are being

forced to pay a tax on their duty to pay their tax—accepting the explanation that it was temporarily necessary to finance the war in Vietnam and to combat inflation at home.

Now they learn interest rates have been increased on private construction, the President has had a pay raise, and that while a surplus might be possible, Congress and Federal judges are anticipating a sizable pay raise.

To the folks at home looking to this body for stability and leadership, this is dirty pool. They do not follow the "shell game" which found this House—against my vote—delegating or hiding the Federal salaries—fixing in a commission so that Congress need take no action to get our pay increased. Our people want to know what has Congress done to earn a pay raise, when we have even surrendered our duty and right to control salaries?

Sure, I am like every American—I would like more money—but I am here to voice my constituents' feelings not to approve of more unnecessary spending until the folks at home get a chance to catch up.

Some even suggest that if we ran our financial affairs in a businesslike manner and curbed inflation—we would have a salary raise through increased buying power at our present income.

I was sent here to lobby for my people. They oppose continuing the surtax—and they oppose the Federal salary increases. They and people just like them, paying the highest taxes in the history of our Republic, feel they are entitled to some consideration in the running of this country.

I hold but the stewardship of their one vote—and if I get a chance to vote it will be cast "no" to any salary raise.

I am today filing a bill to disapprove of the recommendation of the President of the United States respecting salary increases.

Mr. Speaker, members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee have notified Members that they can refuse any salary increase. Let me say that I will be more than willing to forgo any salary raise, if my people are freed from the burden of the surtax.

The text of the proposal follows:

H. Res. —

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby disapproves all of the recommendations of the President of the United States, with respect to the rates of pay of offices and positions within the purview of subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of section 225(f) of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 643; Public Law 90-206), transmitted by the President to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.

REAPPRAISAL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

(Mr. MOLLOHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, there is a time, I suppose when we aid an infant industry in development without real regard to its usefulness or its costs as a functional part of our industrial plant. But, when that industry begins to

compete with others for the markets in our economy, it is time for an appraisal.

This is the situation that we find existing in the power industry today. We have been very concerned about the development of atomic energy as a source of peaceful power since the end of the Second World War and to that end we have invested a great deal of money.

Now, as atomic energy is at the threshold of the domestic power markets, it is time that the Congress consider and reassess the role of atomic energy in America.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation which will accomplish this end. The legislation calls upon the Congress to establish an impartial committee to study the entire civilian atomic energy program. The committee would consider and assess the impact of subsidized atomic energy industry upon competitive industries not subsidized. It would consider the cost of the nuclear program not only in expended human and material resources but also in lost opportunities in non-nuclear fields.

The committee would also study methods for effectively integrating atomic energy into the general energy complex of the United States so that reasonable priorities may be determined; and the study would also concern itself with the potential impact of rapid atomic development upon the health and safety of the American public, including the effects of waste disposal, radioactive air, and water pollution, the location of plants in urban areas, and possible losses caused by malfunction of nuclear plants.

Mr. Speaker, this committee would consist of 12 members; two members from the House of Representatives, two members from the Senate, the Secretaries of Interior, Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as six members chosen from the public.

Mr. Speaker, this reappraisal is uniquely within the responsibility of the Congress for it has been the Congress which has created and sustained the atomic power industry.

ON THE ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS IN RE JOHN R. RARICK

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 29, 1969, in the Democratic caucus, the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable JOHN R. RARICK, was denied the 2 years' seniority he had in the Congress. I was listed among the 67 Democratic Members not present at the caucus.

I was absent on this occasion because I was called to my home district on a matter of urgency. However, had I been present at the Democratic caucus, I most certainly would not have supported the proposal to take away from Mr. RARICK his 2 years' seniority. Rather, I would have supported the views of those who supported Mr. RARICK and I am sure that Mr. RARICK is well aware of this fact.

Incidentally, my friendship for Mr. RARICK predates his election to the Congress. Doubtless, Mr. RARICK would be

glad to verify this fact upon request. I am sure he would be the last man to indicate or imply that I purposely avoided this particular Democratic caucus.

It should also be noted that unforeseen circumstances made it necessary for this particular Democratic caucus to be scheduled the third time before it was finally held.

AMERICA DOES NOT NEED THIS EXAMPLE

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, a great many people who were asked to tighten their belts last summer and pay a 10-percent surtax will recall that they were assured this would be accompanied by economies in Government. It is natural that they would anticipate that the Congress would set an example for economy in the conduct of its own fiscal policies. It is not going to set very well with those same people, some of whom also have been exhorted to limit their own wage increase requests to cost-of-living increases, to see the example of a 40-percent salary increase for Congressmen. The \$12,500 annual pay increase which is about to go into effect through administrative order is, in itself, considerably more than most of the people of the United States earn.

The Congress, which the country looks to as its own voice in Government, will be a long time living down this poor exercise in responsibility. At the very least, there should be an opportunity for the House to vote on the question. This apparently, is going to be denied. The congressional pay raise will spur the forces of inflation at a time when we must seek to curb inflation. It creates a bad precedent for future actions of Congress. We have been in session for a month and in that time the Congress has done nothing except double the President's pay and prepare to accept a 40-percent increase for ourselves without even allowing a record vote. If ever there was a need for a sounder example in leadership, it is now. America does not need the kind of example Congress is setting.

TRIBUTE TO HON. FRANK SANDERS, FORMERLY OF THE STAFF OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND NOW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DESIGNEE

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I think the House will be very pleased to take note of the fact that one of the staff members of the House Committee on Appropriations has been designated as Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Navy. I refer to the Honorable Frank Sanders, one of the ablest of staff members it has been my privilege to know during my tenure in Congress.

Those of us who have known him through the years can attest to the ex-

cellence of his services and counsel on Capitol Hill. It will be difficult to replace a man of his ability on the congressional staff, but we are pleased, indeed at the recognition given him by the new administration. He carries with him into his new work years of valuable experience which will stand him in good stead.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the House joins me in warm congratulations and cordial good wishes to Secretary Sanders and to his family in his new undertaking.

Mr. Sanders was born in Tarboro, N.C., July 30, 1919. His wife is the former Miss Mary Ellen Gilbert. They were married in September 1948 and have two sons, ages 16 and 13. Mr. Sanders is a graduate of Armstrong Junior College of Savannah, Ga., and George Washington University Law School. He is doing master's work at the University of Maryland in the fields of government and politics. He has been a member of the staff of the House Committee on Appropriations since 1949 and previously was administrative assistant to the Honorable John H. Kerr, of North Carolina.

Mr. Sanders served in World War II, entering the Army as a private in 1941 and was discharged as a captain in 1945. He is a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve. His decorations include the Bronze Star and European Theater ribbon with three battle stars. He is an associate member of the Institute for Strategic Studies, London, of the Christian Businessmen's Committee of Washington, and the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Bethesda, Md.

REGULATING TELEVISION NETWORKS

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the composite picture of today's television networks is one of large corporate interests that wield vast amounts of influence on the daily lives of television viewers. It is not an image that is tarnished or in question, but it is an image that appears vague by its complexity.

Because of several issues which I feel are appropriate to the public interest, I am today introducing legislation that would direct the Federal Communication Commission to promulgate rules and regulations for the major broadcast networks. I invite my colleagues to join me in this measure.

It is a surprising fact to learn that now the extent of jurisdiction of the FCC in the regulation of networks is found only in a relative general provision of the law which affords only general enforcement provisions.

The growing power and influence of our broadcast networks cannot be denied. Already, it is shown that the majority of the people of this country acquire many of their opinion-forming information through networks and their broadcasts. The recent presidential election demonstrated that more than in any other way.

It is my feeling that there should be some means of assuring that the operation of networks is in the public interest.

There should be some effective method of reaching this goal, other than the existing method mentioned above, and the other alternative of applying sanctions to networks indirectly through their wholly owned and operated stations.

The bill I am introducing today will reach toward this goal. It will direct the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules and regulations to assure that networks are operated in the public interest. It will require that these rules include provisions to assure that a network deals fairly with its affiliates; that the programming offered by a network is balanced; and that the programming is objective as to the presentation of views on controversial issues of public importance. Finally, it will require that more competition be engendered in network operations by prohibiting any network from making available to an affiliate any programs of a non-news nature when such programs consume an excessively large portion of the affiliates broadcast time.

I would like to point out one final aspect of this bill, and that is that it provides for the regulation of networks, but does not contain provision for licensing of them. In my view, there is much to be said for licensing, and I probably would have included such a provision in this bill but for the fact that it raises problems of a constitutional nature. To invoke provisions constituting a prior restraint on a communications medium for which there is no technical or engineering reason for such limitations, raises first amendment challenges. It is for this reason that I have not included such a provision, but I would note that this approach might be the best way, by far, of putting teeth into this bill. As now drafted, the bill merely calls for significant fines imposed on the networks for violations, together with other implied penalties, but I realize that a licensing provision could be a much more effective means of enforcement if it can be so drafted.

Too often programs are top heavy, and not balanced. And too often the news is slanted, whether intentional or not. Admittedly there should never be any suppression of free speech, but there should be objectivity. The proper issuance of positive rules and regulations can be a healthy influence for the public good.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it was not anticipated in 1935 that the newly enacted aid to dependent children program would experience such tremendous growth in our country but the projected 1969 figure of over 6 million AFDC recipients forces us to acknowledge that the program has surpassed all forecasts in terms of cost and coverage. In 1937, the first full operative year of the program, approximately 550,000 persons participated with a combined Federal, State, and local expenditure of \$58,501,000. At that time, the Federal share was

a mere 20.5 percent. Coverage of an estimated 6 million people in 1969 is expected to cost close to \$3 billion with the Federal Government's share at 52 percent.

Since its inception in 1935, the AFDC program has been continually revised and improved upon to accommodate the rising number of poor people. Eligibility requirements have been liberalized and in 1967, a new work incentive program was initiated and the creation of day-care centers was authorized for the children of working mothers.

The 1967 amendments also contained a most controversial provision: the AFDC freeze, which limited Federal matching to the amount of money allotted for the number of all children under 18 years of age who were receiving AFDC payments on the basis of a parent's absence from the home in each State as of January 1, 1968.

The primary purpose of this provision was to force States to reduce or to limit their caseloads. Under the Federal law, States are not allowed to limit arbitrarily their caseload and they must accept and promptly act on all applications. As a result, those States which have an excess number of recipients for which there can be no Federal sharing and Ohio is only one of several States in this category, must decide on another financial arrangement.

Essentially two courses are open to the States. A State could provide assistance in accordance with the current State plan, with the State paying the total assistance cost for the excess children. In Ohio this would mean that the State would be responsible for an additional 46,500 cases with no Federal reimbursement. Certainly, it is obvious that this places a great financial strain on Ohio's State budget; in fact, in many cases it will be impossible for the States to meet this demand.

Another alternative measure available to the States is the reduction of the level of assistance for all AFDC children. In Ohio this would require a reduction in the average payment of about \$4 a month, a most undesirable option.

Since the AFDC payments cover the basic necessities of a child's health and well-being, to lessen these allotments could work serious hardship on thousands of deserving families. Parents rely on this assistance and to deny them their full benefits by initiating a "freeze" on payments is a most inadequate solution.

Fortunately, the Congress last year enacted a temporary suspension of the "freeze" but if no action is taken, this provision will become effective on July 1 of this year.

I do not feel that we can justifiably evade the real problem any longer. I have therefore, introduced H.R. 4577, which would repeal this harmful restriction. I am hopeful that my distinguished colleagues will agree that it deserves their favorable consideration.

The opportunities and services provided by the AFDC program are vital to the physical, mental, and emotional advancement of our children. It is imperative that we offer them every opportunity to become responsible citizens.

Our society cannot afford to be plagued by the enormous growth in the welfare rolls witnessed in recent years, but until a comprehensive and workable restructuring of our public assistance programs can be devised, we must not penalize our innocent youngsters in need of financial assistance.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE ON FEBRUARY 5 AND 6

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit during general debate while the House is in session on Wednesday, February 5, and Thursday, February 6.

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

There was no objection.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY: THE TOLL OF NEGLECT

(Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, in the current issue of Time magazine, there appears an article entitled "Industrial Safety: The Toll of Neglect."

This article spells out in great detail the cost to the economy in dollars, and to American working people in deaths and disabilities of our failure to act on a nationwide, concerted drive against occupational accident and diseases. It catalogs the 14,200 deaths, the 2,200,000 disabling injuries, the \$5 billion in loss to the economy, that annually characterize this problem in the United States. The article points out, also, how much improvement has been achieved by other industrial countries which have made the effort we have neglected to undertake.

The Time article goes on to discuss some of the less well-known occupational hazards which plague our working people—the threat to health and even to life from the handling of asbestos, beryllium, and other toxic substances. The article is pessimistic about the chances of passage of the occupational safety and health legislation now pending before the House Education and Labor Committee, and here alone I would take some issue with the writer of the article. I cannot believe, even in the light of the ferocious opposition similar legislation received last year, even in the light of the failure of the House to act on the legislation reported by the Education and Labor Committee last year—I cannot believe, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress will much longer refuse to act. I find it particularly hard to be this pessimistic about our action on this legislation because I believe firmly that this Congress will not long remain unconcerned when, in the concluding words of the Time article:

Every month that the acrimonious debate drags on over how best to reach it, another 1,100 U.S. workers will die.

Under permission granted, I include the article at this point in the Record:

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY: THE TOLL OF NEGLIGENCE

For the 3,000 coal miners who assembled last week in Charleston, W. Va., it was an occasion for passing collection plates, singing protest songs and heaping scorn on mine operators. The miners, some of whom wore black arm bands inscribed with skull and crossbones, were demonstrating for protection against "black lung," a disease caused by inhaling coal dust that can lead to illness or death. A form of pneumoconiosis estimated to affect three-fourths of the nation's 135,000 coal workers, black lung has become an increasingly serious problem because modern power-operated mining machines churn up far more dust than old-fashioned picks and shovels. Says one United Mine-workers official: "It used to take a lifetime to get black lung. Now it takes only a few years. That's progress."

Public Apathy: Coal mining is by far the most hazardous occupation in the U.S., having killed one out of every 550 miners in 1968 alone. Lumbering, shipping and stevedoring, construction and quarrying also produce a disproportionate share of industrial deaths and injuries. The overall safety record of U.S. industry is far better than that of mining. Yet on-the-job accidents last year killed 14,000 and disabled 2,200,000 of the nation's 82 million workers. Another 5,000,000 suffered lesser work injuries or illnesses. Beyond the incalculable toll they took in pain and suffering, job-related accidents and ailments cost workers \$1.5 billion in lost wages and deprived industry of \$5 billion in production, an amount larger than the annual output of all but the eight biggest U.S. manufacturers.

That record is certainly an improvement over 50 years ago, when industrial accidents killed nearly twice as many people in a work force half the size of today's. Still, the push for occupational safety appears to have weakened in recent years. The number of deaths has stayed nearly the same since 1963, while disabling injuries have actually been on the increase. A number of other industrial nations pay more attention to safety and have better records to show for it. British fatalities in manufacturing run only half as high per man-hour as those in the U.S. In construction, the U.S. death rate is 30 times that in Belgium and The Netherlands, 50 times that in Poland. Japan, undergoing break-neck economic expansion, has adopted a comprehensive set of job-safety regulations, which are enforced by 2,000 government inspectors. As a result, industrial fatalities have declined by 11% in two years.

The U.S. has marshaled no such effort, in part because of public apathy. Indeed, it usually takes a disaster of the magnitude of last November's underground explosion near Farmington, W. Va., which resulted in the deaths of 78 coal miners, to attract serious attention to the problem of job safety at all. The great majority of on-the-job casualties occur in mundane fashion; and they usually happen one at a time.

The leading causes of injuries are falls and falling objects. Motor vehicles—whether tractors on the farm or forklift trucks within plant gates—account for the largest single category of fatalities. The number of deaths and disabilities caused by work-related illness is harder to gauge because the effects may not appear for years. Lamp-industry workers of the '40s are still dying from berylliosis, a lung disease brought on by exposure to beryllium, a lightweight metal used for coating fluorescent lighting tubes. Similarly, workers who inhale tiny, indestructible fibers of asbestos as they are blown into place for insulation can contract lung cancer more than two decades later. Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of Manhattan's Mount Sinai Hospital, an expert in asbestos-related illness, predicts that 40% of today's 36,000 insulation installers could eventually die of cancer as a result of their work.

Goats' Bladders: The industrial safety problem goes back to prehistoric man, who not only cut himself with axes while skinning bison but developed fatal anthrax from contact with the animal's hide. Roman metal workers wore face masks made from goats' bladders to protect themselves from dust and lead fumes. Recent technological advances have brought new hazards faster than old ones have been controlled. Manufacturers have long since stopped using mercury in the production of men's hats, thus eliminating the "hatter's shakes" disease that may well have accounted for the peculiar behavior of the Mad Hatter in *Alice in Wonderland*. Until the problem was brought under control recently, other garment workers faced a potential health danger from inhaling fumes from the formaldehyde contained in permanent-press fabrics. According to an official government compilation, U.S. workers are exposed to no fewer than 182 "hazardous agents," ranging from acetaldehyde (used in making mirrors) to zirconium compounds (used in manufacturing deodorants). Even secretaries who handle office duplicating machines may contract dermatitis, a skin inflammation caused by sensitivity to solvents and vapors, which has become the leading source of medical complaint in industry.

The unimpressive U.S. record of industrial safety arises mainly from neglect. The subject enjoys a low priority in a nation more concerned with war and peace, civil strife and inflation. Management and union indifference, split jurisdiction and bickering among enforcement agencies and gaps in protective laws all contribute to the problem. When it comes to establishing and enforcing safety standards, the Federal Government is largely limited to jobs under public contracts. The Department of Transportation handles railroad safety. Conditions in the coal fields are the responsibility of the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines. Occupational safety researchers for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare test hearing losses suffered on the job, but can do nothing about muffling the excessive noise that can cause such losses. The U.S. Public Health Service is empowered to inspect toilets, but not machinery that may cause workers to become sick.

Accent on Game Wardens: That leaves regulation largely up to the states, which sometimes do little more than inspect industrial boilers and elevators. Oklahoma, Alabama and Missouri claim each employ at least eight game wardens for every safety inspector. State laxity in safety enforcement procedures is often blatantly political. Admits the chief safety inspector of one large industrial state: "Everybody who works for me has two bosses, myself and the politician who got him appointed."

The weakness of existing regulations shows clearly in the case of coal mining. Though covered by more safety laws than almost any other industry, the mines continue to be plagued by accidents because of legal loopholes. Federal laws empower the government to close down a mine when enough methane gas or coal-dust particles accumulate to threaten an explosion. But the laws give the U.S. no authority to move against the health hazard inherent in excessive coal dust. Under Pennsylvania's exemplary occupational-disease benefits program, retired coal miners suffering from black lung receive \$50 weekly up to a maximum of \$12,500 and \$75 a month thereafter for life. West Virginia, by contrast, makes no specific provision for payments to black lung victims.

States and industries that make a determined effort at accident prevention can point to impressive results. One Du Pont plant, for example, ran for 45 million man-hours without a disabling injury. U.S. Steel, the leader in an industry that has reduced accidents by 90% since the 1920s, shows workers in a film

that depicts the many ways that they can lose fingers through carelessness. Johns-Manville Corp., the nation's largest manufacturer of building products, has teamed with the Asbestos Workers union to finance efforts to reduce worker exposure to asbestos fibers. The automobile industry pushes hard for safety, with the result that it may be safer to work in an auto factory than to drive the finished product. General Motors instructs foremen to "talk about safety to two employees daily for at least five minutes each." To protect the fingers of stamping-press operators, Ford has designed the machines with twin controls widely spaced so that both hands are needed to operate them.

Something Sissified: Progressive companies often seem more interested in worker safety than many labor unions. Reflecting the preferences of their rank and file, unions have traditionally fought for extra pay for hazardous jobs rather than for safer work conditions. Often, unions intervene when companies try to discipline workers for safety violations. Whether out of ignorance, negligence or the feeling that there is something sissified about taking safety precautions, a surprising number of workers refuse to wear safety helmets and dust masks. The National Safety Council, composed of some 5,000 of the nation's largest companies, proudly notes that its members have three times as good a worker safety record as have non-members. The trouble is that only 0.1% of all U.S. manufacturers participate in its programs. Still, argues Roy G. Benson, manager of the council's industrial safety department: "This is a management rather than a regulatory problem. The biggest difficulty is worker education."

Many legislators and officials disagree. "We are all at fault—the employee, the employer and ourselves in government," says Esther Peterson, the Johnson Administration's Assistant Secretary of Labor for Standards. "I'm tired of this buck passing. It's time we did something to enact all this." Congress may well enact new coal-mining legislation at this session, but passage of a more general industrial-safety law looks less likely. Last year the Johnson Administration pushed for legislation that would have empowered the Secretary of Labor to issue mandatory health and safety standards and to enforce them—to the point of closing down factories if "imminent harm" was found to exist. The legislation died in no small part because of vigorous industry objections. But similar bills have been introduced this year, including one cosponsored by 34 members of the House. The Nixon Administration has yet to take a stand on the issue. Whatever its decision, it is evident that much of U.S. industry needs some sort of spur—economic, moral or legislative—to overcome its lethargy toward the physical dangers Americans face in the course of earning a living. The goal of improving individual safety is beyond dispute. Every month that the acrimonious debate drags on over how best to reach it, another 1,100 U.S. workers will die.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE DIRECT ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution to provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

This proposed constitutional amendment is based on the premise that na-

tional elections should be truly popular elections decided by all the people.

Like previous joint resolutions sponsored by the dean of the House, the gentleman from New York, Hon. EMANUEL CELLER, and Senator BIRCH BAYH, my proposal would abolish the electoral college and prevent political bargaining over the Presidency.

Direct national election will also assure application of the one-man, one-vote concept to presidential elections. More than once in our history the presidential candidate with the most votes nationwide has lost the election. This year we came very close to a constitutional crisis because of a third party challenge.

The joint resolution which I have sponsored today will replace the present electoral college system with a simple popular vote system. The candidate with the most votes will win provided he receives a plurality of at least 40 percent of the votes cast.

In the event no candidate receives 40 percent, my proposal changes the present rules for election by the House to require each Congressman to vote for the candidate receiving the greater number of votes in that congressional district. The House election would be limited to the top two presidential candidates.

One hundred additional electoral votes would then be added to the total apportioned in the same manner as the national popular vote. No tie will be possible with this additional number of votes.

The new proposal for election by the House is also based on the one-man, one-vote principle applied by congressional district. The present system, which allocates one vote per State congressional delegation, can in cases of an equally divided delegation cause a State to be denied a voice in selecting a President contrary to democratic principles and could lead to a constitutional crisis.

A run-off election would be costly and the delay would itself create a crisis and uncertainty at home as well as abroad. By assigning each congressional district a vote for the candidate favored by the people of that district, we can immediately predict the selection of the President free from backroom political deals.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the 91st Congress will act quickly to change our electoral system and place the most important decision of selecting the President and Vice President in the hands of the people. I believe the most effective way to insure election of the President by the people is to approve a direct election constitutional amendment.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE BY REPRESENTATIVE HUNGATE

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, my fifth annual legislative questionnaire is being mailed to citizens of the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri.

While I must vote the best interests of the country and district as my conscience, my judgment and the facts dic-

tate, the opinions of my constituents are invaluable when matters are discussed in committee or on the floor. I have found, as have a majority of the Members of the House, that the questionnaire is a useful tool for measuring the views of a large and diverse congressional district.

I recently had an opportunity to talk with George Gallup, Jr., managing director of the Gallup poll, about sampling techniques, public opinions, polls and their effective use. The Gallup organization uses a scientifically selected sample of some 1,600 persons to measure opinions of some 200 million Americans. I believe the 26,000 replies usually received provide a fair barometer of the views of the 500,000 people in the Ninth Congressional District.

The questions follow:

1. Should the Electoral College be eliminated and the President chosen by direct popular vote?
2. Should election contributions of \$50 or less be made tax deductible?
3. Do you favor making the Post Office a nonprofit, public corporation?
4. Should industries receive tax deductions for expenses incurred in reducing air and water pollution?
5. Do you favor an all-out national program to train the hard-core unemployed and put them in jobs?
6. Should the surtax be extended beyond its June 30th expiration?
7. Should the Constitution be amended to lower the voting age?

The results will be announced to my constituents, my colleagues and the news media as soon as received and tabulated, probably sometime in March.

NO PAY RAISE NOW

(Mr. BURLISON of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I sense a rising tide of resentment toward the proposed pay raise for top officials in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government. There is ample justification for this attitude among our people.

These public servants are not overpaid by any means. Yet, there are other reasons why the increase should not be granted now. This past year the plague of inflation has been the greatest in many years, with our Nation still engaged in deficit spending. This is a time for governmental belt tightening. A substantial increase in Government salaries is not consistent with the example of fiscal prudence and frugality which our legislators should display at this crucial hour.

Another point should be briefly alluded to. During the course of our last congressional campaign, it was not a matter of public knowledge that the increase in salary was forthcoming. For example, I did not know about it until after the election and my arrival in Washington. Without this knowledge in my district there were 14 candidates for Congress. Had the raise been a matter of common knowledge there may have been many more, and with even better qualifications.

With these manifold factors involved,

the least that our constituents should expect is that the Congress have an opportunity to be recorded as for or against the boosts. This Representative was opposed to the 100 percent increase in the President's salary. Stated above are some reasons for opposition for increases now under consideration as well.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH WEEK

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, this week the Nation is once more celebrating National Children's Dental Health Week. This is the 21st consecutive year for such an observance. Dental societies, together with civic and educational groups throughout the country, are carrying out special programs to once again call attention to the importance of good dental health and the vital relationship it bears to overall health. I am happy to say that the seventh and 10th district dental societies of Pennsylvania, to which the dentists in my district belong, are playing a substantial role in this massive educational effort. Youngsters everywhere are having an opportunity, both in the classroom and through television, to see films and hear talks designed to enhance their understanding of dentistry and dental health.

In keeping with the custom established by his predecessors, President Nixon has issued a statement in which he says:

This is a time during which we focus on the admirable achievement of America's modern dental research, and rejoice in the progress we have made to prevent tooth decay and arrest other destructive dental disorders. Water fluoridation . . . today reaches more than 82 million Americans. Those children fortunate enough to have fluoride protection suffer less than half as much tooth decay as those who are denied it. With this in mind, it is well that we now reaffirm our goal of opening for all our children a ready access both to preventive measures such as fluoridation and to a full regimen of personal dental care.

As we all know, dental disease has long been at epidemic proportions in this country, nine out of every 10 of us suffers from one or more manifestations of it. Yet, dental disease is one of the most preventable of diseases given reasonable attention to personal hygiene habits, a good diet and regular visits to the family dentist.

The Federal Government today allocates more than \$300 million a year to dental activities. A great portion of that money goes to repair the ravages of unchecked dental disease; almost none goes toward preventive activities such as fluoridation that maintain sound oral health and keep dental disease under control. For many years, the American Dental Association has been saying that this proportion should be better balanced, with more substantial attention being given to preventive measures.

This is particularly so, in dentists' opinion, with regard to children. If we can bring one generation of children to maturity while enjoying consistently good dental health, we will have broken

the back of the dental disease epidemic that is the cause of so much discomfort and pain. This observance of National Children's Dental Health Week is an excellent time for all of us to resolve to give greater attention to this matter and to move forward on it in a more reasonable way, with the accent on prevention.

CONSERVATIONISTS OF DISTINCTION

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the winners of the 1968 Bernard M. Baruch Conservation Prize have recently been announced. I would like to extend my congratulations to the winners—Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator HENRY M. JACKSON—and my appreciation to the Belle W. Baruch Foundation for its help in creating an awareness of the importance of conservation through the presentation of this distinguished award.

The Conservation Catalyst, publication of the Foundation stated:

The Baruch Prizes, in the tradition of Nobel Prizes, will encourage others to emulate the recipients; the founder, Miss Belle W. Baruch; and Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, in whose honor the Foundation was created.

By commending work of distinction in conservation, the prizes will not only focus public attention on present achievements but will stimulate and encourage research, education and leadership in the Foundation's field of interest. It is hoped they will also have a catalytic effect in furthering the awakening of concern about conservation.

The awards committee is headed by Harrison Salisbury, managing editor of the New York Times, and includes Judge Kenneth B. Keating, Mayor John V. Lindsay, former Members of Congress, and Senator RALPH W. YARBROUGH who currently serves with distinction in the other body.

These men and the others who serve with them on the awards committee have chosen well in selecting the new Baruch Laureates.

The award to Charles A. Lindbergh serves not only as an appropriate recognition of dedicated conservation effort, but as recognition of several symbolic relationships as well.

The Baruch Conservation Prize was awarded to Lindbergh for his work with the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Thus the man who first flew alone across the Atlantic, drawing tighter the cords of global contact, is still working to insure the strength of those bonds. Now, however, this hero of technology is devoting his efforts to preserve and protect that which is in such large measure threatened by technology—our natural heritage. From conquering the wilds of the Atlantic air to preserving the wilds of the global lands is a lifetime's odyssey deserving of the greatest honor and respect.

The conservation achievements of the other winner, Senator JACKSON, are certainly well known to those of us who serve in the Congress, and throughout

the land there is a full measure of appreciation among conservationists for his efforts.

Senator JACKSON has served for 5 years as chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, during which time some 43 new areas of scenic, natural, historic, and recreational value have been added to the national park system and we have achieved the passage of additional landmark conservation legislation as well. In all of this, Senator JACKSON's diligent efforts and broad understanding of the natural resources domain have been keystones.

With no sense of detraction to the abilities of our former colleague, Melvin Laird, I can honestly say that many conservationists were extremely hopeful that Senator JACKSON would accept the recently proffered Defense Secretaryship. Their thought was not to get a better man in his place as committee chairman, which would be difficult, but rather to have a man with such outstanding resource credentials in charge of the Army Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great pleasure to extend my congratulations, and I am sure those of this body, to these two outstanding American conservationists Charles A. Lindbergh, and Senator HENRY M. JACKSON.

HUSH-HUSH DEAL

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include two newspaper articles.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the hush-hush deal by which ex-President Johnson, in one of his last acts in office, set in motion a project to build an elaborate, million-dollar memorial to Robert F. Kennedy, must be given the most careful scrutiny by Congress with a view to rejecting it.

Some 3 years ago servicemen and their families were put on notice that space for burial in Arlington National Cemetery was becoming acutely short and restrictive orders were put into effect. To now dedicate approximately a quarter of an acre of ground and nearly a half million dollars of the taxpayers money to a memorial for Robert Kennedy is almost beyond belief.

Let it be remembered that this member of the Kennedy family was but one of a long line of U.S. Attorneys General and U.S. Senators. He was but one of millions of men who have served their country in the military.

Let it also be remembered that the remains of a former President of the United States and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, William Howard Taft, also rests in Arlington Cemetery. No part of a quarter of an acre of that hallowed ground is dedicated to his remains or to those of General of the Armies, John J. Pershing.

I call to the attention of Members of Congress two interesting articles on this subject of the dates of January 31, 1969, and February 1, 1969, written by Mr. William McGaffin, a Washington correspondent for the Chicago Daily News:

L.B.J.'S PLAN FOR BOBBY'S GRAVE TOLD

(By William McGaffin)

WASHINGTON.—Five days before he left the Presidency, Lyndon B. Johnson secretly set in motion a project to build an elaborate, million-dollar memorial to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Johnson made provision in the budget he sent Congress on Jan. 15 for the government to contribute \$431,000 toward the cost of a monument and new grave for Kennedy, who was buried in a plot adjoining the grave of his brother, President John F. Kennedy.

The project, is so secret that it is unlikely that even President Nixon knows about it, although either he or a member of his administration must act on it before it can be carried out.

Herbert G. Klein, White House director of communications, said he doubts that Mr. Nixon knows of the plan. "It's the first I've heard about it," said Klein, who indicated he would give the information to the Chief Executive.

"But I doubt if there will be any reaction (from Mr. Nixon) until we've had a chance to study this," Klein added.

A few Johnson administration officials who were involved in the project are still in the government and they have provided the facts in this account.

The project involves moving the body of Robert Kennedy to a hillside overlooking Washington and the grave of his brother. It has been estimated that up to a quarter of an acre of ground would be required for the memorial.

Paul H. Nitze, then the deputy secretary of defense, said in a Dec. 18, 1968, letter to Charles J. Zwick, director of the Budget Bureau at the time that "the best current estimate" of the cost was \$1,016,000.

Nitze said the Kennedy family would pay \$585,000 not contributed by the government.

The officials who participated in the project said there was considerable debate as to whether it should be made public when the budget was sent to Congress.

They said the decision was reached to keep the project secret because it was regarded as controversial and "highly sensitive."

What bothered some of the participants, apparently, was whether Robert Kennedy, who had been a senator, merited a memorial in Arlington as massive as that erected to his brother, who had been President.

"No one wanted to take a position against it, however, because of the tragedy that he had suffered," said one official who was involved.

He said Mr. Johnson made certain that a considerable number of officials were on record as favoring the project.

Instead of spelling out to Congress what the \$431,000 item was for, said this official, Mr. Johnson buried the sum in his request for \$150,000,000 for unspecified "contingencies."

Mr. Johnson left Mr. Nixon with the responsibility of deciding whether the project will be carried out and, if it is, of disclosing the details to Congress.

Because of the way funds for the memorial were included in the budget, the government cannot put up its share until Congress appropriates it. And Congress will not act until the Nixon administration asks it to.

In his letter to Zwick, Nitze said the schedule for the project calls for "starting actual construction" early in the summer of 1969 and completion within a year. "Therefore, it is necessary to award a design contract promptly to allow time for quarrying and cutting stone in advance of actual construction."

L. B. J. SNUB ON BOBBY'S GRAVE TOLD

(By William McGaffin)

WASHINGTON.—President Johnson disregarded the wishes of the Kennedy family in

the way he handled the proposed Arlington Cemetery memorial to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy shortly before leaving office.

He also overruled recommendations of high Pentagon officials, it was learned.

The family had hoped that Mr. Johnson himself would take the initiative in getting congressional action started on the \$1,000,000 project instead of leaving it to President Nixon.

It also had hoped he would list the project openly in the budget he sent Congress five days before he left office. Instead, he hid it as an item in the presidential contingency fund.

A source close to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said that he was "surprised" that the retiring President had not followed the recommendations of the Pentagon officials.

The project, as outlined by Paul H. Nitze in a letter to Charles J. Zwick on Dec. 18, will cost an estimated \$1,016,000. Nitze at the time was deputy secretary of defense. Zwick was budget bureau director.

Nitze said the government's share of the \$1,016,000 would come to \$431,000 and the Kennedy family would pay \$585,000. He requested that the \$431,000 be listed as an appropriation item in the President's revised estimate of the requirements of his fiscal 1969 budget.

Nitze also asked that the budget spell out openly what the money was to be spent for. He even included proposed language.

The project was not Mr. Johnson's idea. It was conceived by Sen. Edward Kennedy and arrangements were worked out, at his request, by Robert S. McNamara, former defense secretary.

Although no one will say so publicly, it is obvious that the persons who handled the details and sent the recommendation to the Budget Bureau are disappointed that Mr. Johnson chose to dispose of the matter in a hush-hush manner.

By making provision for the \$431,000 item in his \$150,000,000 contingency fund, Mr. Johnson can not be charged with having blocked it. Yet, by doing it this way, he has passed the buck to President Nixon.

Mr. Nixon has said through his press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, that there would be no problem and that he would cooperate in the project.

But the project will be stalled until Mr. Nixon asks Congress to appropriate the \$431,000. One person familiar with the details said he thought it would be necessary for Sen. Kennedy to write a letter to Mr. Nixon asking him to take this action. He said it was hoped that the President would include this in his supplemental appropriation request scheduled to be sent to the Congress sometime this spring.

Senator Kennedy, it was learned, did not know that Mr. Johnson had handled the project secretly until the budget was on its way to Capitol Hill. Sen. Kennedy was informed by a telephone call from the Pentagon. The senator had never engaged in any communication with Mr. Johnson about the matter but had hoped it could be carried out, as planned, by going through the Pentagon channels.

An official who participated in the project told how Mr. Johnson let the Pentagon know the action he had taken. This executive-branch official was instructed to write a letter to a key official in the Pentagon stating that provision had been made for the \$431,000 item in the contingency fund.

BUNDLES FOR CONGRESS

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, time is running out fast on the ability of the House of Representatives to properly consider and vote on a resolution disapproving

the outlandish proposed pay increases of 28 to 71 percent for top level officials and employees in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government.

Is it possible the leadership of the House will permit these pay increases, costing millions of dollars, to go into effect without any consideration or justification on the part of the proper legislative committee and without a record vote?

Are these unconscionable increases to go into effect automatically next week while Members of Congress are on a vacation and thereby become a Valentine greeting financed by the taxpayers?

It has been a long time since the American public staged a so-called bundle for Congress. It could happen again.

KAPPEL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE DECIDED BY ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE

(Mr. ZWACH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, so that all Members of this body may have the chance to veto the unreasonable and untimely salary increases as recommended by the President from the Kappel Commission report, I ask the leadership to bring this matter to the floor of the House for full consideration and a determination of the membership.

To allow this matter to remain in committee and to be determined by a small minority of this body is not in keeping with the great tradition of the House of Representatives.

A definite avenue of review was provided in the act and we should be permitted to take advantage of that provision.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking for a chance to cast my vote against the Federal Salary Act. Let the outcome of the Kappel Commission recommendation be decided by the entire membership of the House.

CONGRESSMAN CLEVELAND CALLS FOR RECORD VOTE ON PAY-INCREASE PLAN

(Mr. CLEVELAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for a record vote on the proposed pay increase for Congressmen.

Two years ago, on October 11, 1967, I voted against the plan—adopted by a vote of 210 to 199—whereby a commission, reporting to the President, sends up pay recommendations which go into effect automatically unless Congress vetoes them in 30 days. I feared then that the recommendations would be unrealistic and I did not think that such a back-door method was right. Although popular opinion caused President Johnson to reduce the Commission's recommended congressional pay from \$50,000 to \$42,500, I do not think, considering these times, that the President reduced it enough.

I am not necessarily opposing any increase in congressional pay or allowances. Reasonable increases are clearly in order. I feel strongly, however, that there should be a record vote on the matter. The taxpayers are entitled to know where their Congressmen, as individuals, stand on this important question. As one who is especially interested in congressional reform, I would regret to see another example of its apparent need added to our annals.

It should be remembered that the level of congressional pay sets the general standard for the rest of the Federal Government for all but the very highest positions. Beyond that, there is the example which Congress sets for the country as a whole. It strikes me forcibly that this is a very bad time to present the country with an example of substantial increases in our salaries. No matter what the justification for them may be, it is bound to have an inflationary effect on wage demands in both governmental and private sectors of the economy.

The Senate has decided to have a record vote on this matter, for which I commend the Senators.

It would be very wrong, in my opinion, for this body not to do the same; to permit this increase to go into effect through default on our part.

Let us not fear to stand up and be counted on this one, Mr. Speaker. Let us make our decision on the record.

GERALD WHEELER: A GREAT CONSERVATIONIST RETIRES

(Mr. CLEVELAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I acknowledge the retirement of a distinguished American who served his country well for 41 years. I speak of Gerald S. Wheeler who has just retired from Federal service with a remarkable record in the Forest Service. I came to know Mr. Wheeler well while he held his last position in the Department as supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, a post he held for 14 years. Several times it was my pleasure to tour the forest with him; warm memories I will always cherish.

In his 14-year tenure as head of the White Mountain National Forest, Mr. Wheeler accomplished a great deal not only for the people of New Hampshire but also for the thousands who visit the forest each year from other parts of the country. He undertook with success such projects as the construction of the famous Kancamagus Highway which is recognized for its scenic beauty and majestic atmosphere. Mr. Wheeler was also responsible for the establishment, under lease arrangements, of many popular ski resorts in the White Mountain Range. For those of us who love the freedom of outdoor life, we must thank Gerald Wheeler for making possible the creation of many new recreation areas for camping and picnicking.

One of Mr. Wheeler's last acts as supervisor was to approve the creation of the Lincoln Woods Scenic Area. This re-

gion, which is composed of 18,560 acres contains some of the most beautiful territory in the State. According to Mr. Wheeler:

The objective of this area is to provide for optimum human use consistent with, and without appreciable loss of basic near-natural values.

Mr. Wheeler's monumental contributions to the field of conservation will be remembered by many. His imagination and progressive spirit will be missed by all.

TIMBER HARVEST

A true conservationist, Mr. Wheeler recognized the need to apply modern techniques to the broad range of forestry related problems. Among these innovations was the increase in timber harvest to assure the proper growth of the rest of the forest. Thanks to his parental-like protection there have been only 78 acres of forest land destroyed by only 83 fires in the past 14 years, despite one of the longest droughts in recent New England history.

Upon graduation from Syracuse University in 1927 with a degree in forestry, Gerald Wheeler began the climb through the ranks in the U.S. Forest Service: first as junior forester, then as district ranger and assistant forest supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest and the George Washington National Forest of Virginia. In 1955 he returned to New Hampshire and the position of supervisor at the White Mountain Forest.

WHEELER WIDELY KNOWN

Mr. Wheeler is noted and respected in all areas for forestry and is an active member in such organizations as the New England Lumberman's Association, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the New England Trail Conference, and he is an honorary member of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

In recognition for his outstanding contributions to the field of forestry, Mr. Wheeler received the Superior Performance Award from the U.S. Forest Service in 1965. Last year he was presented with the Outstanding Forester of the Year Award by the New England chapter of the Society of American Foresters.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who cherish the immeasurable value created by the everlasting beauty and enjoyment of our national forests will be forever indebted to Gerald Wheeler and the contributions he made. I wish him well in his retirement years, and extend to him the Nation's thanks for a job well done.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will be interested in the following information on the Lincoln Woods Scenic Area, the announcement of which was one of the last acts of Mr. Wheeler. It typifies the significant and unique accomplishments of the man who has guided the destiny of the White Mountain National Forest. It is significant to note that there are nine other such areas in the forest and also the Great Gulf Wilderness Area established in 1959 at Mount Washington.

LINCOLN WOODS SCENIC AREA

The Lincoln Woods Scenic Area is located north of the Kancamagus Highway and contains major drainages of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset River. The designated

boundary follows several well-known landmarks including five of the peaks in the White Mountains over 4,000 feet in elevation—Bond, Carrigain, Field, Willey, and Zealand. Boundary landmarks also include four lesser summits—Whitehall, Bemis, Nancy, and Anderson. The lowest point in the Scenic Area is about 1,800 feet above sea level near North Fork Junction. The highest is 4,714 feet at the summit of Mt. Bond. The scenic attractions include two well-known Notches. On the north lies the Zealand Notch, with the great cliffs of Whitehall Mountain rising above it; and on the south, Carrigain Notch, a narrow defile between the ledges of Mt. Lowell and Vose Spur.

Since 1936 the U.S. Forest Service has managed this area to protect its scenic splendor. Scenic area designation places emphasis on special management practices in this area of steep mountains, sharp notches, crystal-clear ponds and streams.

The objective of management is to provide for optimum human use consistent with, and without appreciable loss of, basic near-natural values. Management decisions have considered the protection of all resources and, particularly, the enhancement of the scenic values.

Some of these decisions provide that no permanent roads will be built within the scenic area. Mechanized travel by the public will be permitted during the period December 1 through March 31 only on the Wilderness Trail, Carrigain Notch Trail, and the Shoal Pond Trail to its junction with the Ethan Pond Trail. No timber cutting will be permitted except where needed to prevent spread of disease or insect infestation or for salvage from forest fire damage. As on all National Forest lands, fishing and hunting is permitted subject to the appropriate New Hampshire laws.

The Lincoln Woods Scenic Area was first explored in the middle 1700's by trappers. Commercial exploitation started in 1884 with construction of a logging railroad through the Zealand Valley, during the subsequent 60 years, a fifty-mile steam railroad system was developed. The entire valley is rich in the lore of railroad logging. In 1903, over 5,000 acres of timber in the scenic area were consumed by an extensive forest fire.

The Scenic Area supports a variety of plant life, ranging from rich growths of hardwood in the valley to alpine flowers on the heights. The most unusual plants found are Pursh Goldenrod and Pickering Bentgrass. Mountain Avena, a rare New Hampshire alpine flower, is found at Thoreau Falls and Zealand Falls. Willow-wort occurs on the ledges of Whitehall Mountain. Bird life is heavy with its active center around the high Stillwater and Shoal Pond-Ethan Pond bog country. Over 136 different species of birds have been recorded, including many of boreal nesting species. Mammal life includes extensive beaver activity with varied populations of deer, bear, moose, pine marten, fisher, weasel, otter, and lynx.

The Lincoln Woods Scenic Area is the tenth area on the White Mountain National Forest to receive special classification. Other scenic areas include Pinkham Notch, Greeley Ponds, Lafayette Brook, Snyder Brook, Nancy Brook, Rocky Gorge, Gibbs Brook, and the Sawyer Ponds Scenic Area. The Great Gulf Wilderness established in 1959 is the only designated wilderness on the Forest.

BROTZMAN REINTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO PERMIT ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO WHEAT PRODUCERS

(Mr. BROTZMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROTZMAN, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend

the Agriculture Adjustment Act to permit the advance payment of up to 50 percent to wheat producers who participate in the current wheat program. I sponsored similar legislation in the 90th Congress and was pleased to see it pass the House of December 4, 1967. Subsequently, it was referred to the other body where no action was taken.

On February 1, 1967, Mr. Roald Harbo, president of the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union, wrote to me with the suggestion that wheat producers be given the privilege of drawing one-half of their wheat certificate payments in advance. Mr. Harbo explained the need for this legislation, and I quote from his letter:

I think in most cases it could be determined right now, and most of our producers will soon be needing additional operating capital which because of the tight money policy may not be available in the amounts they need. If available, interest rates, as you know, on farm loans are the highest in 40 years.

After discussing this matter at some length with my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), who served on the House Agriculture Committee, we introduced this measure on March 1, 1967. Subsequently, the House Agriculture Committee held hearings on this measure and favorably reported the bill. The Brotzman-Dole bill passed by the House on December 4, 1967.

Mr. Speaker, the need for this legislation has in no way diminished since its first introduction back in 1967. Interest rates have continued to climb and credit, particularly for the farmer, is still tight. Similar legislation already is on the books to allow advance payments to cotton and feed grain producers and I can see no reason why the same principle cannot be applied to our wheat producers.

In Colorado we produce both spring and winter wheat. Under this bill, winter wheat producers would receive the first half of their payments in the fall, and spring wheat producers would receive theirs in the spring. It is true that spring wheat producers could conceivably receive a payment before the crop is actually in the ground. However, in the case of the feed grains program, a participating farmer receives payment before the crop is planted or shortly thereafter. I can see no reason why the same formula cannot be applied to wheat farmers.

Enactment of this measure would not only relieve the Nation's wheat farmers of the financial burden of high interest-bearing loans to finance his crop investment and to purchase additional machinery, but it also would assist in stimulating the national economy as a whole. I urge its favorable consideration.

BROTZMAN INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO CREATE FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

(Mr. BROTZMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROTZMAN, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to set aside approximately 6,000 acres located in the ancient Florissant Lake beds in Teller County, Colo., as a national monument.

These ancient lake beds, dating to the Oligocene period, contain some 60,000 specimens of over 1,000 different species of insect and leaf fossils. The Florissant fossil beds are recognized as the most famous and unique fossil deposits of their kind in the Nation and have been studied by geologists, botanists, and entomologists the world over. The deposits are located about 35 miles from Colorado Springs, just west of Pike's Peak. These beds should be preserved as a national monument not only because of their great scientific and academic value, but also for their beauty and scenic value.

Legislation similar to the bill which I am introducing today was passed by the House during the 90th Congress, but was not considered in the other body. This was perhaps fortunate, because had this earlier legislation been enacted the planning at the time would have provided considerably less than the 6,000 acres which is needed to preserve this scientific treasure trove for posterity.

I believe that we can expect enthusiastic support for this comprehensive proposal from the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior, and I urge its favorable consideration by the 91st Congress.

LEGISLATION TO MEET THE CRIME CRISIS IN WASHINGTON

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, two merchants were murdered yesterday in Washington and one 16-year-old would-be robber was also killed. The crime crisis continues and the Congress is moving too slowly. We must act quickly to stop this wave of crime, or crime will stop business here in the District of Columbia.

I am today introducing legislation to complement the bills I introduced on January 23 calling for more manpower in judges, prosecutors, and bail agency personnel.

One bill I am introducing today would prescribe a mandatory jail sentence of at least 1 year for anyone who commits a felony while free on bond. This sentence could not be suspended nor could probation or parole be granted.

Moreover, this minimum sentence of 1 year would be in addition to whatever penalty is imposed for the commission of the felony itself, and this 1-year minimum sentence would be served consecutively. The court would not be able to permit the defendant to serve this 1-year minimum, or more years, concurrently with the sentence received for the felony committed.

Mr. Speaker, the present practice of sentencing a defendant to concurrent sentences for crimes committed while on bail, or in some instances, dropping the later charges, only encourages the defendant to commit a crime while on bail. Criminals should pay the full price for crime. We should eliminate the existing bargain basement variety of justice that gives the criminal two crimes for the price of one.

I might add that much discussion has been centered about the question of preventive detention as a possible solution to the problem of recidivism.

Statistics show that 34 percent of the robbery defendants released under bail commit an additional crime.

Certainly one question that should be asked is whether it is desirable to jail nine defendants who probably would not commit a subsequent crime while on bail in order to prevent one defendant from committing a crime.

I do believe that we should make it clear to any defendant who would be prone to commit a subsequent offense that he will spend some mandatory time in jail. This bill that I am introducing today would make such a provision.

The other bill that I am introducing today would permit the Court of General Sessions for the District of Columbia to share some of the jurisdiction now held exclusively by the U.S. district court.

At the present time, the court of general sessions tries only misdemeanors committed in the District of Columbia, and acts as the principal committing magistrate for the U.S. district court.

On January 23, I introduced H.R. 4304, which would authorize the addition of 10 judges for the U.S. district court.

However, this alone, would not fully bring the criminal docket of that court up to date. As of July 1, 1968, there were 1,374 criminal cases pending in the U.S. district court. As of January 1, 1969, there were 1,719 criminal cases pending, some going back into 1967. We must alleviate this burden.

I believe that by permitting the court of general sessions to share some of the felony jurisdiction now resting solely with the U.S. district court, some of this backlog can be relieved.

This bill would provide that the U.S. district court would retain its present jurisdiction over all felonies, but would permit the court of general sessions to share jurisdiction over the commonly called nonviolent lesser felonies such as housebreaking, embezzlement, gambling, abortion, bribery, and forgery.

I believe that this equitable distribution of jurisdiction will move us forward toward the realization of speedy trials and swift justice to which every accused is entitled.

In conclusion, I would like to add, Mr. Speaker, that I was pleased with the announcement that the President made last Friday to meet the crime crisis. Momentum is beginning to build to obtain the remedies that are urgently needed. We cannot afford to lose this momentum.

FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of extending much-needed protection to the American consumer, I am pleased to introduce today the Fair Credit Reporting Act. It is doubly reassuring to know that I am joined in this effort by 33 other Members of the House as cosponsors: Mr. ANDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr.

BINGHAM, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAREY, Mr. ERLÉNBERG, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NIX, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. REES, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RUFFE, Mr. SCHUEFER, Mr. SISK, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. KOCH.

Briefly, the bill would establish certain Federal safeguards over the activities of credit rating and reporting agencies in order to protect consumers against arbitrary, erroneous, and malicious credit information. It is being offered as an amendment to the Truth-in-Lending Act which passed the Congress last year.

As a reflection of the growing concern with this problem congressional committees have recently begun to investigate the activities of the credit reporting industry. Our sincere hope is that the House Banking and Currency Committee to which this bill is being referred will conduct early hearings on this measure and favorably report it for floor action.

Out of such hearings I am sure will come a clearer understanding of the credit industry's vast scope of operations. For example, Associated Credit Bureaus of America have over 2,200 member agencies serving 400,000 creditors in 36,000 communities. However, they actually maintain credit files on more than 110 million Americans.

Into such a vast system have crept many problems and some abuses. The basic objective of this measure is to correct those deficiencies by applying the principle of "due process" in the credit reporting business. One of the most valued aspects of the American legal system has always been the individual's right to meet and answer his accusers. This bill would extend this right to the credit area by allowing persons to see a report prepared on themselves and to correct any false information.

I realize that in the vast majority of cases, the information maintained and collected by the credit reporting industry is accurate. As a matter of fact, considering the volume of business done by the industry, the number of complaints might seem minor.

However, when we consider the fact that each time there is an error by an agency, an individual suffers not only embarrassment and inconvenience but financial loss and possibly even the loss of his job, his insurance, and even his mortgage, then we have put the danger of incorrect reports in proper perspective.

If, for example, the credit reporting industry is right 99 percent of the time, that still means that over 1 million persons are in danger of suffering all the consequences that a false credit report can bring about.

It is obvious that the American economy today is largely a credit economy. Americans are acquiring houses, cars, television sets, furniture, and other items on a buy-now, pay-later basis at an ever-increasing rate. It has been estimated

that about 60 percent of the average American's net income goes to credit obligations of one kind or another.

One can hardly question the indispensable role which credit plays in our society. Moreover, since credit reporting agencies have become essential in facilitating the flow of traffic in the credit industry, I believe that they are necessary to our society.

At the same time, however, we need not continue to tolerate the many cases of error and mistaken identity which are so frequently reported.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act would protect the individual by requiring the credit reporting agencies to keep his file accurate and relevant to his credit rating. The American consumer wants and deserves nothing less.

BENNETT URGES THE PRESIDENT TO SUBMIT 5-YEAR COST ESTIMATES WITH HIS PROGRAMS

(Mr. BENNETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I have written President Nixon urging that the President submit 5-year cost estimates with his legislation recommendations to the Congress.

Public Law 801, enacted in 1956 during the Eisenhower administration, required the executive branch to give the Congress an estimate for the first 5 fiscal years of specific costs of a proposed program which will entail an estimated annual expenditure of appropriated funds in excess of \$1 million.

Unfortunately, this requirement has received little recognition in the past, and because of this the Congress has not had the cost estimates it needed in assessing the long-range impact of programs on the economy and the budget.

Under legislation I introduced on the first day of the 91st Congress, a Member of the House could object to the consideration of any legislative proposal which did not comply with Public Law 801. At the present time there is no way this requirement for cost estimates can be enforced unless a committee of the Congress required the executive branch to submit such estimates during its consideration of a legislative proposal.

My bill, House Resolution 22, will help give Members of the House a better perspective on overall costs of programs by giving them an opportunity to stop House consideration of a bill unless it met the requirements of Public Law 801.

I am hopeful, however, that the Nixon administration will comply with this law, and the purpose of my letter to the President was to alert him to this law and urge that he comply with it. If this is done my bill, House Resolution 22, will not be necessary. A copy of the bill follows:

H. RES. 22

Resolved, That rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"7. Whenever a committee reports a bill or joint resolution which, as reported, will entail an estimated annual expenditure of appro-

riated funds in excess of \$1,000,000 and which proposes the creation or expansion of any function, activity, or authority of any department, agency, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the executive branch, or judicial branch, of the Government, in addition to those functions, activities, and authorities existing at the time such bill or joint resolution is reported, it shall include in its report or in an accompanying document a statement, for each of the first five fiscal years during which such additional or expanded function, activity, or authority is proposed to be in effect, disclosing the estimated maximum additional—

"(1) man-years of civilian employment, by general categories of positions,

"(2) expenditures for personal services, and

"(3) expenditures for all purposes other than personal services,

which are attributable to such function, activity, or authority and which will be required to be effected by such department, agency, independent establishment, or instrumentality in connection with the performance of such function, activity, or authority."

CRISIS IN STEEL PRODUCTS

(Mr. MOLLOHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the import crisis in steel products that has developed in the last few years. It is a crisis in which we have seen imports rise from 2 percent of the domestic production in 1958 to 17 percent of domestic production in 1968. In the last year, domestic production actually dropped 20 million tons while foreign imports of steel rose by 8 million tons.

Mr. Speaker, this is a situation which could rapidly cripple the economies of more than 20 congressional districts which depend upon a healthy steel industry as a foundation for the well-being of the community.

This is not a situation which arises out of an inefficient domestic steel industry at home. It still takes about 25 percent more man-hours per ton to produce steel overseas. The problem lies primarily in the overexpansion of the plant capacity of the foreign steel industries, and the concerted efforts of foreign governments to make steel their export commodity so that they might afford to import other commodities. These efforts have resulted in a variety of trade barriers like border taxes, special warehousing charges and pervasive domestic preference buying. These efforts have involved export subsidies from the governments involved.

This coupled with wage scales that vary between one-fourth in Japan to one-third in Europe of the American wage scale have brought pressures to bear in the steel industry that must be corrected, Mr. Speaker.

Accordingly, it is my most sincere wish that the House will give most urgent attention to the legislation which I am today introducing. This bill would restrict the amounts of steel importation to intelligent levels and prevent the kind of massive disruption which threatens our steel industry today.

LEGISLATION TO LESSEN CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AT TREASURY DEPARTMENT

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, many people were shocked by President Nixon's decision to place three leaders of the commercial banking industry in the top policy positions of the Treasury Department.

With the Treasury's day-to-day decisionmaking in the banking area, it is extremely poor public policy to turn these jobs over to commercial bankers. This is the kind of conflict interest situation that seriously diminishes the public's confidence in our Government.

Today, I have introduced legislation which would lessen the potential for conflicts in these Treasury positions. My bill would also tighten the requirements for the members of the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of the Currency and the members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It is included at the end of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the Record a news release which I issued today concerning this legislation and a copy of the bill. I also place in the Record a column by financial writer Joseph R. Slevin which appeared in the Monday, February 3, edition of the American Banker, entitled "Background in Banking Leaves Treasury Team Open to Criticism":

NEWS RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 4.—Chairman Wright Patman of the House Banking and Currency Committee today introduced legislation to eliminate conflicts of interest among the top policymaking officials of the Treasury Department.

The bill would also tighten the conflict of interest provisions affecting the Comptroller of the Currency and the members of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The bill would prohibit the Treasury Secretary and the two under-Secretaries from owning stock in a commercial bank. The bill would also prohibit the officials from holding "any office, position, or employment" in commercial banks while they are in office and for two years thereafter.

Under the legislation, the seven members of the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of the Currency and the two directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation would be prohibited "from holding any office, position, or employment" in a commercial bank for two years after they leave their position in Government.

Previously, the members of the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller, and the F.D.I.C. officials had been allowed to take employment with a commercial bank upon leaving government service providing they had served their full term in those positions. The Patman bill would close this loophole. The bill would also prohibit the officials from owning stock or holding employment in commercial banks while they are in office.

In introducing the bill, Mr. Patman said that a virtual "underground railroad" has existed between the commercial banking industry and the Treasury Department and the various bank supervisory agencies.

"This trading of employees between the banks and the agencies that regulate banks is not in the public interest and has seriously affected public policy in these areas for many years," Mr. Patman said.

Mr. Patman said that President Nixon's appointments to the Treasury Department have highlighted dramatic terms the "potential for conflicts of interest in the banking area." He noted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the two under-Secretaries were appointed directly from the commercial banking industry.

[From the American Banker, Feb. 3, 1969]
BACKGROUND IN BANKING LEAVES TREASURY TEAM OPEN TO CRITICISM
(By Joseph R. Slevin)

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has chosen a top-notch but vulnerable team to run the Treasury Department.

The three key officials have close ties to commercial banking. Their experience enhances their ability to deal with the complex questions they will face but it leaves them open to conflict-of-interest charges that certainly will be whispered if not publicly pressed over the months ahead.

Secretary David Kennedy came to the Treasury from the chairmanship of the prestigious Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, His No. 2, Under Secretary Charles E. Walker was executive vice president of the influential American Bankers Association for the past eight years. Paul Volcker, the lowering Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, resigned a vice presidency at New York's Chase Manhattan Bank NA to take the third spot in the hierarchy. The 62-year-old Mr. Kennedy is the first commercial banker to hold the top Treasury post since President Truman tapped John Snyder, an unknown St. Louis banker and personal friend. President Eisenhower's two choices were lawyers who became businessmen—first George Humphrey, then Robert Anderson.

President Kennedy gave his Administration a touch of the conservative bipartisan tone he wanted by choosing Douglas Dillon, an Eisenhower Under Secretary of State, one of the world's wealthiest men and an erstwhile investment banker. When Mr. Dillon left, President Johnson turned to Washington lawyer Henry Fowler.

Mr. Nixon is lucky he has been able to land the Kennedy-Walker-Volcker trio. The Treasury is up against exorbitantly difficult financial problems at home and abroad. These are skilled men and there is no time to train amateurs.

But that is not quite good enough for the critics. The Treasury officials will be watched as closely in their spheres as controversial Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard will be watched in his. In confirming Mr. Packard despite his ownership of \$300 million of Hewlett-Packard Co. stock, many Senators voted their confidence in Mr. Packard's ability and ingenuity despite a clear-cut defense industry conflict of interest.

Messrs. Kennedy, Walker and Volcker received much the same vote of personal confidence, though the only direct financial conflict arises from Mr. Kennedy's ownership of a block of Continental Illinois stock. The Senate confirmed them in belief they will not favor commercial banks against other financial institutions or the public.

Representatives of the intensely competitive mutual savings banks and of savings and loan associations will be wary. While an ABA-opposed bill to grant Federal charters to the savings institutions is not likely to be resurrected, the tax reform hearings will be the target of a commercial bank attempt to increase the relatively insignificant tax burden of mutual savings banks.

If the money crunch bites harder, Mr. Kennedy will be expected to take a stand on whether commercial bank interest rate ceilings should be raised so the banks can compete more effectively for savings deposits.

The white-haired Chicagoan has the prime responsibility for running the balance-of-payments program. Both he and the international expert, Mr. Volcker, will be deeply

involved in an inevitable Administration discussion of whether the Federal Reserve Board should change the investment controls that can influence the flow of billions of dollars into and out of U.S. bank deposits. The Treasury watchers will not forget that Mr. Kennedy's Continental Illinois and Mr. Volcker's Chase Manhattan are two of a very small group of banks that do most of this country's international banking business.

There will be many other equally sensitive issues. The Treasury will have a view of whether the Fed should move toward tighter or easier money and toward higher or lower interest rates. Mr. Kennedy, with Mr. Volcker's advice, will set the interest rates that the Treasury will pay on billions of dollars of new government securities it will sell to the public in general, and to banks in particular. If the banks' drive to expand into data processing and other electronic business operations is limited by rulings in cases now before the courts, the Treasury will have to tell Congress whether it thinks the decisions should be overturned by legislation.

Messrs. Kennedy, Walker and Volcker have served previously in both the Fed and the Treasury. All were public officials before they accepted their first private posts. All have that special quality that makes some men initially choose public service rather than private industry as a career.

The new Treasury men will work under a continuing spotlight. Perhaps the best assessment of how well the public interest will be protected came the other day from a commercial banking official who knows the trio well. "They're the kind who will lean over backwards to make sure they don't favor the banks," he said a trifle glumly. But the critics will be waiting, watchfully.

HR.—

A bill to prohibit certain conflicts of interest on the part of officers of the Government having responsibilities with respect to the banking and monetary system

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Section 243 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 1003) is amended (1) by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Sec. 243," and (2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) The Secretary of the Treasury and the Under Secretary of the Treasury shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position, or employment in any bank whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Neither the Secretary nor the Under Secretaries of the Treasury shall be an officer or director of any such bank or Federal Reserve Bank or hold stock in any such bank; and before entering upon their duties they shall certify under oath that they have complied with this requirement."

SEC. 2. Section 329 of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 11) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 329. It shall not be lawful for the Comptroller or any Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, either directly or indirectly, to be interested in any bank whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, nor may they hold any office position, or employment in any such bank during the time they are in office or for two years thereafter.

SEC. 3. The first sentence of the second paragraph of section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 242) is amended by changing "member bank, except that this restriction shall not apply to a member who has served the full term for which he was appointed" to read "bank whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, nor may any such member hold stock in any such bank."

SEC. 4. The next to last sentence of section 2 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act is amended by striking ", except that this restriction shall not apply to any member who has served the full term for which he was appointed".

AMERICAN PUBLIC OUTRAGED AT FHA AND VA INTEREST RATE INCREASES

(MR. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

MR. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 24, the Nixon administration raised interest rates on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration.

These were unnecessary increases which will hurt an already sagging housing industry. More importantly these interest rate increases will have the effect of pricing thousands of deserving low- and moderate-income families out of the housing market.

Since those increases were announced by Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, George Romney, I have received a great deal of mail expressing the public's outrage at this latest grab at their pocketbooks.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD a sampling of these letters and telegrams opposing the Nixon administration's interest rate increase:

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

January 26, 1969.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: The New York Times of January 25, 1969 has quoted you as saying that the increase in the interest rate, "would price low-income and middle-income families right out of the housing market". I could not agree with you more. I am at present in the process of buying a home here in Brooklyn and the increase is causing me to reconsider such a move.

How an Administration can so blatantly disregard the "little" man is beyond me. Who are they looking to help? Certainly not the builders or the bankers because, with this increase, fewer people will be able to go into the housing market. Certainly not people like me who can ill afford any increase in the cost of money. And what of those who make a living laying bricks and electricians, and real estate agents, and the clerks in the banks who do the paper work in connection with mortgages? Where will be the work to keep these people making money? I dare say the present Administration is poorly prepared to consider the needs of those of us who have to toil in the vineyards as witnessed by the collective affluence of Mr. Nixon's cabinet. Not a laborer in the lot!

I have written to the President as well as to Senator Javits and yourself Mr. Patman in an effort to halt this outrageous maneuver against the "little" man. In your capacity as Chairman of the House Banking Committee I urge you to do whatever you can to keep the Administration from going ahead with this increase.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter, I remain,

Yours truly,

WACO, TEX.
January 30, 1969.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Banking Committee, U.S.
Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: I wish to congratulate you on your criticism of the increase in FHA and VA interest rates. I heartily concur with your sentiments.

I happen to be an appraiser for FHA with orders to move from Waco to Dallas. I have been caught in the middle of this high interest rate period. I am having to sacrifice a beautiful home with a 5% per cent loan in Waco, where market conditions are depressed, and lucky to get a 7½ per cent conventional loan with a \$4500 (20%) down payment. I refused to pay the 8% FHA required (which is not interim financing when made for 30 years).

The Mortgage Companies tell us that numerous people have cancelled their contracts to purchase an FHA home on the 8% interest. When we are trying to provide homes for moderate and low income families, it is not feasible to do it with high wages and high interest rates, together with increased prices on all construction materials. The cost of purchasing a home has increased in the Dallas area approximately 20 to 25 percent in the past two years.

If we are going to be able to provide homes for the Low and Moderate Income families this inflation has got to be curbed at all levels, and I know no other way to do it without The Government putting restrictions on interest rates and building materials. Land costs have increased tremendously in the past two years.

I believe the Life Insurance Companies and Mortgage Loan Companies made more money last year than ever in their history. Therefore, I do not understand why money cannot be made available for Home Mortgage Loans at a reasonable rate of interest. It is cognizant of the fact that there is a tremendous demand for money, both from The Government and Industry.

Your continued efforts to stabilize the economic conditions of this Country is greatly appreciated, which in my opinion is one of the greatest threats facing Our Nation today. Respectfully yours,

FHA Appraiser.

NORTHERIDGE, CALIF.,
January 25, 1968.

Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Banking Committee, House
of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: With the present increase in the interest rates by the banks of this country, they are without a doubt heading the small business man into a depression and bankruptcy for the building industry.

You have my full support in removing the autonomy of the Federal Reserve Board, that is for the benefit of the bankers and the lending agencies. This power to control should be in the hands of some one that is responsible to all the people, and not just a few of the banking fraternity. With each raise in the discount rate to the banks by the Federal Reserve Board, the banks usually announce an increase of profits from 12% to 22%, prior to the increase of interest rates.

With the last increase of the Prime Rate the Savings & Loan's also jumped on the bandwagon and refused to honor their commitments. All are looking for another opportunity to gouge the borrower. Rate of interest has increased as well as the points for the loans. Any other type of business, except the banking interests, would have had the attention of the Justice Department.

I am well aware of the theory behind increased interest rates to reduce the rise of inflation, but at this juncture it will be the stimulation that will bring on another round of increase in prices. The big companies only pass it along to the consumer, while the small man is stuck with a loss of profit.

On January 24, 1968, Mr. Romney announced the increased interest rate on F.H.A. and V.A. loans to 7½% interest, making F.H.A. 8%. He said it was necessary so

people could buy homes, this kind of help most of us can do without.

With most of the people not understanding the full effect of this interest increase, the Federal Reserve can give the Banking Interests a free hand, and not much action by the individual. All he will do is quit spending, as he may not know how much longer he will work. Is this another repeat of 1958?

Real Estate Consultant.

CANOGA PARK, CALIF.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: It is ridiculous that George Romney should increase the VA & FHA interest rates, less than a week after taking over the new administration. I am quite sure this will bring on a slump in the building industry and thereby cause a depression.

As for myself, I am now forced to cancel out a new home commitment that I recently undertook.

Please use your good office to secure cancellation of this order, through an urgent consideration of the senate.

Yours very truly,

DENVER, COLO., January 26, 1968.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: Thank you for your fight against those who would have the "little people" carry more than their share in cooling off the economy. Now that George Romney has added ¼% more to the already usurious GI and FHA rate, we need your help even more. Where a veteran used to pay "only" two times the price of his house at the 5¼% of ten years ago, now he has to pay for his house two and a half times over. For the richest country in the world to do this to their own, seems incredible to me.

Sincerely,

NORTH BERGEN, N.J.,
January 27, 1968.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: I want you to know of my reservation about the action of the Nixon administration stated by Secretary Romney in raising the maximum interest rate on mortgages insured by the government from 6¾% to 7¼%.

This increase will effect the low and middle income families and possibly prevent them from purchasing their own home.

I feel too that the federal government programs to subsidize housing will be greatly effected by this interest rate increase.

I urge you to review the matter because I know that you have always demonstrated a keen interest in the consumer and private citizen.

Best wishes,
Sincerely,

GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO,
January 28, 1968.

Representative WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Banking Committee, House
of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PATMAN: Regarding the recent raise in the maximum interest rate of FHA mortgages, we certainly agree with your views, this will not help most families. Perhaps this was increased to help the builders, and lower the discount charges to the builder, however, we find that in our area the raise in material costs in the last

three months will offset any lowering of the discount charged the builder.

The cost of some material has risen as much as 100% during these few months. The government should look into these increases as it does with the steel industry when they increase their prices. Wages have not gone up accordingly, and the demand should not have increased, as home building has slowed down so much because of the increased material costs.

To increase the FHA appraisals, because of higher material costs, would only hurt the home buyers more. We have a situation here that is out of line with the larger cities, our only industry is logging and saw-mills, the average pay is under \$5,000 per year, and in spite of the fact that the mill owners here are now paying less for their logs, and charging so much more for their finished lumber, the workers are still only making these low wages. Costs for food, clothing, rent, etc., are higher here than they are in say California, where the wages are double. Every one can't move to California.

Mr. Patman, we've watched your record in Congress with interest and respect for many years, we write to you, because we feel that perhaps you can answer some questions for us, as you are familiar with the housing situation.

Profit is not the only reason we are in this business, we build homes so people can have a decent place to live. We've been reading about the 1968 housing bill, and have sent for same. As we understand it, if a family didn't earn \$7,800.00 per year, that they could be eligible for a subsidy from the government in order to purchase a home. We talked to the Farm Home Administration here in Grangeville about it, they didn't know too much about the bill, however, they didn't think the bill would apply to this area. Can you tell us if this is true? I find it hard to believe, to me a man is a man wherever he lives, anyone who has to live in a shack because of low wages needs the same help as anyone else, no matter what area he lives in, or what color he is.

The Farm Home Administration does make occasional loans in this area, because the population is under 5,000, but it takes months and months to get a sale completed through them, and most contractors cannot afford to use this method of sale, as they are paying interest on their interim financing costs.

We have two banks in Grangeville, only one will make FHA loans, and they are very particular about who they will loan to, people with certain occupations don't appeal to them. We have also sold through direct Veterans loans, which is very satisfactory.

Is there any way can help these people who want to buy a home, who are not Veterans, and cannot get an FHA loan through a bank?

Yours truly,

SANGER, TEX., January 27, 1968.

Mr. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Banking Committee,
The Capitol Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PATMAN: Having read your criticism of Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Romney's decision to raise the interest rates on FHA and VA up to 8%, (including the ½% mandatory insurance charge, (in Times Herald, Jan. 26), I definitely agree with you.

I hope many people will write their Congressmen and Sec. Romney, in hope that he will reverse his decision and also Pres. Nixon will see the effect, is only to force more people to rent.

I am a young parent, under 30, and a house is usually a person's biggest investment—lasts many years: it forces a wife to work, when she'd rather be home with young pre-school children.

Surely, inflation is not controlled by causing more inflation! Also, most housing construction for the lower or moderate income is of very poor quality and too small and only the richer can buy better quality.

Sincerely,

WACO, TEX.,
January 27, 1969.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: I have for years followed public statements attributed to you about the level of interest rates. On most occasions I disagreed with your concept. However, the recent increase in the prime rate prompted us to take the action locally of clarifying our positions and views.

Your comment this week-end concerning Mr. Romney's authorization for higher mortgage rates was certainly refreshing. A stand needs to be made. You have again led the way.

Respectfully,

Banker.

PANORAMA CITY, CALIF.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: I am very distressed at the George Romney announcement of interest rate increases to 7½ and 8% for VA & FHA mortgages. Rate increases at this time are not justified and I fear depression will set in.

If these rates remain, I will probably have to cancel a commitment that I have and which is to be completed shortly. The contract calls for existing rates to take effect at the time of possession.

Please use your influence and good office to get cancellation of this order, by bringing it to the attention of the senate for urgent action.

Very truly yours,

LONG BEACH, CALIF.,
January 26, 1969.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
House Banking Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: As soon as Nixon had named his cabinet, I wrote our local paper and stated: that inflation would be inflicted upon the people by men who represented big business, it did.

I am the widow of a veteran who died from service connected disability and as such, I receive a small monthly pension. I am 63 years old and have been trying to survive on the pension, and small social security, and still keep my small 20 year old home bought under the 100% Veterans Loan.

Until this month my mortgage payments was \$75 per month. I have been notified that these payments have jumped to \$92.00 per month and I will be charged for Hazzard Insurance Payments.

I cannot sell my home due to the high cost of interest, plus point cost and I don't see how I can keep my home and maintain Body and Soul when ½ of my income is going to pay my mortgage, and part of another third going for continuous tax increases on the property. As I see it our Legislation and Executive Branches are out to profit while making paupers of the American people. Its bad and dangerous Government.

Veteran's Widow.

LAKE HIAWATHA, N.J.,
January 29 1969.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PATMAN: As a faithful member of the Democratic Party I feel that I should write to you to thank you for

what you said about the new rise in interest on V.A. home mortgage loans. This does not affect me, but I just recently was hurt by the New Jersey boost in interest rates. We bought a new home two years ago and because of unforeseen problems we still have not moved into this home. When we bought the home the interest rates were 6%. They are now 7½ and I suspect will be up to 8% by the time I move into my home this spring. My husband works for the Government and his raises in no way meet all the raises that we have had to pay. We will struggle when we move into our home. On a \$23,000 mortgage we will be paying an additional \$30 to \$40 a month for our home.

I've just about given up on the Democratic Party, as I feel that it had become a party for the poor, and I still feel (especially since Pres. Nixon is not in office a month, and already he is raising prices) that the Republicans are for the rich man. Your remark mentioning middle income families in the housing market makes me think that there are still some people in the Democratic Party that are for the people in the middle. Please continue thinking of us and maybe convince your fellow Democrats not to desert the faithful middle class of the party.

Respectfully,

ARLINGTON, VA.,
February 1, 1969.

Representative WRIGHT PATMAN,
Rayburn Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Because of your long fight against unfair interest rates I thought I would pass along to you this comment in the Washington Post today about the increase in VA-FHA interest rates. The statement was made by Thomas A. Cary, and, as the article states, he said, "That interest rate is without cause or reason. Money sources are beating the country to death. High interest rates cause inflation, rather than ease it."

I'm enclosing the article with the section quoted marked.

VAN NUYS, CALIF.,
January 30, 1969.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Banking Committee,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: I feel that both my wife and I have to release our feelings concerning the administrations recent decision to increase VA and FHA interest rates to 7%.

We purchased a new home, our first, about six months ago. At that time VA loans were 6½% and we qualified after quite some time of worrying that we would not. Now with less than a month to go, we once again will have to begin our worrying. But now, we have more to worry about since my wife and I have spent so much time planning and buying just for that particular house.

In summary I would like to say that I feel it is unfair that people who were already approved for their loans at the old rate have to be forced to pay the new rate of interest. If we are not approved under the new rates we will have lost the house of our dreams plus all of the money that we spent in furnishing this new home.

Also, is there no reprieve for the service man? I, of course as most ex-GI's did not serve my country to reap the benefits thereof, but I also do not feel that I should have to pay as much interest as the deserters, so-called conscientious objectors or any person with a dishonorable discharge or not willing to serve their country. Is it fair that we who served our country or those because of illness or for some other reason could not serve, be made to pay the same?

Sincerely,

WILMINGTON, OHIO,
January 30, 1969.

Representative WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Banking and Currency
Committee, House Office Building, Wash-
ington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: Homes of Wilmington, Inc. is a non-profit corporation who's purpose is to build homes for low-income families.

In reading the Congressional Record of January 27th we note that you protest the increase in FHA interest rates implemented by Secretary George Romney of HUD. We agree and urge you on in your protests. If anti-inflationary action is necessary why not in the military appropriations and not in the basic needs of our citizens.

Thank you.

Homebuilder.

DECATUR, ALA.,
January 26, 1969.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: As one of America's many million "little people," let me express my gratitude to you in standing up for us after the recent mortgage loan increase announcement. It's nice to know there are some folks in Washington who seem to really want to represent the hard-working, middle-class which supplies most of the money to run the nation but doesn't seem to have much voice in how it's spent.

My case, typical of thousands across the country on Black Friday, Jan. 24, 1969, is found in the attached article in Sunday's Decatur Daily, where I am employed. My wife and I had figured our monthly payments at the very maximum we could afford when Mr. Romney's announcement tacked on another \$8 to \$10. You certainly hit the nail on the head, when you said the increase would price low- and middle-income families out of the housing market. Despite the setback, however, my wife and I are still determined to move into that house, even if it means an outside job. This will be our first home after four years in apartments and we're looking forward to moving in. It's got my dander up now.

I'm sure I'm not alone and can just imagine how those many hundreds or even thousands of other breadwinners must have felt—especially those who had only to sign on the dotted line. In our case we had just begun processing forms for a VA loan.

You might be interested to know that I am also writing Mr. Lon Worth Crow, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association, voicing my displeasure at his pleasure in the announcement by Mr. Romney.

Once again, thanks for trying to help. It's good to know there are friends in Washington—even if they are making \$30,000-plus a year. Come see us if you're ever in the beautiful Tennessee Valley region of Alabama.

Best regards,

CAMARILLO, CALIF.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: It is ridiculous that GEORGE ROMNEY can set this outrageous rate on VA and FHA mortgages.

I am having to cancel a new home purchase because of the increase in rates. Please use your good office and name to secure cancellation of this order and to bring it to the floor of the Senate for urgent consideration.

Further I feel this will throw the country into a tall spin by a complete reversal in building new homes.

Sincerely,

HAGERSTOWN, Md.,
January 27, 1969.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Housing Committee Chairman, House of Representatives' Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: By increasing the interest rate on Government loans for homes to 8% F. H. A. including insurance and 7½% for Veterans' loans will have the opposite effect on home buyers with minimal downpayment requiring government guaranteed loans. In most cases the monthly payments will be prohibitive. It will practically eliminate the low income buyer from the market.

I am at a loss to understand why the Government on one hand is desirous in securing new homes for those in low income brackets, then pass a punitive bill to increase interest rates. As you know some years ago the home loan mortgage act prevented foreclosure on mortgages, hence, is it not possible to create a bill whereby the purchaser can secure direct loans from the Government, the same as the intent and purpose of the VA loan when first conceived. The increased interest rate is a grave injustice, not only to those in low income brackets but to all those who desire to build or buy.

I do not see anything in the bill that will eliminate the point system.

I trust that you will delve into this matter and rectify the grave injustice that only the financial institutions would derive benefits.

Sincerely,

World War I Veteran.

SANTA SUSANA, CALIF.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: It is my intention that I will have to cancel the purchase of a new home due to the increase in VA and FHA mortgage rates as disclosed by George Romney. This is an outrageous decision at this time when a new slump in building is predicted.

Sir, please use your good office to secure cancellation of this order, by bringing it to the floor of the Senate for urgent consideration.

Yours very truly,

THE AIR WE BREATHE, THE WATER WE DRINK

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, the conversion of waters and wetlands into biological deserts through contamination by a seemingly endless variety of polluting agents has been forcefully called to public attention.

Right now thousands of gallons of oil are surging up through the ocean floor, thwarting all efforts of the offshore oil rigs to contain it. Aquatic birds are dying in massive numbers and dead seals and porpoises are being washed up on the shore daily.

Less obvious, Mr. Speaker, are the continuing deaths from lesser amounts of oil and contaminants flushed into lakes and rivers daily by rainfall and discharged by sewers and industrial outlets.

What is being done to call attention to the air we breathe and the water we drink? The public has only in the past few years begun to be aware of the impact and extent of pollution in our land.

In spite of Federal assistance in the form of matching grants to State and local governments for waste treatment facilities and pollution control measures, the overall pollution picture has become more serious.

We have only partially been able to enlist the cooperation of private industry in helping to eliminate pollution caused by industrial wastes.

Like the goldfish at Eastman Kodak that tests the water purification system to insure its purity before it leaves the plant, the Federal Government must encourage more cooperation from private industry and local government in the fight against water and air pollution.

Two measures I am introducing today offer the stimulant to span "the pollution control gap" in industry and local government.

These bills complement existing Federal programs and, at the same time, encourage private and public institutions to install pollution abatement equipment.

A TAX INCENTIVE

The first measure provides a tax credit to industries that construct or otherwise provide water and air pollution control facilities and an accelerated writeoff of the cost of facility.

Any firm installing a qualifying pollution abatement facility will be allowed a tax credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of the facility. If the firm builds a pollution control facility at a cost of \$10,000, for example, it would be allowed to subtract \$2,000 from its tax liability for that year.

The tax credit would have no effect on the amount that could be depreciated, for the full cost of the asset can be written off under the provisions of this legislation.

However, if a taxpayer takes the 20-percent tax credit, he will not be allowed to take the 7-percent investment tax credit presently allowed by law for machinery and equipment.

The tax credit offered under these provisions operates largely like an investment tax credit, but where the investment tax credit is limited to machinery and equipment, the tax credit under my proposal would also apply to structures and any land necessary for the pollution control facility.

DEPRECIATING THE FACILITY

Also, instead of depreciating the facility over its ordinary useful life, under these provisions the taxpayer may choose, at his discretion, a shorter time period.

Therefore, if a taxpayer installs a facility that has an estimated useful life of 20 years and he chooses to write off the asset in the first 5 years under these provisions, he would receive no depreciation deductions for the remaining 15 years of the life of the facility.

The incentive aspect of this accelerated 1-to-5-year writeoff is not a larger writeoff over the life of the asset, but a larger writeoff during the early years of the facility's operation.

Present law requires a taxpayer to wait 20 years for full recovery of the cost of the facility.

HIGH COST OF ABATEMENT

Primarily, the unsatisfactory rate of progress of pollution abatement facility installation by private industry is due to the fact that firms are simply not in a position to incur such vast nonproductive expenditures without assistance or financial incentive.

This legislation would make installation of equipment economically feasible and worthwhile. The smaller firms which cannot meet the cost of installation under present tax laws could afford to do so under the provisions of this bill.

The tax credit system and accelerated writeoff I have described are among the most fruitful ways to encourage industry to install antipollution equipment.

Without industry's complete cooperation I fail to see how we will ever counteract the adverse effect of manmade pollution.

RESEARCH GRANTS

Mr. Speaker, the second antipollution measure I am introducing today is divided into two important sections. The first part of this legislation amends the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1968 to provide grants to persons who demonstrate, develop, or improve pollution-abatement methods for Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

Research grants in the amount of \$5,500,000 are authorized for the prevention, removal, and control of natural or manmade pollution in Lake Erie and Lake Ontario under this section of the bill. Acid mine water and untreated waste from vessels are also given special attention.

LAKES IN TROUBLE

Lake Erie and Lake Ontario present a particular area of concern.

Like all lakes, the waters flowing into Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are slow moving. The larger the lake, the slower the inflow and outflow of water. When the rate of pollution into lake waters flows at a steady or increased rate, a lake slowly loses the power to renew itself.

Lake Erie, a shallow lake, is almost biologically dead and Lake Ontario is fast approaching that state. The new technology that could be developed with the aid of the funds provided by this bill could be instrumental in returning these Great Lakes to their original state of beauty and usefulness to man.

MUNICIPAL WASTE TREATMENT CONSTRUCTION

The second section of this bill provides further funds for municipal waste treatment construction started under the Water Quality Control Act of 1965.

To help complete the construction of waste treatment works serving municipalities, adequate funds for fiscal year 1970 and fiscal year 1971 are authorized under my bill.

COOPERATION IS NEEDED

Mr. Speaker, local government, the States and finally the Federal Government must work hand-in-hand to fight air and water pollution. But without the cooperation of private industry we cannot succeed.

It is of national concern that we in Congress, provide the financial assist-

ance necessary to counteract the adverse effects of water and air pollution. Both threaten to upset the delicate ecological balance in which we live.

A polluted environment is a dying environment. It produces less and less as a tax base, contributes to public dissatisfaction, and worst of all deteriorates the health of our people.

These proposals will strengthen the attack on air and water pollution.

A tax credit to encourage private industry, research grants to clean our Great Lakes, and more funds for municipal waste treatment centers would greatly accelerate a united, national program designed to eliminate contamination from our air and water.

Dr. Barry Commoner, director of the center of the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, at the 1968 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Statler-Hilton set the theme for the future if we fail to act "unless we begin to match our technological power with a deeper understanding of the environment we run the risk of destroying this planet as a suitable place for human habitation."

RESERVOIRS OF CLEAN WATER FOR OUR SMALLER RIVERS AND STREAMS

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, since I first came to Congress in 1963 one of my primary concerns has been air and water pollution.

Now, in the 91st Congress, I am once again submitting a legislative proposal which I feel can prevent even graver threats of pollution in our smaller rivers and streams.

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act is a proposal to provide Federal assistance to water quality control projects on smaller bodies of water.

Congressional support for this measure would mean we would have a planned and balanced, comprehensive pure waters program for our smaller rivers and streams; and we would have adequate pure water reserves to enable industry to locate future plants in rural areas where job opportunities are so desperately needed.

At present Federal contributions can only be made to localities for dam and reservoir construction, for flood prevention, recreation, and/or wildlife conservation.

It is the purpose of this legislation to enable a municipality to get a 50-percent Federal contribution for storing water to use during critical periods of low streamflow so that highly concentrated pollution does not flow directly to the source without being first somewhat diluted and purified.

The second part of this bill provides matching grants to localities which construct multipurpose water management projects. Each of these two sections provides for \$5 million in the form of grants to localities.

To insure that smaller localities maintain the highest water quality standards, the construction of multipurpose water management projects are vital.

To date these water "life lines" of our smaller cities and towns have been virtually ignored by the Federal Government. Across the Nation small rivers and streams are being used for disposal of sewage and other pollutants.

Unless we help small cities and towns install water quality management programs, pollution will become worse.

Water quality management programs would enable continually flowing streams to serve the essential function of diluting and carrying away waste that is not completely purified by treatment. Reservoirs of clean water would keep concentrated pollutants from flowing into larger rivers and lakes during periods of drought.

Another important factor to consider is that money could be saved by assisting localities to install water quality management programs at the initial stage of their watershed or reservoir construction program. During initial construction the cost of including water quality management facilities are only about \$25,000. However, when installed at a later date they cost more than twice as much.

The second part of this legislation provides assistance funds for a more complete development of damsites during construction in anticipation of future industrial and municipal growth. Adequate pure water reserves are vital to an economy balanced between the countryside and metropolises.

Projected cost studies in 1966 estimated that the annual costs necessary to meet anticipated municipal or industrial water supply storage needs was approximately \$10 million with a Federal contribution of 50 percent, or \$5 million.

Mr. Speaker, the assistance planned by the bill I am proposing today would be available through new programs operated by the Department of Agriculture.

INTEREST AND THE PUBLIC DEBT

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the economists who were in power during the days of the New Deal, the Fair Deal, the New Frontier, and the Great Society assured us over and over again that there was no need to worry about the national debt, as "we owe it to ourselves." No matter how much money the executive branch requested, no matter how much the legislative branch provided, no matter how much the taxpayers coughed up, it was never enough for the politicians, bureaucrats, and intellectuals who believe that all problems, foreign as well as domestic, can be solved by throwing money at them. These disciples of deficit spending told us not to worry, that the public debt could be carried in perpetuity, just so we kept up the interest.

Well, it is getting more and more difficult to keep up the interest, as the debt

continues to grow and grow and interest rates keep on getting higher and higher. The budget submitted by retiring President Johnson estimated that our interest bill for fiscal 1970 would come to \$15,958 million.

This will be over twice what it was for fiscal 1959, when it amounted to \$7,070 million.

Let us suppose, Mr. Speaker, that for the next dozen Congresses, a period of 24 years through which many of us will live, our receipts and expenditures will be exactly in balance and that our interest rates will remain constant. Our interest bill for that period would amount to just a shade under \$383 billion, which would be more than the present total of the debt—and we would still owe the debt.

These figures are truly frightening, but they will turn out to be conservative if we do not promptly reverse the trend. When referring to the public debt in his recent budget message to the Congress, Mr. Johnson used the words "relatively uncontrollable," "relatively fixed," and "unavoidable." Of course the interest bill must be paid as it falls due.

The best way to reduce the \$16 billion that we must pay for interest is to eliminate unnecessary spending. This can be done only if we who are privileged to serve in the Congress will cooperate with the new President in his program of economy.

The following table shows how the interest bill has gone up since fiscal 1959:

Year:	Million
1959	\$7,070
1960	8,299
1961	8,108
1962	8,321
1963	9,215
1964	9,810
1965	10,357
1966	11,285
1967	12,588
1968	13,744
1969 (estimate)	15,171
1970 (estimate)	15,958

A MODEL OF SELF-HELP

(Mr. SCHADEBERG asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, in 1967, the community of Racine, Wis., in my district, formed the Racine Environment Committee, Inc., to initiate and to deal with the problems of the innercity and its residents. A unique feature of this organization was that it represented a coalition of industry, government, and individual citizens working together to find solutions to local problems.

Since that time, 46 Racine businesses have given over \$33,000 to support the operations of this organization, have contributed \$62,000 to an educational trust fund, and have supplied substantial manpower, services, and additional funds to carry out its various programs.

The 1968 Racine Environment Committee annual report is now complete. Briefly it describes the programs which were carried out during 1968 and outlines plans for the coming year. I believe every Member of Congress should become ac-

quainted with this splendid effort which I am making available to them with considerable pride.

RACINE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT

The Racine Environment Committee, Inc. (REC) was established in the fall of 1967 to study and recommend action on community problems which affect the industrial, economic and social climate of the Racine metropolitan area. Primary areas of concern are housing, education, employment and business opportunities for minority citizens. Other areas of interest include local government structure, and air and water pollution.

REC was formed as an outgrowth of the now dissolved Hill-Kidd Committee, which was appointed by the mayor in August, 1966 to investigate and recommend action in areas where discrimination existed. In August, 1967, the Hill-Kidd Committee submitted its report, pointing out that discrimination existed and recommending that a permanent group be organized to find solutions to the social problems facing Racine. As a result, the Racine Environment Committee, Inc. was formed.

Because of the importance of this program, the manufacturers of Racine agreed to financially support REC for a period of three years. The membership of REC, however, is not limited to businessmen; it also includes people from all other areas of community life.

We are proud to report that the Racine Environment Committee, Inc. has completed a very successful first year. During this period, we sponsored important and meaningful programs of employment, education, housing and business opportunities for Racine's minority citizens.

The proof of our success is shown by the support given our programs by the minority communities and by their participation in the activities of the Racine Environment Committee.

The following report gives you a brief description of the activities of each operating committee during 1968. Plans for 1969 have also been outlined.

Our plans during 1968, though significant, were small in proportion to the job that must be done. If we are to effectively move toward our goal of improving the environment for all of Racine's citizens and businesses, we need your continued support during 1969, as both contributors and members.

SAMUEL C. JOHNSON,
President.

REPORT

During the past 15 months, the Racine Environment Committee, Inc. has grown from an idea to a functioning, effective organization. Major organizational accomplishments during this period include the following:

- Hired an executive director
- Incorporated the Racine Environment Committee, Inc., REC Non-Profit Housing Corporation and REC Educational Trust Fund
- Received tax exempt status for the above organization from the U.S. Department of Internal Revenue
- Incorporated REC Industries
- Opened offices at 222 Fifth Street
- Elected the first Directors and Officers
- Established Operating Committees and appointed chairmen
- Appointed trustees for the REC Educational Trust Fund

Forty-seven businesses contributed a total of \$33,311 to support the operation of the Racine Environment Committee, Inc. during 1968. In most cases, contributions were made on the "fair share basis" of two dollars per person employed in Racine.

Expenses shown on the financial statement are for the fifteen month period through December 31, 1968. Future annual financial statements will cover the REC fiscal

year which runs from January 1 through December 31.

For the 15 month period expenses exceeded contributions by \$2,123.49 because of non-recurring expenses of \$7,243.08 for hiring an executive director, renovating and equipping an office and providing working capital for REC Non-profit Housing Corporation. Major operating expenses for this period were salaries and consulting fees. As of December, 1968, consulting fees were discontinued.

Statement of income and expenses, Oct 1, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1969*

Income: Dues received for 1968.....	\$33,311.00
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and wages.....	18,612.81
Payroll taxes and health insurance.....	1,647.72
Office supplies, printing and postage miscellaneous.....	1,775.15
Telephone and telegraph.....	700.03
Travel and entertainment.....	494.60
Utilities.....	224.14
Office equipment and lease.....	442.16
Janitorial services.....	240.00
Office—rent.....	1,100.00
Consulting fees.....	2,531.80
Insurance—property, liability, workmen's compensation.....	423.00
Total operating expenses.....	28,141.41
Nonrecurring expenses:	
Interviewing and moving expenses.....	1,437.94
Office renovation and equipment.....	3,255.14
REC nonprofit housing.....	2,500.00
REC educational fund.....	50.00
Total nonrecurring expenses.....	7,243.08
Total expenses.....	35,434.49
Balance of expenses over income (deficit).....	(2,123.49)

*Estimated expenses from Dec. 19 through Dec. 31, 1968.

The business opportunities committee was established in May of 1968 to help develop new businesses or assist in the up-grading of existing businesses which were within and of benefit to the inner-city of Racine. As a first step, local industry provided a total of \$100,000 to initiate a loan guarantee program for inner-city businessmen. Local banks and the Small Business Administration agreed to cooperate in this effort.

During the first six months of operation, three loan guarantees totaling \$25,700 were made to help start a service station, to assist a used car dealer and provide the down payment to purchase a "trucking rig" for over-the-road hauling. In addition, REC assisted two applicants in obtaining loans directly from local banks and the Small Business Administration without REC loan guarantee.

To qualify for assistance, an applicant must be a resident of Racine County and must be requesting a loan for a business which provides a needed and worthy service or product. Normally, loan guarantees will be from \$500 to \$5,000 and will apply only to the high risk portion of the loan. Loans from cooperating banks are made at prevailing commercial interest rates.

During the coming year, this committee will continue to screen applicants for the loan guarantee program and will explore franchising as another method of helping minority citizens to establish their own businesses.

The committee will also investigate the feasibility of setting up a Local Development Corporation. This type of corporation will make it possible to obtain funds from the Small Business Administration to assist any

new business in purchasing land, buildings and equipment.

The summer employment committee undertook a program to provide summer jobs in the local business for innercity youths. The primary objective of the program was to offer these youths an opportunity to earn wages and at the same time to have a meaningful work experience.

A total of 189 youths were employed by 32 Racine businesses, and in conjunction with the Unified School District and the community action program, a total of 548 inner-city youths were employed during the summer of 1968.

An evaluation of the REC program by both the employees and employers indicated it was very successful. Only 11 youths out of 189 were terminated or quit during the program. Performance ratings completed by the employers showed that they would consider re-hiring almost 70% of the summer employees for permanent positions.

Key elements in the success of this program were:

1. Pre-employment orientation programs for both the employees and first line supervisors to explain the program and its objectives.

2. The initial screening and strong follow-up conducted by the REC Summer Employment Coordinator, Rev. Mack C. Davis, a long-time resident of Racine and a 21 year employee of J. I. Case Company, was granted a six month leave of absence to work on this program.

3. The formation of a youth council made up of representatives of the summer employees. This council met each week with the REC Summer Employment Coordinator to discuss matters of personal policy and supervision.

A few of the participating companies added enrichment programs on their own in an effort to expose the inner-city youth to the opportunities available in business if they have the necessary qualifications. These programs included personnel testing and counseling and an opportunity for the youths to work at a job of their choice for one week during the summer.

The Wisconsin State Employment Service cooperated in this industry sponsored program by placing the REC Summer Employment Coordinator on their payroll and by providing him with office space, supervisory guidance and clerical help.

Formed in March of 1968, the Education Assistance Committee is geared to evaluate the plans and needs of minority students graduating from Racine high schools in June of 1968. Data collected showed that only 15% of minority students planned to attend colleges or technical training schools after graduation compared to 55% of white students. Personal interviews with minority students showed that lack of funds was a major reason for not continuing their education.

To meet the special needs of these students, the following steps were taken:

1. In July of 1968, the REC Educational Trust Fund was established, and, based upon an estimate of the needs for the 1968 minority graduate, local industry contributed \$62,000 to the Trust Fund.

2. 23 students attended special courses in language arts and arithmetic at Dominican college during the summer to correct high school deficiencies.

3. Through a grant received from the Johnson Foundation, Mr. Robert Matson, a Unified School District Counselor, was hired to serve as a coordinator between the colleges and the students applying for admission.

In late spring the entire program was explained to college administrators who received it enthusiastically and pledged their support wherever possible.

As a result of this program, 87 minority students from Racine enrolled at 28 colleges and technical training schools this fall

at a total cost of \$135,000. In addition to the \$62,000 from industry, \$73,000 was raised by grants from other institutions, parental assistance, loans and student savings.

The aim of the general employment committee is to develop the employment potential of the unskilled, unemployed and the underemployed and to retrain workers displaced by automation or transfer of manufacturing operations out of the city. To accomplish this objective, REC Industries was incorporated and currently is located in a building supplied by J. I. Case Company.

REC Industries started production of simple machined items for local industry in October of 1968. Under this arrangement, the training program is accomplished in the atmosphere of a "going concern" and the trainees work on an actual product. As a result, the trainee can identify himself with the business and see the part he plays in the success of the business. At the same time, the trainee is exposed to normal business operations and can adjust to them as part of his training and development.

As the trainee's skills reach the desired level, he will be placed in permanent employment with one of Racine's industries.

A unique feature of this program is the availability of a comprehensive training program based on the needs of each trainee. All employees are individually evaluated to determine the areas in which skills must be developed, and individual training programs are then designed.

Before coming to REC Industries, all trainees should attend the two-week CITE program at the Racine Adult and Vocational School. The program deals with the attitudes of the employee toward work, his supervisor and fellow employees.

The development cycle will vary with placement opportunities, individual ability and job levels, but plans at the present time call for an average cycle of about ten months.

REC Industries have applied for training funds and expects \$55,000 shortly after the first of the year.

The Housing Committee is concerned with the availability of adequate housing for inner-city residents and with the overall planning for the housing needs of the entire community. During 1968 the REC Non-Profit Housing Corporation purchased seven dilapidated houses, remodeled them and sold to qualified low income families.

This committee was also instrumental in getting the Racine City Council to consider a housing conservation code. This code would help to preserve inner-neighborhoods and would protect the tax base that currently exists. Passage would also enable Racine to participate in additional important federally sponsored housing programs which are currently closed to Racine.

During 1969, this committee will continue to purchase and remodel dilapidated houses and will push for early passage of a housing conservation code. A small housing project in the inner-city of Racine is also being planned.

The public school committee established in November 1968, will advise the REC on the education needs of the community. Areas of investigation will include physical structures, curriculum, school administration and teaching staff; budgets and financing.

The primary objectives of the government committee are to study the governmental needs of the community and to make recommendations on local government structure, the relationship between local government and to advise the REC on the need for local ordinances.

During 1968, the committee worked with other citizens and civic groups in supporting and obtaining passage of a fair housing ordinance. In drafting the "Moratorium Agreement" between Mt. Pleasant and the City of Racine and in working with local governments and the Department of Housing and

Urban Development on Housing Conservation Codes.

During 1969, this committee will place special emphasis on the passage of housing conservation codes by local government.

The Public Relations committee was appointed to counsel and assist the Racine Environment Committee, Inc. in making its objectives and purposes known throughout the community and to help prepare public relations releases on its activities.

During 1968, the REC received substantial news coverage from local newspapers and radio stations. A particularly comprehensive series of articles entitled "A Helping Hand" appeared on the front page of six consecutive issues of The Racine Journal Times.

In August, the REC sponsored an appearance at the Golden Rondelle by Mr. F. Eugene Smith, a nationally known industrial designer, who presented a program on the urban ugliness surrounding us. Mr. Smith had previously presented this program to the First Lady, Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, and to his ranking officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington.

Two projects will be presented to the community in early 1969. The REC has a copy of a slide and audio tape presentation on Negro history, which will be available to interested civic groups and to schools. A second slide presentation on Racine, its past, present and future, is also being prepared and will be available for similar use.

The full time staff of the Racine Environment Committee, Inc. consists of an executive director, Mr. Joseph B. Nelson, Jr. and his secretary, Mrs. Rosemarie Nelson.

In addition, two other employees have worked in staff positions during 1968. Rev. Mack C. Davis served as the REC Summer Employment Coordinator from May 1 through October 31, 1968. Rev. Davis is on leave of absence from J. I. Case Company.

Mr. Robert Matson, a counselor with the Unified School District, served as the REC Education Assistance Coordinator during the summer of 1968 through a grant from the Johnson Foundation. Mr. Matson will continue to fill this position on a part time basis during the 1968-69 school year.

The directors are: Dr. John Bryant, Roger G. DeLong, Rev. Dale W. Hallberg, Theodore W. Harris, Samuel C. Johnson, James L. Ketelsen, William C. Kidd, Wesley J. Mooney, Sam Rizzo, E. G. Rutherford, Julian Thomas, Gordon R. Walker, Harold C. Weiss, Thomas E. White, and LeRoy Wooley.

The officers are: William C. Kidd, Chairman; Samuel C. Johnson, President; Dr. John Bryant, Vice-President; Julian Thomas, Vice-President; Theodore W. Harris, Secretary; and Gordon R. Walker, Treasurer.

The committee chairmen are: Warren T. Boggs, Government Committee; Dr. Harland N. Cisney & Leland E. Johnson, Co-Chairmen, Educational Assistance Committee; Paul J. Cody, Housing Committee; Robert Dugger, General Employment Committee; William K. Eastham, Summer Employment Committee; Edward E. Hales, Business Opportunities Committee; Thomas B. Martin, Public Relations Committee; and Ruth Weyland, Public School Committee.

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VIETNAM

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the great opportunity of making my second visit to South Vietnam within a 2-year period. During Christmas of 1967 I was in Vietnam for a week, and this last Christmas season I spent another week in Vietnam, starting in the Mekong Delta and working my way up to the DMZ. I visited all four corps areas, talking to American soldiers, American civilians, South Vietnamese military men, and South Vietnamese civilians.

After 7 days of travel in Vietnam, I have come to the conclusion that there have been many definite changes for the better in this country since my visit there 1 year ago.

Of course, the big question is, When will this war come to a successful conclusion? A great deal depends on the Paris peace talks.

American officials in the Far East feel that North Vietnam has been severely hurt by this war, and that this is the reason they are willing to talk in Paris.

Of the enemy prisoners captured in South Vietnam, the Vietcong seem to be more dedicated to the Communist cause than are the North Vietnamese. The North Vietnamese are more easily captured and are more willing to give valuable information to our troops than the Vietcong.

TET OFFENSIVE

The Tet offensive dealt us a staggering blow at first; however, it ended in a military failure for the enemy. The Tet offensive cost the enemy its squad, platoon, and company leadership as these key people were either killed or captured.

The cruelties committed by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese during the Tet moved the South Vietnamese people who were neutral, waiting to join the winner, to the side of President Thieu and the Republic of South Vietnam.

One of the most heartening signs that I found in South Vietnam is that President Thieu has grown with the job and seems to be well on the road to organizing a stable and democratic government. As I traveled in all parts of South Vietnam, I talked with the Vietnamese people and their faces would light up at the mention of President Thieu. They would comment, "The President came to our province and we saw him." The acceptance by the people of President Thieu as the leader of their nation was one of the most encouraging signs I saw in this country.

SOUTH VIETNAM MILITARY FORCES

The ARVN forces certainly have improved militarily since my visit a year ago. I was told this by American advisers and I also observed the improvements myself. These forces are still lacking in air capability, and logistical support is still a major problem.

Yes, the absent-without-leave or the "going over the hill" percentage of the South Vietnamese troops has been very high: But, I am told that in the last 6 months the figures have been on the decline. I might say that it is not so much a matter of desertion, but that many soldiers on leave are unable to return in time due to transportation problems in Vietnam.

The regional and populist forces, known by Americans as the "rough puffs," also have improved. The regional forces, much like our National Guard, come from a province. They fight in the same province and are usually of company size. The populist forces come from the same villages that they protect, and they usually are of platoon size.

One of the great improvements of the regional and populist forces was the arming of these units with the M-16 rifle. Formerly, these men had been armed with the carbine and the M-14, which could not equal the Russian AK-47's used by the Vietcong. The M-16 has given these South Vietnamese forces new confidence, and they feel now that they can fight on equal terms with the Vietcong and North Vietnamese who are armed with the Russian AK-47.

The North Vietnamese are now doing most of the fighting in South Vietnam. One of the reasons for this, of course, is the terrific casualty loss the Vietcong suffered during the Tet offensive.

DEMILITARIZED ZONE

The danger of any concentrated attack by the North Vietnamese from the DMZ seems to have shifted to the Cambodian border north of Saigon. I was told that the North Vietnamese have rebuilt their roads, bridges, and trails since the air bombardment halt.

Also, some supplies have been moved from the north down near the DMZ. But, there is still not a heavy concentration of troops moving into that area. Even

though there are North Vietnamese divisions on the Cambodian border regrouping and resupplying, our forces are not too worried. Some of our military leaders have told us, off the record, that they wish the enemy would attack in division or regimental strength; they feel our forces could soundly defeat the enemy and hasten the conclusion of the war. I spent one night during my trip to Vietnam in the Mekong Delta about 15 kilometers from the Cambodian border. American intelligence reported that the North Vietnamese were watching a movie that same night in Cambodia about 30 kilometers from our location.

I have always questioned our policy of not striking the enemy as they regroup and resupply near the border on the Cambodian side. The area in Cambodia used by the North Vietnamese is sparsely populated.

AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

I talked with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon during both my trips to Vietnam. I found him more optimistic about the war this year. After being briefed by the military a year ago, I told the Ambassador of their optimism. He did not share their opinion at that time—and he was right, for soon afterward came the Tet offensive. This year Ambassador Bunker was of the opinion that conditions have improved and that there was hope for settling the war in Paris. The Ambassador stated that if the North Vietnamese would withdraw divisions from Cambodia and Laos, he saw no reason why we could not start sending American divisions home also.

I had the opportunity to talk personally with Gen. Creighton Abrams, our overall commander, for about 50 minutes. I knew the general during World War II and knew of his great ability then. General Westmoreland is a great military leader, and in my opinion, General Abrams has ably filled the role Westmoreland left.

General Abrams stated that what makes these Americans the best troops in the world is that the individual has the ability to adjust to get the particular mission done.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE UNITS

I was especially interested in visiting Army National Guard and Army Reserve units that had been called to active duty in early 1968 and are now serving in Vietnam for 1 year. One of the units I visited was the 116th Combat Engineering Battalion from Idaho, now stationed in Lam Dong Province in the 2d Corps. This unit, which includes 802 officers and men from Idaho, arrived in Vietnam in late September, and is commanded by Lt. Col. Donald R. Goremery. This recent callup marks the third time that Colonel Goremery has been called to active duty through the National Guard. Colonel Goremery is a forceful, straight-talking commander. He wants to get the job done and bring his civilian soldiers back to Idaho.

The battalion is located in a heavily infested Viet Cong area, and there have been casualties in the battalion. This unit is performing its mission in a superior manner, and wants to be treated like

any other engineering battalion in Vietnam. I got the impression that too many visitors could get in the way.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCURE, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the observation he has made in regard to the men of the 116th Combat Engineer Battalion who are from my State. The gentleman from Mississippi has made remarks concerning the desires and abilities of these civilian soldiers who are now serving their country as required by their enlistment and as they had expected to do.

Certainly the people of Idaho are proud of this unit and the contributions it is making. We appreciate the remarks of the gentleman in the well.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Idaho for his comments.

I was certainly impressed with the officers and men whom I met from the State of Idaho. They are doing a good job. Certainly they want to come home, but they know they have a mission, and they signed up in this unit, and they are fulfilling that mission.

I also visited the 197th Artillery Battalion of the New Hampshire National Guard. The battalion commander is Lt. Col. H. R. McCrone, Jr., and he brought to active duty 506 officers and men from New Hampshire. Lieutenant Colonel McCrone is well qualified, and his superiors were highly complimentary of his officers and men. This battalion is located about 25 miles north of Saigon, with the batteries located in different strategic areas. I visited the battalion headquarters and two firing batteries located near Phu Loi.

All of the batteries in this battalion have been firing combat missions for well over 4 months. The corps artillery officer and the commander of the artillery group told me this unit is doing an outstanding job. The firing of the 155 artillery pieces must be exact and pinpointed. Many civilians live in the area, and the firing has to be on target or civilians will be killed. This National Guard battalion is as proficient as any Regular Army artillery battalion in Vietnam. In fact, General Abrams told me the Guard and Reserve units in Vietnam are doing a splendid job. I am sorry that I did not have the time to visit any Air Guard units, or additional Army Guard and Reserve units.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. CLEVELAND, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding. I congratulate him for his interest in the matter we are discussing. I particularly thank him for his words of praise for the truly excellent job which the National Guard units from New Hampshire are doing. All of us in New Hampshire are proud of them.

This has come as no surprise, however, because New Hampshire's motto is, "Live Free or Die." We have a proud tradition

of backing up those words with action, when it really counts. At Bunker Hill and Bennington, the gentleman may be interested to know, more New Hampshire men fought than from any other State in our then-small Union.

In the Vietnam conflict the ratio of New Hampshire men who have made the supreme sacrifice has been greater than that of any other State.

Thus, it is pleasing to hear from the gentleman from Mississippi that once again New Hampshire men are writing a proud chapter of valor in defending freedom against aggression.

The adjutant general of New Hampshire, Maj. Gen. Francis McSwiney, just returned from Vietnam, where he spent upward of a week with units of the New Hampshire Guard. He found them doing a great job, their morale and sense of purpose being excellent.

One problem has caused some doubt and misunderstanding, however. General McSwiney knows about it and many men have written to me about it. This is the policy of "infusion." Under this policy, new men will be rotated into the Guard units. Of course, that means some members in turn will have to be rotated out of those units. They will retain their MOS designations, of course, and thus be rotated out to other units that can use their special skills.

This raises a question of why this policy of "infusion," particularly when the National Guard units were recruited on the basis that they would go into action together and stay together as a hometown team.

The reason for "infusion," as explained to me, is simple. It is because of the 1-year rotation policy in Vietnam. Generally speaking, this policy means no man serves in Vietnam for more than 1 year.

This has been a wise policy and has done a great deal for morale. Having served myself, for more than 40 straight months in the Pacific during World War II, I can personally attest how devastating to morale, long, uninterrupted, endless foreign tours of duty in combat areas can become.

Because all members of the New Hampshire Guard went to Vietnam at the same time, that means they are going to come home at the same time under the 1-year rotation policy. But the firepower of their mighty batteries may still be needed at that happy time when they all come home. Thus the policy of "infusion." Their guns, if still needed, will still be firing against the aggressor. There will be no interruption in the mission which the New Hampshire Guard has so proudly and successfully undertaken.

It is unfortunate that this means that gradually friends in the New Hampshire Guard units will have to be separated for short periods of time. However, I am confident that the "infusion" policy, when fully explained and fully understood by those men, will be met with the same fine spirit as were the original orders that called up the New Hampshire units and sent them on their historic mission to resist aggression in a faraway country, a mission which they have done so much to perform, and so well.

I am also confident that the commanders in the field will apply the details of this policy of "infusion" widely, so as to cause a minimum of individual hardship and loss of efficiency and morale. If not, that policy should be reviewed.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to observe that we in New Hampshire are tremendously proud of the 3d Battalion of the 197th Artillery Unit. It has a distinguished record both at home and abroad and I am profoundly regretful that I was not able to be with the Representative from Mississippi during his visit with this New Hampshire unit in Vietnam.

The 3d Battalion of this great outfit is composed principally of New Hampshire men. It was called from National Guard status in May of 1968 and from the moment of its orders to active duty the men of this unit have courageously and patriotically accepted their mission and purpose. In October of 1968 the 3d became the first fully combat operational National Guard unit in Vietnam.

The men of the 3d are carrying on in the honorable and proud tradition of their predecessors. They have contributed in substantial measure to the American effort in faraway Vietnam and they make all of us justly proud of them.

Mr. Speaker, not too long ago the Army procedures for infusion of the 3d Battalion caused considerable concern among those who felt this unit has been and should remain New Hampshire through and through. I received many requests to see what could be done to retain the battalion's identity and sought support from Congressman WILLIAM BATES, the distinguished ranking minority member of the House Armed Services Committee. Congressman BATES received a response from the Department of the Army concerning necessities and rationale of the infusion policy, which was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., January 14, 1969.

Hon. WILLIAM H. BATES,
House of Representatives

DEAR MR. BATES: This is in reply to your inquiry on behalf of the 3d Battalion, 197th Field Artillery, concerning the infusion program being followed in Vietnam.

When a unit deploys to Vietnam it becomes necessary to take certain actions to preclude the loss of that unit to the combat effort a year hence when unit personnel become eligible to return to the United States. One such action is the infusion process, whereby some members are transferred out of the unit and replaced by individuals already in-country. In this manner, the unit gains personnel already experienced in operations in-country as well as insuring a relatively level personnel turnover during each month of its service in Vietnam.

Planning for implementation of the infusion program starts shortly after arrival in Vietnam when the unit is briefed on the program. Within 75 days of arriving in Vietnam, each unit must have developed and submitted to Headquarters USARV its plan for minimizing personnel turnover. Basically, these plans provide for the reassignment of unit personnel to other units

and for their replacement by personnel with varied rotation dates so that no more than 25% of the officer and enlisted personnel who remain in the unit will depart in any month during the first year the unit is in Vietnam. The infusion program may commence anytime within the first six months that the unit is in Vietnam; however, few reassignments are usually made in the early part of the period.

The infusion program is applicable to all assigned or attached units of the command regardless of size. Infusion has been applied for some time to all units deploying to Vietnam and applies equally to the deployed mobilized Reserve Component units.

I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Lt. Col. WILLIAM E. WHELAN,
(For Raymond T. Reid,
Colonel, GS Office,
Chief of Legislative Liaison).

The morale and esprit de corps of the 3d Battalion of the 197th is of the highest. I feel it is vitally important that it remain at this level and joining my colleague, Congressman CLEVELAND, I sincerely urge those responsible for implementation of the infusion policy to handle it in the field in such a way as to seek to maintain these vital intangible qualities that contribute greatly to the continued high performance level of this outstanding group of brave men. I am advised that the policy does not destroy the integrity of units but strengthens them by maintaining them at full complement in the face of attrition from combat and other sources. It is a matter of profound concern that attrition in respect to New Hampshire casualties in Vietnam has been one of the highest of any State in relation to the number of combat participants from that State.

Mr. Speaker, the 3d Battalion has a unique identity that is rich in history and tradition. In 1780 it was organized as the New Hampshire Militia and participated in the War of 1812, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, as well as World War II, when it was organized into the 197th Coast Artillery and was deployed to Australia. Its battle streamers carry the names of Bull Run, and Gettysburg and the Coral Sea.

Those who are, for whatever reason, safely at home in continental United States appreciate the tremendous courage and sacrifice of these men for their country. We salute them and gratefully anticipate their return during the coming fall at which time they will receive a justly deserved heroes welcome and forever carry with each of them the appreciation and respect of all Americans and in particular the pride of all New Hampshire citizens.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very fine remarks. I also thank the gentleman for bringing up the situation pertaining to "infusion," which means taking men out of one unit and putting them into another unit. I believe he has ably explained what is happening.

As to the New Hampshire battalion which was sent to Vietnam, they have decided to keep this battalion in South Vietnam.

Therefore, after being there for 1 year, if they did not start bringing new men

into the battalion and moving out officers and men, we would find that next September when these men are sent home there would be nobody left to run the battalion. That is the reason why some of these men who joined up to stay in the units are being moved out of this unit and put into other units.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly think the gentleman's explanation is worthwhile. There have been some complaints from the National Guardsmen and reservists, and I am glad that the gentleman brought this point up.

I had the opportunity to visit on Christmas Day an Army Reserve unit from my home State. This unit is the 173d Petroleum Quartermaster Company called to active duty in March 1968 and sent to Vietnam in October 1968.

This was the only unit called to active duty from my State during the callup. Most of the men are from Greenwood, Miss., area. I had Christmas dinner with the officers and men of the 173d. This company is fulfilling its mission in a capable manner.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I wish to commend my colleague for his fine, interesting, and most informative report. In making his journey to Vietnam, he has rendered a fine service to his Nation and brought back valuable and encouraging information.

I was particularly interested in my colleague's remarks regarding the 173d Petroleum Quartermaster Company, a reserve unit from our State of Mississippi.

This unit is very largely from my own congressional district, with most of its men coming from, in, and near Greenwood, Miss. From time to time we have received many favorable reports of the fine job the men of this unit are doing in fulfilling their mission. I am glad that my colleague had the opportunity of visiting with these men, of having Christmas dinner with them, and to discuss with them firsthand their various problems.

Again, I commend the gentleman for his making this long journey to Vietnam and for taking this time to give us the benefit of a full report on what he saw and learned there.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I am thoroughly convinced that the Reserve units and National Guard should be called to active duty if needed because they can do the job. Within a very short time after call-up, these units adjust to the situation and do just as well and sometimes better than the regular units.

There are some rough spots in calling up certain Guard and Reserve units. I have discussed these problems with the Pentagon.

The agriculture situation certainly has improved since I was in Vietnam a year ago. I found many conscientious, hard-working American agriculture specialists performing in the different provinces.

Large crops of IR-8 and IR-5 rice have now been grown and harvested—espe-

cially in the delta. This miracle rice has given the farmer more yield per hectare and, therefore, more profit. I was quite frankly surprised that the farmers could convert so easily to this new rice.

More Vietnamese are raising poultry now. In Saigon many families raise as many as 1,000 birds at a time. When food became scarce during the Tet offensive, the residents of Saigon had this food supply to eat and share with their neighbors. Vegetables are also being grown in a more plentiful supply throughout South Vietnam.

As a result of these and other improvements, most of the inhabitants of South Vietnam now have an adequate food supply.

Programs in animal husbandry, such as the vaccination program, certainly are paying dividends. Forestry service is idle in some areas of Vietnam where the fighting is heaviest. However, seedlings are being planted in some provinces.

The Agricultural Development Bank is being used throughout Vietnam. This gives the farmer and agricultural businessman the opportunity to borrow money on improvements for agriculture.

Agriculture has grown and prospered since my trip last year. However, I feel that it is somewhat like the military situation—how long do we stay to help?

In some cases we are doing more for these people than we have done for the people in my district and in yours.

As a result of my trip to Vietnam, I have come to these general conclusions:

First. The United States is doing what we originally set out to do—to keep the Communists from taking over in South Vietnam, and to give the South Vietnamese time and the opportunity to establish a democratic government.

Second. President Thieu has grown with the job and in my opinion is bringing the people together.

Third. The ARVN units, the regional and populist forces, have improved enough in my estimation to take over a large share of the responsibility of the war.

Fourth. I feel we can now reduce troop strength in Vietnam without affecting the fighting efficiency of the Americans. There are some units we could start sending home without weakening our position. Not only do we need to save American lives, but also we need to cut the cost of the war to the American people.

Fifth. I recommend that Secretary of Defense, Mel Laird go to Vietnam for a firsthand look. I have the names of some of the people I think he should talk with when he goes. I have passed those names on to him.

Sixth. Our military people in South Vietnam have told me that they cannot foresee the enemy launching a full-scale offensive of the same magnitude as the Tet. However, the enemy can continue to harass and kill Americans and South Vietnamese through guerrilla-type tactics.

Seventh. If the Paris peace talks are not successful, this guerrilla-type war could go on for many years. However, I think we do not need as many troops as we have in Vietnam to fight a guerrilla war, and the South Vietnamese can take over

much of the responsibility of the fighting.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. FLOWERS. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman upon his two separate trips to Vietnam. However, I am interested in finding out if there has been any change in the morale of the American fighting man between the gentleman's 1967 trip and his 1968 trip?

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman from Alabama for his first comments and I would like to say that I saw no change from the generally high morale of our troops during the time period of the 1967 trip and the 1968 Christmas trip. Morale was still high if not higher than it was before. Our soldiers who are serving over there have a terrifically high morale. We have no problems with the Americans. When they arrive the troops need no orientation. In other words, they are so trained that they do the job without further orientation. However, I might observe that they have to stay only 1 year and in my opinion that is the biggest morale factor involved.

Mr. FLOWERS. I thank the gentleman and agree that the 1-year tour of duty must have some bearing on the morale factor. However, I am continually made proud of our fellow Americans serving in Vietnam, who maintain their high spirits and morale in the face of danger and long years of conflict over there.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I think we are witnessing an amazing display of morale on the part of the American fighting men in view of the type of war which they are called upon to fight. The morale of our fighting men is as high or higher than it was during the Korean war and during World Wars I and II. In fact, these young Americans are much better soldiers than we were and much better troops than their dads were. One important fact is that these young Americans are much larger. They weigh anywhere from 20 pounds to 25 pounds more than their predecessor comrades, those who fought in World War II and during the Korean war. They are, in fact, our best-educated troops. They are good soldiers. They are probably the best-educated soldiers we have ever produced.

In closing, I do not want to sound overly optimistic, but I definitely do believe the allied position in South Vietnam has improved greatly over the past year.

Quite frankly, I feel the South Vietnamese are now in a position to carry more of the responsibilities of the war, and I believe we can and should begin the withdrawal of American troops.

We have given South Vietnam the opportunity to get up off their knees and stand erect. It is up to them.

KOREAN COMMENTS

My first visit to Korea was brief, but informative. I was able to see a great

deal. I arrived in Seoul about 4 days after the crew of the *Pueblo* had been released. I talked with Maj. Gen. Gilbert Woodward, the chief American negotiator who secured the release of the crewmen.

I had the opportunity to go up to the 38th parallel and to visit the 2d Infantry Division. I was impressed by our strong, effective, defense effort there. American forces seem to be doing a superior job along the border. We have blocked the North Korean soldiers from infiltrating through the DMZ, but the North Koreans have applied new harassing tactics. They are now employing swift boats which land guerrilla forces at scattered points along the thousands of miles of exposed seashore in South Korea. These teams come ashore to kill and harass South Koreans.

The people of South Korea, from the largest city to the smallest hamlet, hate communism. When the South Koreans learn of the shore invasions they quickly notify the military or attempt to stop the invaders themselves.

Quite frankly, I was most impressed with the South Korean people. They love their country and are willing to work and die for it.

In 1968 a total of 355 firefights were reported along the 38th Parallel. The number during 1967 was 219.

We now have about 50,000 American airmen and soldiers in Korea. I hope that in the near future we can begin the reduction of U.S. forces in South Korea. If the war in Vietnam can be brought to a successful conclusion, then the Republic of South Korea can withdraw their splendid troops which number about 50,000 now fighting in Vietnam. The return of these troops to South Korea would mean that they can assume more responsibility for protecting the border area.

North Korea has well over 500 military aircraft, a total which far outnumbers the aircraft of South Korea. Our troops in Korea are, in effect, keeping these two countries from fighting again. The South Koreans are fiercely proud, and believe they can whip the North Koreans at any time.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I am happy to yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I wish to congratulate and commend the gentleman in the well of the House for the observations he has made on his trip to Vietnam. Certainly the situation in Vietnam is the most burning and most important question before the Congress and our country today. I know that the recommendations made by the gentleman from Mississippi will be of great benefit to the Members of the House as they legislate throughout the year upon this subject.

Mr. Speaker, again I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have the privilege of extending their remarks on the subject of my special order.

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

There was no objection.

FOR AN EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON HIJACKING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PATTON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GIALMO) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GIALMO. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, January 30, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 113, recommending that the Tokyo Convention be strengthened in an attempt to curb the rapidly increasing number of plane hijackings.

I believe we will all agree that the incidents of hijacking have reached epidemic proportions. Last year a total of 25 planes were hijacked in the Western Hemisphere and flown to Cuba. Of this total, 17 of the aircraft were operated by U.S. carriers.

Just yesterday four Cubans hijacked a Newark-to-Miami airliner with 93 persons aboard and forced it to fly to Havana. Less than 3 hours later, a young college student was foiled in an attempted hijacking of a plane bound from New York to Miami.

The latest successful hijacking marks the 12th time this year a commercial airliner has been diverted from its scheduled destination and forced to fly to Havana.

Not all of the hijackers have been Cubans who for one reason or another wish to return to their country. The majority have been non-Cubans, many with criminal or mental records. At any time one of these deranged or desperate individuals may kill the pilot or a member of the crew or perform some other tragic act. So far, through luck and the calm professional manner of captain and crew, there have been no tragic accidents or loss of lives. Planes, crew, and passengers have all been returned to the United States unharmed. But how long can we trust to luck the safety of our citizens who are passengers on commercial airliners. If we allow this practice to continue, we are inviting disaster.

Mr. Speaker, immediate and positive action is needed to effectively put an end to this growing international problem. There have been numerous proposals to solve this problem. I believe, however, that the solution is a strong international agreement designed to end hijacking.

In 1963, a convention on hijacking was concluded in Tokyo. The signatory states are obligated to release hijacked aircraft, together with passengers and crew. The Tokyo Convention represents a first

step toward controlling the problem but, unfortunately, falls short of the mark. To date only 23 nations have signed the convention and only eight ratified it. The United States is a signatory, but has not as yet ratified it.

The Tokyo Convention, as written, is inadequate. The purpose of my resolution is to strengthen the convention by adding clauses that would—

First, call for the extradition of all hijackers to the flag country of the hijacked aircraft;

Second, call for the immediate release of hijacked aircraft, together with their crews and passengers; and

Third, make it mandatory for the signatory nations to terminate bilateral air transport arrangements with any country that refuses to become a party to the new international convention on hijacking.

Mr. Speaker, I include a copy of my resolution to which I have referred:

H. CON. RES. 113

Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to an effective international agreement on hijacking

Whereas the past two years have witnessed a growing international epidemic of the hijacking of commercial airplanes, which has endangered the lives of many hundreds of passengers and resulted in serious inconvenience to both passengers and airlines; and

Whereas the epidemic has now reached such proportions in the Western Hemisphere that no passenger on a commercial flight in the Caribbean area can be certain that his flight will not terminate in Havana; and

Whereas the Tokyo Convention on Hijacking, although it represents a first step in the direction of controlling the problem, is, by common consent, inadequate to cope with the situation that exists today: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress—

(1) that the administration should move immediately to strengthen the Tokyo Convention by adding clauses to it which (A) call for the automatic extradition of all hijackers to the flag country of the hijacked aircraft, and the immediate release of hijacked aircraft, together with their crews and passengers, and (B) make it mandatory for the signatory nations to terminate bilateral air transport arrangements with any country that refuses to become a party to the new international convention on hijacking; and

(2) that if the machinery of the International Civil Aviation Organization proves inadequate or too slow moving to bring the epidemic of hijacking under control in the immediate future, the Government of the United States should seek to deal with the problem through a special international conference, convened on an emergency basis no later than March 31, 1969.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF CEYLON'S INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 21st anniversary of the independence of Ceylon. After more than four centuries as a colony of European powers, Ceylon became a sovereign state within

the British Commonwealth on February 4, 1948. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the people of Ceylon on this joyous occasion in their lives.

The Ceylonese people have good reason to be proud of their independence. Ceylon has had a remarkable record of political stability within a democratic framework of government and has made significant economic and social progress. General elections have been held four times since 1948 on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Governmental leadership has changed on two occasions, both times peacefully.

Under Ceylon's present Constitution the rule of law is firmly entrenched in the country and Parliament is supreme. At the same time Ceylon has an active parliamentary opposition and a free press which are further testimony of the democratic process in Ceylon.

Ceylon also has a good record of achievements under the democratic system of government. Education has been brought within the reach of all and as a result the literacy rate of the population is higher than most of the other countries in the region with the exception of Japan. Medical services have also been greatly expanded and the death rate has been slashed while life expectancy has been increased to 62 years. Ceylon also enjoys higher levels of living than many other Asian countries and malnutrition is far less common.

The present Government has given the highest priority to economic development. The main emphasis in the Government's development program in the last 3 years has been on food production, particularly in growing more rice, the staple food of the people. With this object in view the Government has increased the areas under food production, introduced new high-yielding varieties of rice and extended the use of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs. Incentives were also given to the private sector to participate in the country's food production efforts and spectacular results have been achieved. The rice crops in 1968 have exceeded the Government's target and if present trends continue it is expected that by 1972 Ceylon will be self-supporting in her rice requirements. This would mean a substantial saving in foreign exchange which now goes out on rice imports. In order to stop this drain of foreign exchange on food imports, the Government also took the bold step, 2 years ago, of cutting down the weekly rice ration given to the people by one-half.

Another very significant trend in Ceylon in recent years is the decline in the rate of their population growth. The rate was as high as 2.8 percent in 1960, but it declined to 2.2 percent in 1967. The Government has adopted a population control policy since 1965, and the official target is to reduce the crude birth rate further to 25 per thousand by 1975 at which level the annual rate of population growth would be reduced to 1.7 percent.

The Government has also stepped up industrial development and directed it

toward the manufacture of import-substituting goods. Here too incentives were given to the private sector to participate in the nation's development effort. These incentives have been extended to foreign investors as well, and in the case of the United States the Government signed an Investment Guarantee Agreement with the Government of the United States in 1966. There has been encouraging response from the United States to this invitation to participate in the economic development of Ceylon, and the Ceylonese Government looks forward in 1969 to even greater interest and participation by private American capital.

In order to obtain the foreign exchange needed for this development effort, World Bank assistance was sought in 1965 and an economic development program was formulated under its general guidance. Since 1965, Ceylon has been receiving economic assistance from a group of friendly countries, including the United States, to implement this program. After 3 years of this operation the World Bank reported to the aid-to-Ceylon group in March 1968 that Ceylon's economy has now "moved from a holding operation to a growth process." The rate of economic growth in 1968 was 7 percent. The increasing confidence of the World Bank in Ceylon's economic progress is reflected in the credits that the World Bank has given the Government of Ceylon in the past 2 years. Last year they received credits amounting to \$9.8 million to help the Government to improve the highways of Ceylon so that export products like tea, rubber, and coconut can be moved more rapidly from the plantations to the ports for export and to accelerate other sectors of economic development. Last year they also received a World Bank credit of \$2 million for a lift irrigation project to help their food production efforts, and the year before the World Bank gave them a loan of \$4 million to finance private industrial development in Ceylon. In the last 2 years, therefore, they received \$15.8 million from the World Bank for development purposes. This is a recognition of the confidence that the World Bank has in the progress that Ceylon is making in the economic development.

The development of tourism in Ceylon is another area that is being given high priority. During 1968, several measures were taken to build new tourist facilities in the country and to promote tourism to Ceylon from Europe and the United States. Already they are beginning to see the first results of these promotional efforts. The beauty of Ceylon has not been adequately publicized but this is now being done. International airlines are now flying to Ceylon and includes the TWA which inaugurated a weekly flight to Ceylon from New York.

In foreign affairs Ceylon has chosen to follow a policy of nonalignment. On account of Ceylon's pressing economic problems the Government has primarily concentrated its efforts on these problems, but they have continued to maintain friendly and close cooperation with other countries including the United States. United States-Ceylon relations

have been strengthened in recent years through cultural programs and a better understanding of Ceylon, its people, and its democratic form of Government. These include a program of eight scientific research projects which are being carried out in association with the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C., and a program under the American Field Service which has enabled 36 Ceylonese high school students to visit this country in the last 3 years.

Private foundations have also taken an interest in Ceylon. The Ford Foundation commenced a program in 1965 for the development of new strains of rice and a project in family planning. Encouraging results have been achieved in both these areas.

In April last year the People-to-People Foundation sent the hospital ship S.S. *Hope* to Ceylon which was very warmly received. In 1967 the Peace Corps was invited to Ceylon and a group of volunteers is still serving in the country.

Mr. Speaker, I was recently privileged to visit this dynamic, young country; and I was very impressed with the vigor as well as the cordiality of its people. We wish them every success and full prosperity for the future.

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. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BUSH (at the request of Mr. PRICE of Texas), for 1 hour, on February 24, 1969; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. STAFFORD (at the request of Mr. PRICE of Texas), for 1 hour, on February 6, 1969; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. MADDEN in two instances.
Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia in three instances and to include editorials and other extraneous material.

Mr. ZABLOCKI in two instances.
Mr. MICHEL in two instances.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PRICE of Texas) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HALPERN.
Mr. UTT.
Mr. FREY.
Mr. LUJAN.
Mr. CRAMER.
Mr. MORSE in two instances.
Mr. HALL.
Mr. RED of New York.
Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia.
Mr. ZWACH in four instances.
Mr. CLEVELAND.
Mr. MCCLORY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FLOWERS) and to revise and extend their remarks:)

JANUARY 15, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Kenneth Sprankle	Clerk and staff director	\$13,999.98
Paul M. Wilson	Assistant clerk and staff director	13,999.98
Jay B. Howe	Staff assistant	13,999.98
Robert L. Michaels	do	13,999.98
Robert M. Moyer	do	13,999.98
Rosa P. Pope	do	13,999.98
Frank Sanders	do	13,999.98
G. Homer Skarin	do	13,999.98
Eugene B. Wilhelm	do	13,999.98
Aubrey A. Gunnels	do	13,137.78
Francis G. Merrill	do	12,147.12
Samuel R. Preston	do	12,147.12
Robert C. Nicholas	do	11,449.32
Earl C. Sisaby	do	11,449.32
Keith F. Mainland	do	11,449.32
Peter J. Murphy	do	10,900.02
Robert C. Nicholas	do	8,794.98
George A. Urian	do	6,690.90
Dempsey B. Mizelle	do	6,690.90
Milton B. Meredith	do	6,690.90
Robert C. Nicholas III	do	6,194.64
Thomas Kingfield	do	6,194.64
Donald E. Richbourg	do	6,067.73
Gary G. Michalski	do	5,208.82
Samuel W. Crosby	do	13,999.98
Lawrence C. Miller	Editor	9,834.96
Paul V. Farmer	Assistant editor	6,546.90
Howard E. Knox	Administrative assistant	5,433.18
Austin G. Smith	Clerical assistant	5,433.18
Naomi A. Rich	do	5,150.76
Francis W. Sady	do	5,150.76
Gerard J. Chouinard	do	5,194.64
Dale M. Shulaw	do	4,264.74
Rudy G. Martin	do	3,619.49
Harold D. Estridge	do	237.06
Daniel V. Gurr	do	4,694.44
Randolph Thomas	Messenger	4,124.88
Robert C. Gresham	Clerk to minority	13,728.90
Erin Morrison	Staff assistant to minority	7,247.76
Patrick M. Hayes	Clerk-stenographer	5,433.18
Mary L. Moore	do	4,647.86
William J. Neary	do	5,433.18
Mary H. Smallwood	do	5,433.18
Jerome B. Walker	do	1,811.06
Catherine M. Voytko	do	5,433.18
Lorraine G. Imman	do	5,433.18
John F. Walsh	do	4,333.18
T. Robert Garretson	do	5,433.18
Joanne Mitchell	do	1,421.58
Armistead I. Selden, III	do	1,358.16
Peggy C. Cooke	do	5,433.18
Jimmy Ray Fairchild	do	5,433.18
Judith H. Quattlebaum	do	5,433.18
Patricia M. Hutchinson	do	5,433.18
Neta C. Massersmith	do	5,433.18
Ann L. Obrokta	do	5,292.00
John A. Lindley	do	3,546.54
Winifred A. Pizzano	do	4,981.29
William T. Reese	do	5,094.30
Susie D. Elweine	do	3,553.95
Michael A. Forgash	do	5,433.18
James R. Adams	do	1,811.06
Mark M. Haller	do	1,811.06
Adrienne Olson	do	724.78

Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968, \$458,760.26.

GEORGE MAHON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JANUARY 15, 1969.

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

sion, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert G. Kunkel	Director, surveys and investigations staff	\$12,537.78
Paul J. Mohr	Assistant director, surveys and investigations staff	11,070.54
Cornelius R. Anderson	do	11,232.84
Lillian M. Mackie	Stenographer	5,973.84
Mary Alice Sauer	do	5,646.18

Reimbursements to Government agencies

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Agriculture, Department of:		
Canada, T. C.	Investigator	\$2,311.14
Sicola, M. J.	Editorial assistant	3,912.11
Shannon, K. S.	Investigator	4,170.80
Air Force, Department of:		
Hayes, J. J., Jr.	do	7,768.11
Civil Service Commission:		
Beane, J. C.	do	3,211.27
Federal Bureau of Investigation:		
Bennett, G. L.	do	10,395.04
Brummitt, D. A.	do	9,428.32
Cummings, J. J.	do	3,473.92
Currall, W. G.	do	7,882.56
Davis, W. G.	do	7,537.92
Franklin, R. M.	do	9,854.24
Funkhouser, P. K.	do	4,797.76
Goedtel, J. C., Jr.	do	7,694.88
Groover, L. G., Jr.	do	7,848.16
Hanson, J. F.	do	5,431.68
Keblusek, E. R.	do	9,911.68
Kirkpatrick, L. R.	do	10,593.28
Linnert, F. C.	do	3,649.92
McCahey, H. B.	do	3,323.04
Michalski, J. E.	do	6,940.48
Nolan, J. E., Jr.	do	5,063.68
Scally, J. E.	do	9,795.28
Shannon, A. J.	do	6,741.76
Szoka, C. E.	do	6,670.40
Walter, D. E.	do	9,911.68
Welch, W. H., Jr.	do	8,257.92
West, S. W.	do	9,911.68
Wood, H. B.	do	10,395.04
Wultich, N.	do	9,766.08
Health benefits	do	1,027.19
Life insurance fund	do	697.64
Retirement fund	do	10,820.65
Federal Highway Administration: Markle, H. J.	Investigator	4,751.87
General Services Administration: Fishburn, R. T.	do	7,935.11
National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Carey, B. F.	do	4,762.75
Small Business Administration: Harbour, S. L.	do	2,804.15
Veterans' Administration: Austin, W. C.	do	4,904.25
Travel expenses	do	71,004.53
Miscellaneous expenses	do	799.88

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, \$890,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported, 367,353.05

Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1968, 367,353.05

Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968, 367,353.05

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968, 522,646.95

GEORGE MAHON,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Mr. PODELL in two instances.
Mr. HANNA.
Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania.
Mr. KYROS in two instances.
Mr. BOLAND in two instances.
Mr. PEPPER.
Mrs. GRIFFITHS.
Mr. MURPHY of New York.
Mr. ROONEY of New York.
Mr. MOORHEAD in two instances.
Mr. RARICK in four instances.
Mr. PICKLE in two instances.
Mr. NICHOLS in two instances.
Mr. BEVILL in two instances.
Mr. JOHNSON of California in two instances.

Mr. EILBERG in four instances.
Mr. BLANTON.
Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
Mr. MARSH.
Mr. DULSKI in two instances.
Mr. GILBERT in two instances.
Mr. STUCKEY in two instances.
Mr. FALLON.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 5, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

JANUARY 21, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from June 30, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Christine S. Gallagher	Clerk	\$12,943.38
Hyde H. Murray	Assistant counsel	12,943.38
George F. Missbeck	Printing editor	7,498.44
Lydia Vedin	Staff assistant	6,921.18
Martha S. Hannah	do	6,921.18
Betty M. Przoslo	do	6,921.18
Marjorie B. Johnson	do	6,921.18
Fowler C. West	Assistant staff consultant	6,921.18
Louis T. Easley	Staff consultant	10,239.00
William C. Black	General counsel	12,943.38
Investigative staff:		
Mildred P. Baxley	Staff assistant	6,921.18
Catherine L. Bernhardt	do	6,738.36
Mickey L. Holmes	do	1,676.92
Lucile Davis Farnard	do	4,981.38
Mary P. Shaw	do	4,684.44

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, \$140,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported, 81,459.72

Amount expended from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1968, 28,484.33

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968, 106,944.10

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968, 33,055.90

W. R. POAGE,
Chairman.

Name of employe	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John R. Blandford	Chief counsel	\$13,999.98
Philip W. Kelleher	Counsel (to Dec. 14)	12,735.54
Frank M. Slatinshek	Counsel	13,999.98
Earl J. Morgan	Professional staff member	13,999.98
William H. Cook	Professional staff member	13,999.98
Ralph Marshall	Professional staff member	11,719.92
John J. Ford	do	11,719.92
George Norris	Counsel	10,773.18
Mary Jo Sottile	do	5,824.25
Onela L. Stockstill	Executive secretary	9,061.62
Bernice Kallinowski	Secretary	7,373.10
L. Louise Ellis	do	7,373.10
Edna E. Johnson	do	7,373.10
Dorothy R. Britton	do	7,373.10
Doris L. Scott	do	7,373.10
Emma A. Brown	Secretary (to Nov. 8)	5,532.18
Ann R. Willatt	do	4,600.50
Brenda J. Graves	do	3,998.94
Constance E. Hobart	do	3,851.52
James A. Deakins	Clerical staff assistant	3,201.83
Isalah Hardy	Messenger	5,574.90
		3,754.44

SUBCOMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

(Pursuant to H. Res. 124, 125, and 842, 90th Cong.)

John T. M. Reddan	Counsel	13,999.98
R. Garcia	Assistant counsel	11,719.92
Richard Ransom	Professional staff member	10,988.54
Walton Woods	Investigator (to Sept. 30)	5,859.96
Phyllis Seymour	Secretary	7,373.10
Rose C. Beck	do	4,881.38
William B. Short	Clerical staff assistant	6,052.14
Sanford J. Saunders	Security officer	5,299.07
Adeline Tolerton	Clerk	4,488.60

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 125 and 842).....\$300,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....208,813.56

Amount expended from July 1, 1968, to Jan. 2, 1969.....73,740.66

Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1967, to Jan. 2, 1969.....282,554.22

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 2, 1969.....17,445.78

L. MENDEL RIVERS,
Chairman.

JANUARY 2, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employe	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee staff:		
Paul Nelson	Clerk and staff director	\$13,999.98
Orman S. Fink	Minority professional staff member	13,999.98
Daniel J. Edwards	Chief economist	13,221.06
Charles B. Holstein	Professional staff member	13,999.98
Benet D. Gellman	Investigative counsel	12,804.54
Curtis A. Prins	Chief investigator	12,825.36
Jane M. Deem	Administrative assistant	8,327.79
Benet D. Gellman	Secretary to minority	8,327.79
Donald G. Vaughn	Assistant clerk	7,037.89
Total		104,544.37
Investigative staff (H. Res. 379 and 959):		
Jeanne M. Abrams	Secretary	4,242.62
Linda M. Barnes	do	4,197.02
Timothy A. Colcord	Professional staff member	12,776.82
Richard K. Cook	Minority staff investigator	13,879.42

Name of employe	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Investigative staff (H. Res. 379 and 959)—Con:		
Jane H. O'Aista	Research assistant	\$2,898.60
James F. Doherty	Counsel	13,151.64
Dolores Dougherty	Assistant clerk	6,633.60
Helen C. Hill	do	7,014.98
Linda L. Hoff	do	3,944.26
Francis P. Jackman	Professional staff member	12,016.92
Joseph J. Jasinski	do	10,492.74
Mary E. Kirk	Assistant clerk	3,803.50
Mildred S. Mitchell	do	7,456.68
Margaret L. Rayhawk	Secretary	6,102.00
Alicia F. Shoemaker	Minority staff secretary	8,101.15
Robert E. Torrance	Assistant clerk	3,073.15
Albert F. Weintraub	Economist	11,017.55
Richard W. Wilson	Professional staff member	10,606.80
Total		141,409.16

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 379 and 959).....\$550,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....384,949.51

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968.....151,497.82

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968.....536,447.33

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968.....33,552.67

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

JANUARY 2, 1969.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946," Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employe	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Anita F. Allison	Secretary	\$5,654.88
Terrence Boyle	Minority research assistant	2,538.39
Kenneth W. Burrows	Deputy staff director	13,999.98
Michael Corbett	Assistant clerk	3,080.05
Patricia A. Eley	do	3,607.77
David Glick	Counsel	12,284.22
Casey Ireland	Minority staff member	13,999.98
Barbara C. Kling	Minority secretary	4,208.82
Margaret J. Leary	Secretary	7,456.68
John J. McEwan, Jr.	Staff director	13,999.98
Gerald R. McMurray	Research associate	6,421.70
Margaret J. Sealey	Minority research assistant	1,846.62
Ellen M. Stamper	Secretary	3,524.56
Doris M. Young	Assistant clerk	6,046.21
Total		98,669.84

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 378 and 975).....\$375,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....255,513.30

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968.....103,286.85

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, to Dec. 31, 1968.....358,800.15

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968.....16,199.85

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JANUARY 15, 1969.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the

following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to January 1, 1969, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employe	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Hayden S. Garber	Counsel	\$12,558.36
Clyford D. Gasque	Staff director	9,834.96
Donald J. Tubridy	Minority clerk	9,315.18
Leonard O. Hilder	Investigator	8,794.98
James I. Clark	Clerk	13,999.98
Othello Steinkuller	Secretary	6,533.30
Ellen M. Coxeter	Secretary (terminated Jan. 10, 1969)	6,978.72
Peggy L. Thornton	Secretary	5,624.76
Sara Anna Watson	Assistant counsel	6,184.64
Leslie S. Ariail	Stenographer	4,180.80
Frances E. Crowson	Secretary (terminated Dec. 31, 1968)	4,516.56
Betty C. Alexander	Secretary	5,881.20
Camille G. Butler	do	3,726.72
Susan E. Spitzer	Stenographer	1,475.34
Victor Christgau	Investigator	2,241.08
Temporary (July-September)	Clerk-typist and stenographer, clerical	3,100.77
Total		111,057.35

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$100,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported.....54,148.43

Amount expended from July 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969.....26,950.79

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967 to Jan. 1, 1969.....81,109.22

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 1, 1969.....18,890.78

JOHN L. MCMILLAN,
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—STANDING COMMITTEE

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946," Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employe	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee:		
Robert E. McCord	Chief clerk and senior specialist (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	\$13,999.98
Hartwell D. Reed, Jr.	General counsel (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	13,999.98
William F. Gaul	Associate general counsel (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	13,999.98
Louise M. Dargans	Research director (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	13,999.98
Benjamin F. Reeves	Editor of committee publications (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	13,346.00
Marian R. Wyman	Special assistant to chairman (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	8,925.06
Austin P. Sullivan, Jr.	Legislative specialist (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	8,299.74
Louise M. Wright	Administrative assistant to chief clerk (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	7,999.85
Minority:		
Michael J. Bernstein	Minority counsel for education and labor (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	13,999.98
Charles W. Radcliffe	Minority counsel for education (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	13,999.98

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	(1)
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	\$324,476.81
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968.....	122,570.53
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968.....	447,047.34
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968.....	(2)

CARL D. PERKINS, *Chairman*,

JANUARY 15, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—FULL COMMITTEE

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jeanne M. Anderson.....	Secretary (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	\$3,349.59
Gouldie A. Baldwin.....	Legislative assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	5,341.38
Donald F. Berens.....	Administrative assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	7,451.74
William H. Cable.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1968); junior researcher (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	2,809.47
Eydie Gaskins.....	Administrative assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	5,129.64
Walter J. Graham, Jr.....	Assistant clerk (from Dec. 11 to Dec. 31, 1968)	61.30
Thomas J. Hart.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Sept. 10, 1968)	865.15
Arlene Horowitz.....	Assistant clerk (from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	1,101.30
Janet R. Inscore.....	Secretary (from Nov. 25 to Dec. 31, 1968)	680.20
Richard G. Lim.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1968); junior researcher (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	2,621.19
Lewis F. McLaren.....	Compensatory education specialist (from July 15 to Sept. 15, 1968)	1,423.94
Winston E. Miller.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	741.56
Shirley R. Mills.....	Secretary (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	5,703.12
Mary L. Shuler.....	Secretary (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	5,129.64
Jeanne E. Thomson.....	Legislative assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	7,443.23
Lelia W. Troup.....	Administrative assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	5,084.35
John E. Warren.....	Office clerk (from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1968); junior researcher (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	3,456.42
E. Pamela Williams.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1968)	1,272.39
Minority:		
Dixie A. Barger.....	Research assistant (from July 1 to 31, 1968)	1,092.35
David Baumhart III.....	Clerical assistant (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	848.26
John R. Buckley.....	Chief investigator (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	11,503.44
Sue Ann Clark (Grimes).....	Clerical assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	2,928.34

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Minority—Continued		
Mary Jane Fiske.....	Research analyst (from Nov. 9 to Dec. 31, 1968)	\$1,594.08
Louise W. Finke.....	Secretary (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	5,603.40
Thaddeus A. Garrett, Jr.....	Clerical assistant (from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1968)	1,272.39
Crawford C. Heerlein.....	Minority clerk (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	10,239.00
Will Henderson.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	3,816.84
Margaret Jo Humbert.....	Clerical assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	2,224.68
Peter Kobrak.....	Clerical assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	2,544.78
Anita Kreke.....	Secretary (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	4,033.92
Martin L. LaVor.....	Research consultant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	8,545.40
Dorothy I. Livingston.....	Secretary (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	3,532.68
Ruth G. Macknet.....	do	5,603.40
Stephanie Pappas.....	Clerical assistant (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	848.26
Patricia R. Porter.....	Clerical assistant (from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1968)	458.97
Warren Phillips Rockefeller.....	Research specialist (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	7,240.80
Walter J. Sears III.....	Clerical assistant (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	848.26

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (1967-68).....	\$482,400.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	264,741.20
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1968.....	142,827.23
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968.....	407,568.43
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968.....	74,831.57

CARL D. PERKINS, *Chairman*.

JANUARY 15, 1969.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, NO. 1, REPRESENTATIVE EDITH GREEN, CHAIRMAN

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Rena M. Boyce.....	Secretary (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	\$1,468.22
Truman B. Cross.....	Director of staff (from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	8,415.45
Richard H. Fay.....	Counsel (from July 1 to July 31, 1968)	1,338.43
Carol E. Friedman.....	Research assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	3,671.31
Elizabeth K. Hahn.....	Staff assistant (from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	6,248.70
Cynthia Lang.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Sept. 13, 1968)	1,032.05
Marilyn R. Stapleton.....	Staff assistant (from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	1,044.37

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (1967-68).....	\$96,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	\$63,906.39
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968.....	23,654.38
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968.....	87,560.77
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968.....	8,439.23

CARL D. PERKINS, *Chairman*.

JANUARY 15, 1969.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, NO. 2, REPRESENTATIVE FRANK THOMPSON, JR., CHAIRMAN

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jeunesse M. Beaumont.....	Clerk (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	\$5,463.62
Carol Linda Berkehammer.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Aug. 12 and Sept. 8 to Dec. 31, 1968)	761.92
Dorrie L. Bosley.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Nov. 30, 1968)	2,242.80
Carol Elliott.....	Consulting counsel (from Dec. 1 to 31, 1968)	100.43
James D. Ferrucci.....	Assistant clerk (from Aug. 1 to 31, 1968)	293.93
Bianca E. Iovine.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Aug. 12, 1968)	445.93
Patricia L. McAdams.....	Assistant clerk (from Sept. 4 to Dec. 23, 1968)	1,468.94
Daniel H. Pollitt.....	Special counsel (from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1968)	1,502.82
Daniel Rutledge Pollitt.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Aug. 12, 1968)	259.78
George R. Steffener.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968 and from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	927.84
Peter W. Tredick.....	Counsel (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	12,187.89

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....	\$96,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....	68,948.85
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968.....	26,446.40
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968.....	95,395.25
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968.....	604.75

CARL D. PERKINS, *Chairman*.

JANUARY 15, 1969.

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, NO. 3, REPRESENTATIVE JOHN BRADENAS, CHAIRMAN (FROM AUGUST 5 TO DECEMBER 31, 1968); THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE ELMER J. HOLLAND, CHAIRMAN (FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST 5, 1968)

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Ruth Rosamond Bates.....	Special assistant (from Aug. 28 to Oct. 19, 1968)	\$868.29
Walter J. Graham Jr.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Dec. 10, 1968)	2,986.10
James B. Harrison.....	Director (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	11,232.84
Arlene Horowitz.....	Assistant clerk (from Sept. 1 to Sept. 23, 1968) and (from Oct. 12 to Oct. 31, 1968)	934.45
Nancy A. Neilen.....	Clerk (from Aug. 30 to Dec. 31, 1968)	2,253.58
Marilyn M. Trezise.....	Clerk (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	1,412.26
Nancy J. Tyler.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	2,064.98
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (1967-68)		\$96,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		72,477.83
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968		22,976.44
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1968		95,454.27
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		545.37
CARL D. PERKINS, <i>Chairman.</i>		

JANUARY 15, 1969.

GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, No. 4,
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN H. DENT, CHAIRMAN

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946," Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

CARL D. PERKINS,
Chairman.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Anna Marie D'Amico.....	Assistant clerk (from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1968)	\$300.93
Adrienne Fields.....	Clerk (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	7,318.59
James F. Gallagher.....	Researcher (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	1,620.46
Hugh J. McMenamin.....	Research analyst (from Sept. 1 to Oct. 6, 1968)	801.41
Robert E. Vagley.....	Director (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	12,630.75
Beverly A. Villiella.....	Assistant clerk (from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1968)	300.93
Paul L. Warren.....	Assistant clerk (from July 1 to Sept. 15, 1968)	926.95
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (1967-68)		\$96,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		64,395.40
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1968		26,659.51
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1968		91,054.91
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		4,945.09

JANUARY 15, 1969.

GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, No. 5,
REPRESENTATIVE ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, CHAIRMAN

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Thomas J. Gerber.....	Assistant (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	\$2,965.37
John F. Jennings.....	Counsel (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	8,689.14
Mattie L. Maynard.....	Clerk (from July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	1,632.22
Sharlene A. Pearman.....	Education specialist (from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	5,560.68
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (1967-68)		\$96,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		75,609.55
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968		19,916.25
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1968		95,525.80
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		474.20
CARL D. PERKINS, <i>Chairman.</i>		

JANUARY 15, 1969.

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, No. 6,
REPRESENTATIVE DOMINICK V. DANIELS, CHAIRMAN

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Loretta A. Bowen.....	Secretary (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	\$5,109.74
Daniel H. Krivit.....	Counsel (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	9,209.05
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (1967-68)		\$96,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		51,081.93
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968		15,345.40
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1968		66,427.33
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		29,572.67
CARL D. PERKINS, <i>Chairman.</i>		

JANUARY 10, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Roy Crawford.....	Staff administrator	\$13,999.98
Boyd J. Bullock.....	Senior staff consultant	13,999.98
Albert C. F. Westphal.....	Staff consultant	13,999.98
Franklin J. Schupp.....	do.	13,999.98
Philip F. Brandt.....	do.	13,999.98
Harry C. Cromer.....	do.	13,999.98
Robert B. Billings.....	do.	10,900.02
Marian A. Czarnecki.....	do.	13,999.98
Malvin O. Benson.....	do.	12,030.65
Everett E. Bierman.....	do.	13,999.98
John J. Brady, Jr.....	do.	7,987.88
June High.....	Senior staff assistant	10,639.62
Heleen C. Mattas.....	Staff assistant	9,465.90
Helen L. Hachagen.....	do.	8,697.48
Louise O'Brien.....	do.	8,447.28
Mary M. Lalos.....	do.	5,703.12
Dora B. McCracken.....	do.	6,976.77
Jeann E. Smith.....	do.	5,115.46
Mary Burns.....	do.	7,938.78
Robert J. Bowen.....	Clerical assistant	5,539.32
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$235,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		+152,489.90
Amount expended from July 1, 1968 to Dec. 31, 1968		68,918.87
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1968 to Dec. 31, 1968		221,408.77
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		13,591.23
THOMAS E. MORGAN, <i>Chairman.</i>		

JANUARY 29, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to January 2, 1969, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Expenses, July 1, 1968, to Jan. 2, 1969:

Full committee	\$4,524.48
Special Studies Subcommittee	35,149.42
Military Operations Subcommittee	50,245.85
Government Activities Subcommittee	33,804.94
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee	44,593.01
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee	30,619.67
Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee	36,437.01
Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee	54,590.21
Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee	34,969.99
Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee	21,019.97
Special Subcommittee on Donable Property	21,802.41
Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy	6,798.07
Total	376,545.13

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Salaries, full committee, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968:		
Christine Ray Davis.....	Staff director	\$13,999.98
James A. Lanigan.....	General counsel	12,570.30
Miles Q. Romney.....	Associate general counsel	12,570.30
Dolores I. Fel'Dotto.....	Staff member	7,081.26
Ann E. McLachlan.....	do.	6,853.58
Charlotte C. Bickett.....	do.	6,316.62
Mabel C. Baker.....	do.	6,087.78
John Philip Carlson.....	Minority counsel	12,957.30
William H. Copenhaver.....	Minority staff member	9,815.16
Expenses, full committee: travel, publications, telephone, stationery supplies, etc. July 1 to Jan. 2, 1969		
		4,524.48
Special Studies Subcommittee, Hon. William L. Dawson, chairman:		
Louis I. Freed.....	Staff administrator	12,697.88
Jacob N. Wasserman.....	Counsel	11,172.98

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Special Studies Subcommittee, Hon. William L. Dawson, chairman—Continued		
Marilyn F. Jarvis	Stenographer	\$8,155.42
John L. Dodson	Clerical staff	4,158.98
Expenses		924.16
Total		35,149.42
Military Operations Subcommittee, Hon. Chet Holifield, chairman:		
Herbert Roback	Staff administrator	14,155.52
Douglas G. Dahlin	Staff attorney	8,879.52
John Paul Ridgely	Investigator	8,515.22
Joseph C. Luman	Research analyst	6,852.54
Catherine L. Koerberlein	Research assistant	5,080.56
Mollie Jo Hughes	Clerk-stenographer	6,687.24
Expenses		65.25
Total		50,245.85
Government Activities Subcommittee, Hon. Jack Brooks, chairman:		
Ernest C. Baynard	Staff administrator	12,697.88
William Mark Jones	Counsel	8,767.78
Lynne Higginbotham	Clerk-stenographer	5,687.24
Irma Reed	Clerk	5,687.24
Expenses		763.90
Total		33,604.04
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, Hon. L. H. Fountain, chairman:		
James R. Naughton	Counsel	12,697.88
Delphis C. Goldberg	Professional staff member	12,697.88
William Donald Gray	Research analyst	8,767.50
Bebe B. Terry	Clerk-stenographer	5,350.80
Lexine Rollins	do	4,566.74
Expenses		482.21
Total		44,593.01
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee, Hon. John A. Blatnik, chairman:		
Elmer W. Henderson	Counsel	13,262.70
I. Warren Harrison	Legal assistant	6,580.89
Veronica B. Johnson	Clerk	6,386.80
Janet A. Hurtack	Secretary (July 1 to July 31, 1968)	519.25
Stuart E. Bosson	Legal assistant (transferred to Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee Sept. 30, 1968)	2,766.09
Expenses		1,103.94
Total		30,619.67
Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee, Hon. Robert E. Jones, chairman:		
Phineas Indritz	Counsel	12,697.88
Laurence A. Davis	Assistant counsel	10,406.82
Josephine Scheiber	Research analyst	6,539.62
Catherine L. Hartke	Stenographer	5,687.24
Expenses		1,105.45
Total		36,437.01
Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, Hon. John E. Moss, chairman:		
Vincent J. Augliere	Staff administrator	12,697.88
Norman G. Cornish	Professional staff member	12,697.88
Jack Matteson	do	11,439.72
James L. Nolligan	do	10,184.04
Elizabeth Jayne Bodecker	Secretary	5,010.74
Mario E. Bryan	Counsel (July 1 to July 15, 1968)	669.21
Expenses		1,890.74
Total		54,590.21

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, Hon. Dante B. Fascell, chairman:		
M. Joseph Mastan	Chief counsel	\$12,697.88
Charles A. Intrigo	Legal assistant	5,350.80
Stuart E. Bosson	Legal assistant (transferred from Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee on Sept. 30, 1968)	
Millicent Y. Myers	Stenographer	5,687.24
Pearl H. Sigal	Stenographer (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	4,222.80
Charles Rothenberg	Counsel (July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	3,816.44
Expenses		367.28
Total		34,969.99
Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee, Hon. Henry S. Reuss, chairman:		
Edna Gass	Staff administrator	12,697.88
Gerald S. Schatz	Professional staff member	6,191.44
Catherine S. Cash	Secretary (transferred to Special Subcommittee on Donable Property on Nov. 30, 1968)	4,154.20
Expenses		167.45
Total		23,210.97
Special Subcommittee on Donable Property, Hon. John S. Monagan, chairman:		
Peter S. Barash	Legal analyst	8,091.22
Clara Katherine Armstrong	Clerical staff	6,386.80
Catherine S. Cash	Secretary (transferred from Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee on Nov. 30, 1968)	999.94
Marcia Breese	Clerical staff	4,714.11
Thomas A. Smith	Research analyst (July 1 to July 31, 1968)	1,314.90
Expenses		295.44
Total		21,802.41
Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy, Hon. Cornelius E. Gallagher, chairman:		
Charles P. Witter	Staff member	6,699.72
Expenses		98.35
Total		6,798.07

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 109, 1027, 1150, 90th Cong.)	\$1,500,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	1,089,841.85
Amount expended from July 1, 1968, to Jan. 2, 1969	376,545.13
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Jan. 2, 1969	1,466,386.98
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 2, 1969	33,613.02

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1968.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
To the Clerk of the House:
 The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from

July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Julian P. Langston	Chief clerk	\$13,999.98
David S. Wolman	Personnel analyst	11,719.82
Robert D. Gray	Chief auditor	10,900.02
Louis Silverman	Assistant clerk	7,776.96
Irene D. Stolman	do	5,009.58
Gurney S. Jaynes	do	4,685.04
Judith Kay Holes	do	3,746.35
Ava S. Jacobs	do	3,501.50
Rita A. Stewart	do	3,177.96
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		
		\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		
		19,186.44
Amount expended from July 1, 1968 to Dec. 31, 1968		
		1,735.96
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1968		
		20,922.40
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		
		29,077.60

SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL,
Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
To the Clerk of the House:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Sidney L. McFarland	Professional staff director and engineering consultant	\$13,999.98
T. Richard Witter	Counsel and consultant on national parks and recreation	13,999.98
William L. Shafer	Consultant on mining, minerals, and public lands	13,953.90
Lewis A. Sigler	Consultant on Indian affairs	13,359.90
Nancy J. Arnold	Chief clerk (retired as of Dec. 31, 1968)	13,999.98
Dixie S. Barton	Clerk	6,575.70
Patricia Ann Murray	do	6,575.70
Virginia E. Bedsole	do	6,065.42
Patricia B. Freeman	do	5,966.70
Susan W. Gardner	do	5,624.76
Salaries paid pursuant to H. Res. 114, 90th Cong.:		
Charles Leppert, Jr.	Assistant counsel and consultant on territorial and insular affairs	11,719.92
Lee McElvain	Assistant counsel	8,344.62
Kathleen Vance	Clerk	5,201.97
Edward Gaddis	Messenger	3,643.56
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		
		\$180,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		
		127,630.99
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1968		
		36,162.63
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968		
		163,793.62
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		
		16,206.38

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman.

JANUARY 2, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN
COMMERCE

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Clerical staff:		
W. E. Williamson	Clerk	\$13,999.98
Kenneth J. Painter	First assistant clerk	12,160.86
Marcella Johnson	Assistant clerk	7,219.92
Glenn L. Johnson	Printing editor (to Sept. 30, 1968)	4,592.58
Myo Ryan	Clerical assistant	5,710.26
Mildred H. Lang	do	5,710.26
Hazel J. Collie	Staff assistant	7,183.44
Esle M. Karpowich	Clerical assistant	5,710.26
Edwin Earl Thomas	Staff assistant	5,376.66
Marion M. Burson	Staff assistant (minority)	12,160.86
Professional staff:		
Andrew Stevenson	Professional staff coordinator	13,999.98
William J. Dixon	Professional staff member	13,999.98
James M. Menger	do	13,999.98
Robert F. Guthrie	do	13,999.98
Additional temporary employees under H. Res. 168 and 354:		
Lewis E. Berry, Jr.	Minority counsel	13,999.98
Helen M. Dubino	Staff assistant (minority)	10,900.02
Barbara L. Bullard	Clerical assistant (minority)	4,264.74
Dolores D. Jones	do	3,809.94
Sarah L. Court	Staff assistant (minority) (from Aug. 15, 1968)	2,296.74
John I. Burton	Staff assistant	5,362.56
Edward J. Miller	Staff assistant (to Aug. 31, 1968)	1,108.24
Eleanor A. Dinkins	Clerical assistant	5,710.26
Dave Nuttall	Clerical assistant	878.40
Special Subcommittee on investigations:		
Robert W. Lishman	Chief counsel	13,999.98
Daniel J. Manelli	Attorney	10,312.44
James R. Connor	Staff assistant	9,834.96
Elizabeth G. Paola	Clerical assistant	5,710.26
George T. Turner	Special assistant	10,492.74
Russell D. Mosher	Staff assistant	4,236.78
S. Arnold Smith	Attorney	9,597.72
William T. Druhan	Staff assistant	10,539.48
Dorothy K. Cavanaugh	Clerical assistant (to Oct. 5, 1968)	2,834.14
James P. Kelly	Chief investigator	11,395.20
William D. Kane	Staff investigator	10,239.00
Martha J. San Filippo	Clerical assistant (from Nov. 25, 1968)	820.98

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures \$720,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported 415,343.86

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968 174,976.54

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1968 590,520.40

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 1, 1969 (approximate) 129,479.60

HARLEY O. STAGGERS,
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from

July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Bess Effrat Dick	Staff director	\$13,999.98
Herbert Fuchs	Counsel	13,999.98
Benjamin L. Zelenko	General counsel	13,255.80
Donald G. Benn	Associate counsel	10,006.26
Garnet J. Cline	Counsel	10,239.00
Uzal H. Martz, Jr.	Legislative assistant (through Sept. 15, 1968)	3,476.93
Frances Christy	Clerical	8,023.50
Jane C. Caldwell	do	7,359.18
Gertrude Clara Burak	do	6,546.90
Carrie Lou Allen	do	6,194.64
Lorraine W. Beland	do	6,194.64
Elizabeth G. Meekins	do	6,194.64
Roberta E. Eisenberg	do	5,767.26

SALARIES PAID JULY 1 THROUGH DEC. 31, 1968, PURSUANT
TO H. RES. 40, 132, AND 1018, 90TH CONG.

Employee	Position	Salary
Brightman, Harold W.	Assistant counsel (through Nov. 30, 1968)	\$4,616.10
Chellman, Pearl	Clerical	3,442.56
Fogt, Howard W., Jr.	Assistant counsel (as of July 10, 1968)	4,993.83
Fragomen, Austin T., Jr.	Assistant counsel	5,539.32
Haardt, Alma B.	Clerical	5,009.58
Jett, R. Frederick	Clerical	11,448.30
Jordan, Mary	Clerical	3,851.52
Kelomonick, Michael	do	5,292.00
Koos, John J.	Assistant counsel	7,125.06
McGrady, Florence T.	Clerical	5,433.18
Mooney, Thomas E.	Assistant counsel (as of Aug. 5, 1968)	3,095.34
Polk, Franklin J.	Associate counsel	6,755.64
Reswber, Harold J., Jr.	Clerical	11,448.30
Santarelli, Donald E.	Associate counsel	6,755.64
Sourvine, Mary G.	Clerical	4,811.94
Veince, Louis S.	Messenger	3,816.84
Zelmann, Jerome M.	Counsel	9,993.06

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures \$500,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported 301,890.98

Amount expended from July 30 through Dec. 31, 1968 98,888.93

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, through Dec. 31, 1968 400,779.91

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968 99,220.09

EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman.

FUNDS FOR PREPARATION OF UNITED STATES CODE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE, AND REVISION OF THE
LAW

A. Preparation of new edition of United States Code (no year):
Unexpended balance June 30, 1968 \$65,147.43
Expended July 1-Dec. 31, 1968 27,201.62
Balance Dec. 31, 1968 37,945.81

B. Preparation of new edition of District of Columbia Code:
Unexpended balance June 30, 1968 14,574.18
Legislative Appropriation Act, 1969 75,000.00
Expended July 1-Dec. 31, 1968 89,574.18
Balance Dec. 31, 1968 27,273.92

C. Revision of the laws 1969:
Legislative Appropriation Act, 1969 29,260.00
Expended July 1-Dec. 31, 1968 14,011.86
Balance Dec. 31, 1968 15,248.14

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND
FISHERIES

DECEMBER 31, 1968.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the

following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee:		
John M. Drewry	Chief counsel	\$13,999.98
Bernard J. Zincke	Counsel	13,999.98
Ned P. Everett	do	12,201.96
Arthur Pankopf, Jr.	Minority counsel	12,530.94
Robert J. McElroy	Chief clerk	13,077.92
William B. Winfield	Clerk	9,397.72
Robert P. Still	Assistant clerk	7,414.86
Ruth A. Brookshire	do	6,052.14
Vera A. Barker	Secretary	7,995.90
Virginia L. Noah	do	6,719.64
Investigating staff:		
Gus Sakas	Counsel	8,671.44
Donald A. Watt	Editor	7,749.12
Albert J. Dennis	Investigator	7,544.16
Norman M. Barnes	do	5,560.40
Lucy L. Summers	Secretary	4,432.62
Diane G. Kirchenbauer	do	3,580.51
Jane C. Wojcik	do	5,583.32
Ronald L. Schwartz	Assistant clerk	1,207.29

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures \$270,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported 157,997.82

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968 50,513.79

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968 208,511.61

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968 61,488.39

EDWARD A. GARMATT,

Chairman.

JANUARY 16, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL
SERVICE

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee staff:		
Johnson, Charles E.	Chief counsel and staff director	\$13,999.98
Bray, B. Benton	Associate staff director	13,999.98
Martiny, John H.	Counsel	13,999.98
Irvine, William A.	Assistant staff director	13,999.98
Kazy, Theodore James	Senior staff assistant	13,999.98
Fortune, Francis C.	Coordinator	11,178.72
Thornton, Cise E.	Executive secretary	8,164.74
Wells, Barbara M.	Secretary	6,593.69
Simons, Blanche M.	do	6,385.01
Snipes, Justine P.	do	5,767.26

Investigative staff, pursuant to H. Res. 209, 210, and 1053, 90th Cong., 2d sess.

Arvizu, Rafael, Jr.	Staff intern (to Aug. 31, 1968)	\$876.32
Bates, Kathryn E.	Secretary	4,847.22
Barton, Richard	Staff assistant	3,324.32
Bebick, Joan E.	Secretary	3,283.14
Berner, Joan H.	do	3,809.94
Bingaman, Deanne L.	Staff assistant (to Carroll, Patricia G., July 31, 1968)	4,236.78
Davis, Stewart A.	Staff assistant	6,842.04
Devlin, Ralph J.	Staff member	10,332.48
Flanagan, Carol A.	Secretary	4,368.74
Green, Thelma R.	do	5,433.18
Johnson, Margaret Ann	Clerk-stenographer (Aug. 1-31, 1968)	486.06
Kearly, Edmund R.	Staff member	8,030.58
Keating, Michael M.	Staff assistant	5,136.66
Kennedy, Thomas R.	do	7,742.15

Investigative staff, pursuant to H. Res. 209, 210, and 1053, 90th Cong., 2d Sess.—Continued

Kirsch, Nancy G.	Research assistant	\$636.14
Matchett, Francis T.	Investigator	6,484.02
Nasipier, Margaret G.	Clerk-stenographer	3,742.88
Pendleton, Maria R.	Document clerk	6,050.21
Peters, Dorothy L.	Staff assistant	5,525.94
Powell, John W.	do.	7,081.26
Tausil, Helen C.	Stenographer	3,615.78
Vaughn, Evelyn F.	Clerk-typist	3,872.28
Ward, Ella R.	Staff assistant	7,183.44
Ward, Sara L.	Secretary	5,898.66
Wenichel, Anne E.	Typist (to Aug. 9, 1968)	550.20
Willis, Donna Linn	Secretary	3,372.28
Woolaver, James J.	Staff officer (to Aug. 31, 1968)	1,101.30

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
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Contract consultant, pursuant to H. Res. 209, 210, and 1053, 90th Cong., 2d sess.		
Winslow, Joseph E.	Position classification consultant	12,500.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$595,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	377,180.02
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968	147,153.83
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1968	524,333.85
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968	70,666.15

THADDEUS J. DULSKI,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1968.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Richard J. Sullivan	Chief counsel	\$13,999.98
Lester Edelman	Counsel	12,051.24
Clifton W. Enfield	Minority counsel	13,999.98
Stephen V. Feeley	Subcommittee clerk	9,315.18
Dorothy A. Beam	Executive staff assistant	8,344.62
Mariam R. Buckley	Staff assistant	6,273.42
Sterlyn B. Carroll	do.	5,221.38
Anne C. Kennedy	do.	5,150.76
Investigating staff (H. Res. 743):		
Maurice B. Tobin	Subcommittee clerk	10,446.00
Audrey G. Warren	do.	8,944.56
Robert F. Spence	do.	6,978.72
Augusta P. Petrarone	do.	6,978.72
Eris S. Youmans	Minority staff assistant	6,647.70
Sheldon S. Gilbert	do.	7,721.28
Joseph A. Italiano	Editorial assistant (as of Oct. 15, 1968)	8,255.38
Jeanine A. Marcoux	Staff assistant	4,981.38
Flarence S. Spaulding	Minority staff assistant	4,439.64
Sara B. Hilber	do.	4,425.66
Jean L. Pasquall	Staff assistant	3,872.28
Julie E. Wood	do.	2,967.00
Harvey C. Simms Jr.	Clerical assistant	754.22

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Walter R. May	Chief counsel	\$13,999.98
John P. Constandy	Assistant chief counsel	13,953.90
Robert L. May	Minority counsel	13,869.54
Salvatore J. O'Amico	Associate counsel	10,526.10
John P. O'Hara	do.	10,526.10
Carl J. Lorenz Jr.	do.	10,698.36
Robert G. Lawrence	do.	9,575.76
George H. Konecky	Chief investigator	11,110.00
Sherman S. Willis	Professional staff member	10,526.10

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM—Continued

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Pau R. S. Yates	Minority professional staff member	\$10,285.74
Kathryn M. Keeney	Chief clerk	6,633.30
Stuart M. Harrison	Staff assistant	7,974.12
Mildred E. Rupert	do.	5,404.92
Agnes M. Galvin	do.	5,235.48
Shirley B. Knight	do.	4,509.60
Martha A. Downie	Minority staff assistant	4,889.58

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 248)	\$460,000.00
(H. Res. 1071)	550,000.00
Total	1,010,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported	640,831.24
Amount expended from July 1, 1968, to Dec. 31, 1968	242,227.16

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968	883,058.40
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968	126,941.60

GEORGE H. FALLON,
Chairman.

JANUARY 13, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Laurie C. Battle	Counsel, standing committee (P)	\$13,999.98
Robert D. Hynes, Jr.	Minority counsel (P)	11,476.38
My Spencer Forrest	Assistant counsel (P)	8,344.62
Winifred L. Watts	Secretary (O)	5,320.20
Joyanna Lynne Collier	do.	4,502.58

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$5,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	2,298.49
Amount expended from July 1, 1968, to Dec. 31, 1968	1,465.00

Total amount expended from Jan. 10, 1967 to Dec. 31, 1968	3,763.49
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968	1,236.51

WILLIAM M. COLMER,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles F. Ducander	Executive director and chief counsel	\$13,999.98

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
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John A. Carstarphen, Jr.	Chief clerk and counsel	\$13,999.98
Philip B. Yeager	Counsel	13,999.98
Frank R. Hammill, Jr.	do.	13,904.70
W. H. Boone	Technical consultant (July 1 to Sept. 10, 1968)	4,699.99

Mary Ann Robert	Secretary	5,809.96
Carol F. Rodgers	do.	5,433.18
June G. Stafford	do.	5,433.18
Emily Dodson	do.	5,567.82
Virginia Robison	do.	5,433.18
James E. Wilson	Technical consultant (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968)	6,638.31

Investigating staff:		
Richard P. Hines	Staff consultant	13,276.62
Peter A. Gerard	Technical consultant	13,276.62
Harold A. Gould	do.	13,276.62
Philip P. Dickinson	do.	11,510.22
Joseph M. Felton	Counsel	8,143.90
Richard E. Beeman	Minority staff assistant	12,044.34
Frank J. Giroux	Printing clerk	6,762.84
Elizabeth S. Kernan	Scientific research assistant	6,532.50

Denis C. Quigley	Publications clerk	4,953.12
Kieran U. Cashman	Secretary	4,495.62
Martha N. Rees	do.	3,115.50
Richard K. Shullaw	Assistant publications clerk Aug. 1 to Nov. 7, 1968	959.21
George B. Hartzog III	Clerical assistant (July 1 to Aug. 31, 1968)	635.10
James E. Wilson	Technical consultant (July 1 to Sept. 30, 1968)	6,638.31
Donald S. Hershman	Minority staff (Nov. 8 to Nov. 30, 1968)	766.96

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$550,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	366,360.76
Amount expended from July 1, 1968, to Dec. 31, 1968	178,631.64

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968	544,992.40
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968	5,007.60

GEORGE P. MILLER,
Chairman.

JANUARY 2, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John M. Swanner	Staff director	\$13,999.98
Bennett Wolfe	Assistant staff director	11,774.61
Marion R. Mackenzie	Secretary	7,174.05
Temple W. Whittington	Assistant clerk	3,413.88
Ute Debus	do.	4,904.79

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 871, Sept. 21, 1967)	\$10,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	3,138.24
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968	602.20

Total amount expended from Sept. 21, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968	3,740.44
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968	6,259.56

MELVIN PRICE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 16, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee:		
Donald T. Appell	Investigator	\$11,564.28
Anniel Cunningham	Chief of files and reference	6,928.38
Helen M. Gittings	Research analyst	6,906.78
Juliette P. Joray	Recording clerk	8,925.06
Francis J. McManara	Staff director	13,999.98
Josephine Randolph	Clerk-stenographer	4,376.70
Chester D. Smith	General counsel	13,869.54
Mary M. Valente	Administrative secretary	7,387.02
Lorraine N. Velez	Secretary to investigators	5,433.18
William A. Wheeler	Investigator	10,766.46
Investigating committee:		
Bette Mae Ayers	Clerk-typist (Oct. 1-Dec. 31)	1,228.98
Robert Lee Blackburn	Assistant document clerk (Sept. 3-Dec. 31)	1,772.52
Daniel Butler	Assistant document clerk	3,890.73
Susan Kay Daniels	Information analyst	2,197.38
Mary Jo Chapman	Clerk-stenographer	2,296.86
S. Janice Coil	Secretary to counsel (Dec. 1-31)	648.85
Jean W. Curll	Secretary to staff director	4,734.30
Florence B. Doyle	Clerk-stenographer	3,428.70
David J. Duross	Clerk-typist (July 8-Aug. 31)	844.56
Elizabeth L. Edinger	Editor	6,266.22
Rochelle E. Epstein	Clerk-typist	2,579.64
Kathryn Fogle	do	2,766.30
James W. Freeman	Clerk-typist (July 1-Aug. 31)	956.10
Emily R. Francis	Information analyst	3,747.54
James L. Gallagher	Research analyst	6,647.70
Christine Haynes	Information classifier (Oct. 21-Dec. 31)	1,120.79
Paul C. Higgins	Information classifier (Oct. 1-15; Nov. 6-Dec. 31)	2,561.81
Doris R. Jaack	Information analyst	3,407.88
Mildred V. James	Clerk-typist	2,804.56
Eve B. Jarvis	Secretary to counsel (July 1-Sept. 30)	1,946.55
B. R. McConnell, Jr.	Investigator	7,125.06
William J. McRae	do	6,892.38
Kathleen C. Marche	Information classifier	2,882.04
Robert H. Mehaffey	Records assistant (July 1-19; Aug. 15-31)	1,724.52
E. Anne Meiselman	Information classifier (July 1-Sept. 9)	1,104.78
Artie Moreland	Secretary to general counsel	5,256.66
Jefferson J. Moss, Jr.	Clerk-typist (July 1-15)	302.77
David E. Muffley, Jr.	Documents clerk	3,948.54
Alfred M. Nittle	Counsel	11,138.16
Maureen P. Ontrich	Information analyst	3,598.02
Steve Otterstatter	Clerk-typist (July 1-Aug. 31)	812.69
Alma T. Pfaff	Research analyst	4,131.84
Katharine Phillips	Switchboard operator	3,498.00
Peggy F. Pixley	Editorial assistant	3,595.02
William T. Poole	Research assistant	3,560.40
Rosella A. Purdy	Clerk-typist	899.82
Herbert Rumerstein	Investigator	6,892.38
Freda J. Sheppard	Secretary to chairman's office	6,352.82
Linda E. Spirt	Clerk-stenographer	3,816.84
Donald L. Sweany, Jr.	Research analyst	6,402.96
Barbara G. Swenney	Clerk-stenographer	3,539.58
Sylvia J. Webre	Clerk-typist (July 1-Aug. 31)	956.10
Neil E. Welterman	Investigator	5,958.12
Billie Wheeler	Clerk-stenographer	5,691.36
Katherine E. White	Information classifier (Oct. 1-Dec. 31)	1,441.02
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures \$725,000.00		
Amount of expenditures previously reported 509,041.28		
Amount expended from July 1, 1968, to Jan. 2, 1969 171,704.41		
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Jan. 2, 1969 680,745.69		
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 2, 1969 44,254.31		
E. E. WILLIS, <i>Chairman.</i>		

JANUARY 15, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee staff:		
Oliver E. Meadows	Staff director	\$13,999.98
Edwin B. Patterson	Counsel	13,999.98
John R. Holden	Professional aide	12,530.94
Billy E. Kirby	Professional aide	10,285.74
George W. Fisher	Clerk	13,999.98
Helen A. Biondi	Assistant clerk	8,023.50
Alice V. Matthews	Clerk-stenographer	6,052.14
Georgia L. Turner	Assistant clerk	6,052.14
Wilma Jean Johnson	Clerk-stenographer	3,273.45
Mervie Ann Colby	do	5,881.20
Investigative staff:		
Marjorie J. Kidd	do	4,811.94
Audrey A. Powelson	do	4,432.62
Patricia J. Willon	do	4,432.62
Thomas R. Link	Clerk-messenger	2,115.09
William L. Sweet, Jr.	do	903.36
Marc L. Black	Clerk-messenger	903.36
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures \$175,000.00		
Amount of expenditures previously reported 102,548.54		
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968 32,530.33		
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968 135,078.85		
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968 39,921.15		

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1969.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John M. Martin, Jr.	Chief counsel (C)	\$13,999.98
William H. Quasly	Minority counsel (P)	13,999.98
John Patrick Esker	Assistant chief counsel (P)	13,999.98
Raymond Driscoll	Professional staff (to Oct. 20, 1968)	7,899.84
Robert B. Hill	Professional staff (from Aug. 26, 1968)	5,552.29
James W. Kelley	Professional staff (P)	12,448.68
Harold Lamb	do	4,523.92
Florence Burkett	Staff assistant (C)	9,274.86
Virginia Butler	do	6,683.64
William C. Byrd	do	3,991.92
Shirley Furr	do	4,684.44
Grace Kagan	do	6,683.64
Jane Kendall	do	7,282.56
Jerry Koebel	do	3,872.88
Elizabeth Price	do	4,523.92
Jean Ratiff	do	3,310.86
Susan Saylor	Staff assistant (C) to July 31, 1968	44.44
Gloria Shaver	Staff assistant (C)	6,109.14
Eileen Sonnett	do	5,596.26
Susan Taylor	do	7,282.56
Richard Wilbur	Staff assistant (C)	12,503.52
Hugheth Greene	Document clerk	5,150.76
Walter Little	do	5,150.76

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	7,165.29
Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1968	3,300.37
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968	10,465.66
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968	39,534.34

WILBUR D. MILLS,
Chairman.

JANUARY 8, 1969.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Harold J. Warren	Clerk and counsel	\$12,558.36
George T. Ault	Professional staff member	5,348.94
Cary H. Copeland	do	6,774.84
James T. Entreklin	do	5,348.46
Richard W. Wilson	do	1,979.98
Mattie I. Echols	Secretary	4,425.66

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$100,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	None
Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1968	39,637.24
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968	60,362.76

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

JANUARY 6, 1969.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to January 1, 1969, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
L. N. Woodworth	Chief of staff	\$14,749.98
Lucas Arnold	Assistant chief of staff	13,899.98
Nicholas A. Tomasulo	Legislation counsel	13,318.26
Robert R. Smyers	Refund counsel	13,234.98
James H. Snyers	Statistical analyst	12,728.16
Anastasia Connaughton	Economist	4,541.14
Grace T. Gunn	Statistical analyst	9,048.69
James M. LaMarche	Administrative assistant	9,881.04
Harrison B. McCawley	Refund attorney	9,729.48
Herbert L. Chabot	Legislation attorney	8,977.02
Joseph P. Spellman	do	8,549.94
Alan P. Murray	Statistical clerk	4,748.28
Michael E. Fox	Economist	4,254.80
Dennis P. Bedell	Legislation attorney	6,412.45
William B. Forti	Assistant legislation counsel	8,459.94
Joanne B. McDermott	Economic assistant	5,824.26
James L. Boring	Secretary	5,710.26
Bianche F. Nagro	Refund attorney	5,225.10
Elizabeth L. Ruth	do	4,748.28
Mary W. Gattie	do	4,544.58
Linda Buckley	do	4,755.48
Richard P. Trotter	do	4,236.78
Leon W. Klud	do	1,482.24
Marcia Rowie	Economist	4,114.84
	Secretary	4,359.42
		3,643.56

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Sheila L. Johnson	Secretary	\$3,491.10
John Broadbent	Legislation attorney	3,139.62
Sharon M. Fainsilver	Secretary	3,177.36
Jamie L. Daley	do	4,047.90
Michael D. Bird	Economist	5,485.61
F. Morse Hubbard	Attorney	1,657.50
John J. Germanis	Statistical analyst	4,752.72
June M. Matthews	Secretary	3,865.38
Bernard M. Shapiro	Legislation attorney	4,769.58
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$531,905.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1968		234,889.39
Amount expended from July 1, 1968 to Jan. 1, 1969		235,572.33
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1968		473,461.72
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		58,443.29

WILBUR D. MILLS,
Chairman.

JANUARY 23, 1969.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 801, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Gregg R. Polvin	Counsel	\$13,869.54
Patricia Anne Bishop	Secretary	3,862.15
Worth Crowley	do	5,433.18
Henry A. Robinson	do	12,790.68
Bryan H. Jacques	Staff director and general counsel	13,999.98
Harry A. Olisher	do	13,283.52
Carol Ann Polk	Secretary	3,802.15
Justines Gould	Counsel	12,790.68
Marjorie Ann Wade	Secretary	3,725.56
Evelyn M. Blomquist	do	3,725.56
Charles E. O'Connor	Counsel	13,742.94
Donna M. Santoro	Secretary	2,915.36
William A. Keel, Jr.	Research analyst	13,999.98
Myrtle Ruth Fouch	Clerk	6,665.69
Duane G. Derrick, Jr.	Research analyst	4,018.74
Marlyn Wilkinson	Secretary	2,049.32
Sharon H. Davis	do	1,292.42
Gertrude Maxine Dean	do	2,768.56
Barbara R. McLane	do	1,663.30
Olga Kay Greene	do	804.75
James F. Quille, Jr.	Staff assistant	550.65
Beth Suzanne Schultheis	Secretary	368.81
Theresa A. O'Connell	do	299.58
John J. Williams	Minority counsel	9,630.66
Maxine M. Porty	Secretary, minority	3,374.42
Norman L. Yost	Staff assistant, minority	2,629.80
Susan R. Bodoeker	Secretary, minority	2,216.48
Nancy R. Painter	do	960.68
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$715,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1968		457,659.15
Amount expended from July 1, 1968 to Dec. 31, 1968		169,575.37
Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1967, to Dec. 31, 1968		627,235.12
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1968		87,764.88

JOE L. EVINS,
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

OCV—161—Part 2

477. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting his annual report for fiscal year 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 604(a) (4), together with the reports of the annual and special meetings of the Judicial Conference of the United States held in 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

478. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d) (6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

479. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

480. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a) (2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

481. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting lists containing names, salaries, and duties of all employees and officers, pursuant to section 3(c) of the act of 1947; cases heard and/or decided by the Board and the fiscal statement showing total obligations and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1968; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

482. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a review of policies and practices for acquiring land for reservoir projects, Corps of Engineers (Civil Functions), Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

483. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of improvements needed in procedures for determining supplementary grant assistance for public works and development facility projects, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

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. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4622. A bill to amend section 110 of title 38, United States Code to insure preservation of all disability compensation evaluations in effect for 20 or more years; (Report No. 91-12). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 3689. A bill to cede to the State of Montana concurrent jurisdiction with the United States over the real property comprising the Veterans' Administration Center, Fort Harrison, Mont. (Report No. 91-13). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 684. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to make certain technical corrections therein, and for other purposes. With amendments (Report No. 91-14). 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. ADAIR:

H.R. 5947. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 5948. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 400 beds at Clark County, Nev.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 5949. A bill to revise eligibility requirements for burial in national cemeteries; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. Grover):

H.R. 5950. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for employers who employ members of the hard-core unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 5951. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 5952. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to permit advance payments to wheat producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5953. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 5954. A bill to establish the Channel Islands National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 5955. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the most feasible and desirable means of establishing certain portions of the tidelands, Outer Continental Shelf, seaward areas, and Great Lakes of the United States as marine sanctuaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 5956. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasible and desirable means of establishing a marine sanctuary in the Santa Barbara Channel, Calif.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.R. 5957. A bill to provide for the disposition of the judgment in favor of the Shoshone Tribe and others in Indian Claims Commission dockets 326-D, 326-E, 326-F, 326-G, 326-H, 366, and 367, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 5958. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSH:

H.R. 5959. A bill that section 481(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 be amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 5960. A bill to increase the penalty applicable to the commission of a crime of violence in the District of Columbia when armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 5961. A bill to enable citizens of the United States who change their residences to vote in presidential elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 5962. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 5963. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, so as to make its provisions applicable to agriculture; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 5964. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Lung Institute; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5965. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to repeal the provisions limiting the number of children with respect to whom Federal payments may be made under the program of aid to families with dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELLENBACK:

H.R. 5966. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the sale or delivery of ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 5967. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, to provide for the issuance of an additional congressional tag to Senators and Representatives; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 5968. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of the Frederick Douglass home as a part of the park system in the National Capital, and for other purposes", approved September 5, 1962; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 5969. A bill to limit agricultural subsidy payments to an aggregate of \$20,000 to any one farmer in any 1 calendar year; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5970. A bill to consolidate water quality management and pollution control authorities and functions in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 5971. A bill to provide full and fair disclosure of the nature of interests in real estate subdivisions sold through the mails and instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce, and to prevent frauds in the sale thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5972. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act by providing for temporary injunctions or restraining orders for certain violations of that act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5973. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to impose certain safeguards on editorializing by radio and television broadcasting station licensees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5974. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize certain grants for assisting in improved operation of waste treatment plants; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 5975. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against the Federal income tax for State and local income taxes paid by an individual during the taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 5976. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 5977. A bill to amend the definition of "metal bearing ores" in the Tariff Sched-

ules of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 5978. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to repeal the provisions limiting the number of children with respect to whom Federal payments may be made under the program of aid to families with dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 5979. A bill to enable citizens of the United States who change their residences to vote in presidential elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 5980. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 5981. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide that Madison County, Fla., shall be included in the northern judicial district of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 5982. A bill to equalize civil service retirement annuities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 5983. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 5984. A bill to permit persons discharged from the uniformed services before October 1, 1949, for service-connected disabilities of 100 percent, to apply for and, if qualified, be awarded retired pay under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 5985. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act with respect to the scope of the audit by the General Accounting Office; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 5986. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 5987. A bill to provide for an independent agency for the supervision of Federal credit unions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 5988. A bill to establish a Commission on Hunger; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 5989. A bill to establish the Government Program Evaluation Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 5990. A bill to provide for the disclosure of certain information relating to certain public-opinion polls; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 5991. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of "food supplements," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5992. 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.

H.R. 5993. A bill to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 and the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966, in order to provide financing for programs under such acts; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 5994. A bill to permit certain letters to be carried out of the mail by common or contract carriers subject to regulation of the

Interstate Commerce Commission or the public utilities commission of any State when carriage is wholly within the State between certain plants, divisions, branches, departments, and offices of business organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 5995. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the classification of civilian positions of security guard at stations and installations of the military departments under the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 5996. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the period of presumption of service connection for certain cases of multiple sclerosis from 7 to 20 years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5997. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit for employers who employ, and provide job training for, members of the hard-core unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5998. A bill to establish a Small Tax Division within the Tax Court of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 5999. A bill to establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H.R. 6000. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6001. A bill to amend the act of August 30, 1935, to permit the reimposition of tolls on a bridge across the Saint Clair River between Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia, Ontario, Canada; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 6002. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 6003. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the reduction in disability benefits which is presently required in the case of an individual receiving workmen's compensation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEBERT:

H.R. 6004. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the investigation by a military department of certain aircraft accidents and for the use of reports resulting from those investigations in actions for damages; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6005. A bill to provide pecuniary liability by the States or members of the National Guard if loss or damage to Federal property resulted from gross negligence or willful misconduct; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6006. A bill to permit National Guard officers to act as inspecting officers under section 710(f) of title 32, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6007. A bill to amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 in order to make members of the Reserve and National Guard ordered to active duty for training for periods of 30 days or more eligible for quarters allowances and to make allotments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6008. A bill to amend section 1333(3) of title 10, United States Code, to provide retirement credit for attendance at each prescribed training assembly or period of equivalent instruction; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6009. A bill to provide authority for the payment of proficiency pay to enlisted members of the Reserve components of the

Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6010. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, with respect to the system of court-martial for the National Guard not in Federal service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6011. A bill to amend titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to provide Federal support for defense forces established under section 109(c) of title 32; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6012. A bill to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, with respect to the remission or cancellation of indebtedness of members or former members of the Armed Forces and the National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6013. A bill to provide for the furnishing of a uniform and the presentation of a flag of the United States for deceased members of the National Guard and Ready Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6014. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide an incentive plan for participation in the Ready Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6015. A bill to amend section 8901(8) of title 5, United States Code, with respect to persons employed under Public Law 90-486; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 6016. A bill to extend servicemen's group life insurance to Reserves of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard when engaged in federally prescribed full-time training or duty; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 6017. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 in order to clarify the provisions of that act with respect to certain persons in the Reserves and National Guard ordered to active duty for training for a period of more than 90 days; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:
H.R. 6018. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 6019. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize grants for assistance in research and development of methods to abate pollution of Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 6020. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water of air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOESMER:
H.R. 6021. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for increases based on rises in the cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING:
H.R. 6022. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the tariff treatment of certain imported dress gloves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6023. A bill to limit the quantity of baseball and softball gloves and mitts which may be imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIKVA:
H.R. 6024. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINSHALL:
H.R. 6025. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, to prohibit transportation of articles to or from the United States aboard certain foreign vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.R. 6026. A bill to establish a commission to make a comprehensive study and evaluation of the methods of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 6027. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 6028. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6029. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to designate the home of a State legislator for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 6030. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for the regulation of broadcasting networks to assure that their operations are in the public interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. QUILLLEN:

H.R. 6031. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RARIK:

H.R. 6032. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt ammunition from Federal regulation under the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 6033. A bill to provide Federal assistance to States for establishing and strengthening consumer protection programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 6034. A bill to enlarge the criminal Court of General Sessions; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6035. A bill to provide for the mandatory imprisonment of persons who commit felonies while released under section 3146 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 6036. A bill to expand the definition of deductible moving expenses incurred by an employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ADBASBO, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BIAGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. CAREY, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COHELAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, and Mr. FARSTEIN):

H.R. 6037. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr.

HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, and Mr. MADSEN):

H.R. 6038. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MINISH, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOOREHEAD, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NEDEY, Mr. NIX, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. ORTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PODELL, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PUCINICK, Mr. REES, Mr. REUSS, and Mr. ROGERS of Colorado):

H.R. 6039. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. RONAN, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ST. GERMAIN, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. VANIK, Mr. WALDE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, and Mr. RODINO):

H.R. 6040. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and other agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. ADBASBO, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BIAGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. CAREY, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COHELAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, and Mr. FARSTEIN):

H.R. 6041. A bill to amend the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 to improve intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and the economy and efficiency of government, by providing Federal cooperation and assistance in the establishment and strengthening of State and local offices of consumer protection; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MADSEN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MEEDS, and Mr. MIKVA):
H.R. 6042. A bill to amend the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 to im-

prove intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and the economy and efficiency of government, by providing Federal cooperation and assistance in the establishment and strengthening of State and local offices of consumer protection; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MINISE, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. NIX, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. POBELL, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. REES, and Mr. ROGERS of Colorado):

H.R. 6043. A bill to amend the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 to improve intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and the economy and efficiency of government, by providing Federal cooperation and assistance in the establishment and strengthening of State and local offices of consumer protection; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL (for himself, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TERNAAN, Mr. VANIK, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ZABLOCKI, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H.R. 6044. A bill to amend the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 to improve intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and the economy and efficiency of government, by providing Federal cooperation and assistance in the establishment and strengthening of State and local offices of consumer protection; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 6045. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to extend its protection to workers employed in the demolition, dismantling, removal, and/or salvaging of public buildings; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 6046. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for each dependent who is a full-time undergraduate student at a college or university; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH (for himself and Mr. ABERNETHY):

H.R. 6047. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that service of a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States involving armed conflict shall be considered wartime service for the purposes of granting benefits to veterans and their dependents under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SANDMAN:

H.R. 6048. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to prevent pollution of water by oil, and to establish a revolving fund for the removal of oil discharged into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI:

H.R. 6049. A bill to amend the definition of "metal bearing ores" in the Tariff Schedules of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6050. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to transact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

H.R. 6051. A bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of materials harmful to persons under the age of 16 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other presentations harmful to such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 6052. A bill to foster the exploration of outer space by providing for the award by the President of the United States, in the name of the Congress, of the Congressional Space Medal to astronauts who contribute thereto; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 6053. A bill to provide for uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses, or farms by Federal and federally assisted programs and to establish uniform and equitable land acquisition policies for Federal and federally assisted programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 6054. A bill to provide uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by Federal and federally assisted programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (for himself and Mr. FASCELL):

H.R. 6055. A bill to provide for the striking of medals in honor of Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White II, and Roger B. Chaffee; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 6056. A bill to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 6057. A bill to provide for the appointment of postmasters and rural carriers on the basis of merit; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 6058. A bill to establish the Channel Islands National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 6059. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the most feasible and desirable means of establishing certain portions of the tidelands, bays and estuaries, Outer Continental Shelf, seaward areas, and Great Lakes of the United States as marine sanctuaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 6060. A bill to amend section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the \$50,000 limitation on the used property which may be used for investment credit purposes shall not apply in the case of machine tools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 6061. A bill to provide for the selection of candidates for President of the United States in a national presidential primary election, and for the election of a President and a Vice President by direct vote of the people, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 6062. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a national wildlife refuge in the south San Francisco Bay area; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WINN:

H.R. 6063. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6064. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6065. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of facilities to control water and air pollution by allowing a tax credit for expenditures incurred in constructing such facilities and by permitting the deduction, or amortization over a period of 1 to 5 years,

of such expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6066. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing job training programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 6067. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for amounts expended by firemen for meals which they are required to eat at their post of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YATRON:

H.R. 6068. A bill to amend title II of the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to the issuance of brokerage licenses to certain persons authorizing them to arrange for the transportation by motor vehicle of groups of passengers and their baggage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 6069. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6070. A bill to amend section 109 of title 38, United States Code, to provide benefits for members of the armed forces of nations allied with the United States in World War I or World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAREY, Mr. ERLÉNBERG, Mr. ELBERG, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NIX, Mr. OLSEN, and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 6071. A bill to enable consumers to protect themselves against arbitrary, erroneous, and malicious credit information; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI (for himself, Mr. REES, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SISK, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. KOCH):

H.R. 6072. A bill to enable consumers to protect themselves against arbitrary, erroneous, and malicious credit information; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 6073. A bill to amend section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, to make funds available for loans and grants to assist cities and villages in the installation of public and municipal services necessary to support industrial development; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 6074. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.J. Res. 357. Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.J. Res. 358. 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. BUCHANAN:
H.J. Res. 369. 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. DIGGS:
H.J. Res. 369. 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. DONOHUE:
H.J. Res. 361. 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. ESHLEMAN:
H.J. Res. 362. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FALLON:
H.J. Res. 363. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the use of prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGMAN:
H.J. Res. 364. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FREY:
H.J. Res. 365. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide the right of persons lawfully assembled to participate in nondenominational prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:
H.J. Res. 366. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit voluntary participation in prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:
H.J. Res. 367. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the privilege against self-incrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNGATE:
H.J. Res. 368. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:
H.J. Res. 369. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:
H.J. Res. 370. 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. MOLLOHAN:
H.J. Res. 371. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide the right of persons lawfully assembled to participate in nondenominational prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:
H.J. Res. 372. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:
H.J. Res. 373. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAFFORD:
H.J. Res. 374. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the election of the President and Vice President and the nomination of

candidates for the Presidency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT (for himself, Mr. VAN DERLIN, and Mr. BOB WILSON):
H.J. Res. 375. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period June 29 through July 5, 1969, as "God Bless America Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:
H.J. Res. 376. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDIE:
H.J. Res. 377. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 378. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the election of the President and Vice President and the nomination of candidates for the Presidency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIGGINS:
H.J. Res. 379. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period April 21 through April 26, 1969, as "School Bus Safety Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:
H. Con. Res. 122. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the furnishing of relief assistance to victims of the Nigerian civil war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN:
H. Con. Res. 123. Concurrent resolution to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COHELAN:
H. Res. 201. Resolution to direct the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of Federal regulation of community antenna television systems; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARMATZ:
H. Res. 202. Resolution establishing a Special Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NICHOLS:
H. Res. 203. Resolution relative to consideration of House Resolution 133; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:
H. Res. 204. Resolution authorizing funds for the operation of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:
H. Res. 205. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. Res. 206. Resolution relative to consideration of House Resolution 133; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RARICK:
H. Res. 207. Resolution relative to consideration of H. Res. 133; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 208. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WATSON:
H. Res. 209. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABO:
H.R. 6075. A bill for the relief of Jamean Chow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6076. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Cinelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6077. A bill for the relief of Alberto Cori; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6078. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth DiPaolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6079. A bill for the relief of Angelo Duca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6080. A bill for the relief of Michele Florio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6081. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Florio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6082. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Francesco Fosco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6083. A bill for the relief of Saverio and Letizia Genna and minor, child Pietro Genna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6084. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Giola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6085. A bill for the relief Hom Wal Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6086. A bill for the relief of Alfredo and Caterina Iannitelli and minor son, Riccardo Jose Iannitelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6087. A bill for the relief of Josefa Kucek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6088. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Locantini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6089. A bill for the relief of Erasmo and Caterina LoPiparo and minor child, Giuseppe LoPiparo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6090. A bill for the relief of Ignazio LoPiparo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6091. A bill for the relief of Raffaele Mazza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6092. A bill for the relief of Luca Mislletto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6093. A bill for the relief of Aniello Napolitano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6094. A bill for the relief of Geuseppe and Virginia Pappalardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6095. A bill for the relief of Antonio and Maria Puleo and minor child, Claudia Puleo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6096. A bill for the relief of Carlo Schillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6097. A bill for the relief of Antonio and Maria Sferazza and minor child, Giovanna Sferazza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6098. A bill for the relief of Francesco Sorec; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6099. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Vitale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALBERT:
H.R. 6100. A bill for the relief of Hershel Smith, publisher of the Lindsay News, of Lindsay, Okla.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:
H.R. 6101. A bill for the relief of Maria Martiniangelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY:
H.R. 6102. A bill for the relief of Rosa White Eyes Garreau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEVILL:
H.R. 6103. A bill for the relief of Col. James A. Branyon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:
H.R. 6104. A bill for the relief of Filippo Ardizzone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6105. A bill for the relief of Santa Ardizzone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6106. A bill for the relief of Alfonso Iuliano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6107. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Lopane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6108. A bill for the relief of Aurora Madonna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6109. A bill for the relief of Michele Ponte-Affronti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADEMANS:

H.R. 6110. A bill for the relief of Konstantina Christina Panagopoulou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 6111. A bill for the relief of Pietro Gallodoro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6112. A bill for the relief of Hisao Iwasa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (by request):

H.R. 6113. A bill for the relief of Doris M. Brinkman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6114. A bill for the relief of Elmer M. Grade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6115. A bill for the relief of Zoran Mijic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6116. A bill for the relief of Peter F. Nepl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6117. A bill for the relief of Pasquale La Penna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 6118. A bill for the relief of Visitation Daa Estaris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6119. A bill for the relief of Aida G. Yuzon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTTON:

H.R. 6120. A bill for the relief of Reginald Laksham Rajapakse and Mrs. Nancy Rajapakse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHISHOLM:

H.R. 6121. A bill for the relief of Stefano Patti, Filippa Scaturro Patti, and Benedetto Patti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 6122. A bill for the relief of Carolina Rizzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 6123. A bill for the relief of Ioulla A. Argyridou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6124. A bill for the relief of Lucio Fazio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6125. A bill for the relief of Anne Reale Pietrandrea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6126. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Zocco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 6127. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rafael Arias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 6128. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Tomris Zelha Ozdil and her minor daughter, Umüt Sukriye Ballm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH:

H.R. 6129. A bill for the relief of Mary K. Mafee and Reza F. Mafee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 6130. A bill for the relief of Myrna G. Tayag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 6131. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fong Chao Sin Hwa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6132. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jacinto Felix de la Presilla-Ellas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 6133. A bill for the relief of Antonio Ladogana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 6134. A bill for the relief of Renate Evelyn Sayfried; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 6135. A bill for the relief of Antoine Salem Shubash and wife, Georgette Tubban Shubash; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 6136. A bill for the relief of Mildred Riveria de Velasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANDGREBE:

H.R. 6137. A bill for the relief of Tommy Tung Ming Hall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOWENSTEIN:

H.R. 6138. A bill for the relief of Miss Lenny Y. Aikpala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6139. A bill for the relief of Beulah V. Hughes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 6140. A bill for the relief of Radisa Ratkovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCDADE:

H.R. 6141. A bill for the relief of Andrea Montano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKNEALLY:

H.R. 6142. A bill for the relief of Agostino Maggiore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6143. A bill for the relief of Isaac Perlmutter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 6144. A bill for the relief of Francesca Blocher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6145. A bill for the relief of Giovanna Cefalo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6146. A bill for the relief of Angiolina Chiocciariello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6147. A bill for the relief of Oil-Garlo Lobo Depina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6148. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe DeRosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6149. A bill for the relief of Jose M.

Montelro Fontes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6150. A bill for the relief of Pul Yuen Lee (also known as Dario Chin); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6151. A bill for the relief of Lise, Martine, Florence Marie, and Fritz, Junior, Mompalms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6152. A bill for the relief of Jesus Cabrera Yap; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6153. A bill for the relief of Rosario Campos Zita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 6154. A bill for the relief of Nasser Shahoulian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 6155. A bill for the relief of Rose and Giulio Ciccone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6156. A bill for the relief of Judy Conching Tan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 6157. A bill for the relief of the Outlet Stores, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 6158. A bill for the relief of Rizalino D. Manuel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6159. A bill for the relief of Amelia C. Dizon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 6160. A bill for the relief of Simon Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 6161. A bill for the relief of Christopher Slocane (Bosmos); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 6162. A bill for the relief of Mario Frenda, his wife, Enza Romano Frenda, and their children, Maurizio and Antonio Frenda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6163. A bill for the relief of Francisco Javier De La Paz O'Mara (also known as Pancho O'Mara); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 6164. A bill for the relief of Marianito D. Alaan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6165. A bill for the relief of Abdul Rashid Khan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 6166. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kam Yoong Lau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

48. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Benjamin L. Erlich, Chicago, Ill., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—Tuesday, February 4, 1969

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

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, wilt Thou now make this forum of freedom a holy of holies and each heart a silent sanctuary. Drive out all lesser voices that only Thy still small voice may be heard. Deal with each of us according to our necessities. Make us to know that we live under Thy judgment, that what we think Thou dost know, what we speak Thou dost hear, what we do Thou dost see. Make our lives beacons which shine for justice, truth,

and goodness in a nation whose God is the Lord.

In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 31, 1969, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nomina-

tions were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its