

countryside. If that fight is to be successful, we must first have full parity for the farmer.

Farm prices determine the economic climate of our thousands of rural towns. We, in the countryside, know this, but we have a problem convincing our urban brothers.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the 91st Congress: Death is a sad thing. It chastens all of us, whether it is the death of friend or loved one, the death of a family farm—and we are observing those at the rate of 100,000 a year—or the death of a newspaper.

Today, with your leave, I herewith insert in the Record the story of the death of a newspaper. This editorial, written by that very discerning rural daily newspaper publisher, O. B. Augustson, in the West Central Daily Tribune of Willmar, in Minnesota's Sixth Congressional District, ties the death of the Broten Review to inadequate farm income.

It has been said that \$1 of farm income generates \$7 worth of business in the community, so it is easy to understand why, with our farm prices at only 73 percent of parity, our rural towns' economy is in the doldrums.

Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I recommend the reading of this insertion to each of you. As Editor Augustson says:

Truly it is always a sad day when a newspaper writes "thirty".

The editorial follows:

#### A NEWSPAPER DIES

In the December 26 issue of the Belgrade Tribune there was a regrettable announcement by its editor. It was relative to the Broten Review which the Belgrade editor and publisher has also owned in the past four years.

The announcement stated in terms of dis-

appointment that he has been forced to discontinue the publishing of the Review at Broten as a separate enterprise. From now on the circulation of the Tribune and the Review will be combined to receive one weekly paper which will aim to cover both towns and area around. The Review as such will be no more.

If this announcement is done with regret by the Belgrade publisher it is heard with a similar regret by all of us in the Fourth Estate. We hate to see any paper fold up. There should be more papers, not less. Every community of any reasonable size should have "its home town paper." When it is gone that community will have lost something.

But we know the reasons. It's all because of what is happening in rural America. The loss of family farms, the inadequate farm income—both these factors are basic causes. The less farm families you have, the lower is your rural economy—this is all bound to show up in less business on Main Street and including the newspaper. The latter will lose circulation revenues with less subscribers and when business is not good on Main Street there will also be less advertisers and less advertising revenue. It is that simple—but tragically so.

We during the past 15 years have been both writing and speaking about the farm problem, the preservation of the family farm, the need for a decent farm income. Added to this we have warned of what will happen to our rural America over a period of time. Well—the chickens have come home to roost. The predicted ill fruits have arrived. They are there in stark reality.

The sad part has been at times that when this message was endeavored to be brought before our towns we at times did not see many from Main Street at meetings where the farm problem was discussed and considered. Even in the days of 90% of parity when our family farms were still with us and when property was relatively oozing out of our ears, when all our stores and some more were doing well on Main Street—there was hardly a peep when certain big business interests declared to the nation that millions upon millions of small farms must go—that

the road should be cleared for the big farmer and the big agriculturist. This plot conceived in the minds of the Committee on Economic Development has been carried out—a Committee on Economic "Destruction" as far as rural America is concerned.

As publisher of this daily newspaper we have always been mindful of the weeklies in our area. With the growth of newspaper syndicates in this nation, such weeklies may be the last bulwark of a free press in this country. As a daily we have merely sought to be the rural daily for this part of Minnesota as against the Twin City press. A daily trying to serve our rural area and speaking for it as well as we could. But we always have had a standing rule that we limited our news from each weekly town only to those news items which a daily should have—to get all the local news you simply would have to keep the home weekly. As to advertising we have not gone into any of those weekly paper towns to solicit advertising. Have always felt that if Willmar advertising cannot support our daily—we will have to do something else. There is such a thing as live and let live. Our competition has been the Twin City dailies, not the weekly papers in our area.

And let us say this—if the family farms were all preserved, if the farm income had been as it should be—the weeklies would survive with ample circulation and ample advertising revenue—if such weekly paper is enterprising at all. But you simply cannot operate a newspaper with less and less subscribers and less and less advertising. They are the financial life blood of any paper. If you don't have them—it's curtains.

When we have both written and spoken for the preservation of the family farm, greater farm income, we know that also meant the preservation of our rural villages, their Main Street business and also their newspapers. We have written extensively on this subject but it is all done with a feeling of regret—that another nail has been driven into the coffin of journalism out here in rural America and another voice in a free press, stilled. Truly it is always a sad day when a newspaper writes "thirty".

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 30, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

*I have strength for anything through Him who gives me power.—Philippians 4: 13.*

In Thy presence, our Father, we pause for a moment, lifting our hearts unto Thee in prayer. As we pray, our strength is renewed, our courage restored, and our path is made plain. What we felt we could not do, now we can do; what we thought hopeless, is now full of hope; what seemed impossible, now becomes possible. We are ready for anything through the strength of Thy spirit living in our hearts.

Bless our Nation with Thy favor and make her a channel for peace and good will in our world. In Thy name we pray. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communi-

cated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on January 17, 1969, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10. An act to increase the per annum rate of compensation of the President of the United States.

#### BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

(Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the continuities of our political traditions were reflected in President Johnson's choice, during the last hours of his administration, of a name for a tranquil and beautiful park in our Nation's Capital. President Johnson named the park for a national leader whose memory he reveres, a man dead these many years yet still regarded as their personal hero by an entire generation of Americans, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

On the anniversary of his birth on

January 30, 1882, as my tribute to his Presidential achievements during the Depression years of terrible economic hardship for our people and during wartime years of peril for our country and the cause of freedom, I acknowledge that, for me, as for President Johnson and for those millions of Americans whom President Roosevelt casually, appropriately, and famously addressed only as "my friends," his memory is ever fresh.

Franklin Roosevelt's influence on our history has not been confined to the eventual and progressive years of his Presidency. That influence is also to be found in the record of legislative achievement of the Presidency so recently ended. Not the least of F. D. R.'s accomplishments was the fierce, lifetime dedication to the national welfare that he inspired in the young Texas Congressman of New Deal days who became our 36th President. It is not too much to say that the fruit of our labors for progressive and humane legislation in all the long years since President Roosevelt's death in 1945 owes much to the inspiration of his leadership, his devotion to the progress of the American people, and his dedication to the success

of our economic system and the preservation of our security and our freedom. Franklin Roosevelt's words have echoed down the long corridors of time, and, through the electoral and legislative process which reflects the will of the American people, those words, in statutory form, have become the law of the land he loved:

We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race, or creed.

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home; The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

Those who knew well the great man who uttered these words have recently affirmed their belief in the importance of his role in the saga of our times. The Honorable James A. Farley, in a speech made in New York City last November, said:

When President Roosevelt entered the White House there were millions of unemployed, and he was faced with a bank crisis. People were openly wondering whether capitalism could recover from the slump we were in. Beyond anything else, Mr. Roosevelt brought courage and daring to the office. The whole Nation took heart after he went on radio to discuss the banking problem. I still think it was one of the greatest utterances of any American President. In the next 100 days he put on a tremendous display of daring, proposing one farsighted reform after another. Few, if any, can dispute the value of such organizations as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Homeowners Loan Corporation, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Public Works Administration.

Justice Hugo Black, interviewed on television in December, said that, in his judgment, Franklin Roosevelt, as a President, had been "magnificent"; that he had been, in those times, "our greatest man."

Those who remember Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as I do, so clearly and so gratefully today, his birthday, I ask to join me in honoring his memory.

#### GRANGE FRIENDSHIP GAVEL

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

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, the gavel which was used to open and to call the session to order today was presented to the Speaker this morning by Mr. Richard Trombley from the State of Washington on behalf of himself and the Washington State Grange.

Mr. Speaker, this gavel was made of maple burl which was raised in the State of Washington and aged for 2 years. The handle was made of English walnut which Mr. Trombley grew in Mr. Trombley's yard. Mr. Trombley spent over 15 hours making the gavel. The gavel's finish was done by Mrs. Trombley. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trombley are in attendance today.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that this gavel is sufficiently large to bring order to the House, even should the House be unruly.

#### A SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS URGED FOR JEWISH VICTIMS OF IRAQI PERSECUTION

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the Government of Iraq's public execution of 14 individuals, including nine Iraqi Jews, ranks as one of the most repugnant acts by a government in recent memory. The executions follow a record of deliberate governmental discrimination and persecution, which must be condemned and abhorred by the United States. Accordingly, yesterday I wrote to the President urging him to do his utmost to prevent any further executions which may result from the additional "trials" which Iraqi Minister of Information Abdullah Salum has indicated will soon take place.

Specifically, I called upon the President to instruct our Ambassador to the United Nations, Charles Yost, to present a resolution to the Security Council which strongly condemns Iraq for this outrageous action and warns the government of that country against carrying out any additional executions which it may contemplate.

In addition, I have urged that the President direct Ambassador Yost to call upon Secretary-General U Thant to appoint a special United Nations committee to investigate the condition of the Jewish population in Iraq.

Iraq's execution of nine of its Jewish citizens—to which the United Nations has yet to make an official response—is the culmination of a long and deliberate campaign of discrimination and persecution by the Government of Iraq directed at its 2,500 Jewish citizens. For as repugnant as these executions are, they do not exist in isolation. Even before the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, Iraqi Jews were restricted in various ways and were not issued passports. Those few Jews who did manage to escape from Iraq had to be smuggled out of the country via the seaport of Basra.

Since the replacement of the Arif regime in July of 1968, Jews have been the victims of increased governmental discrimination and persecution. Shortly after the June war of 1967, 100 leaders of the Iraqi-Jewish community were imprisoned without trials. Although some have been released over a period of time, as of last December, 25 still remained in jail.

In addition, new restrictions were imposed by the present regime when it came to power in July of last year. These re-

strictions include: First, the withdrawal of professional licenses to Jews; second, the compelling of employers to dismiss Jewish employees; third, restrictions forbidding Jews to sell property; fourth, limitations on the amount of money which Jews may withdraw from their bank accounts; fifth, the discontinuance of telephones in Jewish homes and businesses; and sixth, restrictions on the movement of Jews to a 5-kilometer radius of their homes.

Having denied its Jewish population the means to earn a livelihood, the Iraqi Government nonetheless refuses to allow Jews to migrate to other countries. The State Department has recently received reports that Jews are now being forced to sell even their personal property in order to survive.

Since July of 1968 the Department of State has been attempting to inquire into these reports of widespread discrimination and harassment. Each of these efforts, however, has been rebuffed by the Iraqi Government.

Mr. Speaker, in order to provide relief to the hundreds of Iraqi Jews who are the victims of this persecution, I have today introduced a bill which would give special immigration status to Jewish citizens of Iraq who seek to immigrate to the United States. In view of the deplorable conditions facing the Jewish population in Iraq, I urge the Congress to take action on this legislation as soon as possible.

The persecution of Jews which has been officially and deliberately carried on by the Government of Iraq cannot be tolerated by the United States. We must insist, through our own diplomatic channels and those of the United Nations, that Iraq cease any plans for further executions and that the United Nations investigate the condition of Jews in that country. Special immigration status—such as that provided for by the bill I have introduced today—should also be provided for Jewish citizens of Iraq.

If we fail to make clear our determination to stop the persecution which Iraq continues to perpetrate on its Jewish citizens, the results—as we can deduce from the most recent manifestation of that persecution—will be even more drastic.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, Americans deplore the secret trials followed by barbaric and inhumane hangings in Iraq. With 65 others reportedly facing espionage charges, our sense of moral outrage is equalled by our continuing concern that this atrocity must not be repeated.

I would hope that the United Nations, the Vatican, the United States and other interested governments will make continuing strong representations to condemn these atrocities, to discourage any repetition whatsoever, and to emphasize fundamental human rights, due process, and the quality of mercy.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, all men of conscience and the consciences of the civilized nations of the world must have been shocked this past Monday when the Iraqi Government announced and displayed the public hanging of 14 men. These men—nine Jews, one Christian, and four Moslems—were supposed to

have been spies and were condemned by Iraq's revolutionary court.

We are now told that a new mass trial by this same court has been started against an unknown number accused of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It is reported that at least 65 persons of unknown nationality are being held under charges of espionage in the continuing acts of terrorism. Our State Department yesterday announced that two American citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ball, are being held by the Iraqi Government. Mr. Ball, an employee of the Iraqi Petroleum Co., is in jail and Mrs. Ball is under house arrest. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have been held for about 2 weeks even though no charges have been made against them.

The people throughout the world know that this revolutionary court is merely a "kangaroo court," and can easily envision the results of this latest facade—a facade designed to hide the barbarism that is taking place in that country.

These executions were nationally televised in Iraq. In view of the general living conditions in Iraq and the unrest that prevails it is safe to assume that the intent was to focus the attention of the populous on this matter rather than their own misery. This, as we all know, is a common practice among the Arab leaders who call for a holy war of extermination against the Israelis.

The Iraqi Government now expresses surprise and indignation at the concern of world leaders over these proceedings, claiming that this is an internal affair. The same was said of Hitler, who murdered millions of Jews and millions of Christians. When will this barbarity stop?

Under normal conditions and in other places, such action could possibly be strictly speaking an internal affair. But, in the Middle East and in the Arab countries, which have vowed to destroy the State of Israel and exterminate her people, we must look at the facts and then judge. There are an estimated 2,500 Jews remaining in Iraq, many of whom are the aged, of what was once a great Iraqi Jewish community of 100,000. The Iraqi Government has declared them to be the "enemy of the people" and those who associate with them are "fifth columnists." Helplessly they live and now die at the hands of a regime that has made them virtual prisoners.

Since June 1967, nearly 100 have been imprisoned—in many cases tortured, beaten, and starved. The remainder of the Jewish population has been in effect under house arrest, permitted to leave their homes for only a few hours a day. Severe restrictions have made their involvement in commerce impossible. Employees in private firms have been summarily dismissed. Universities are barred to them. Passports denied them. Their lives in Iraq are made unbearable, and they are prevented from emigrating.

The gallows is the ultimate act of the brutality suffered by the Iraqi Jews for months and years, while the world has remained indifferent to their fate.

While the United Nations has adopted

a resolution to inquire into the conditions and claims of the displaced Palestinian Arabs, it has refused to adopt such a resolution to inquire into the conditions of the Jews residing in Arab countries. Even the International Red Cross has had little success in obtaining the cooperation of the Arab States in its efforts to determine the condition of those Jews living in Arab countries.

The Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia, an association of 34 metropolitan-wide Jewish agencies representing more than 500 chapters, posts, and synagogues has issued a statement of conscience on this situation expressing their grave concern over the increased acts of terror and barbarism in Iraq, urging United Nations action and intervention. The council boasts among its members some of the best people—people who are civic and community leaders.

I have received a telegram from Mr. Charles Kahn, Jr., president of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Jewish Committee, and one from Mr. J. C. Leff, president of the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland regional council of the American Jewish Committee, who also express their deep concern about this situation. The American Jewish Committee is asking that our Government act as spokesman to the Iraq Government in calling for permission of the remaining Jews to emigrate and for our Government to offer asylum for these unfortunate people.

Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that the Iraqi Government and the other Arab governments do not want the Jews in their countries—except for use as scapegoats. These people are all children of God, as we all are and it is imperative that the United Nations, our own Government and all governments of good conscience request the Arab nations to offer a gate of freedom for these people rather than the present offer of death as relief from their existence. These people should be allowed to emigrate to those countries that want to accept them.

Mr. Speaker, the dignity of man, the concern that must exist and be displayed by civilized peoples and nations for their fellow human beings, demands no less than an insistence that the Jews remaining in Arab countries be allowed to leave—to emigrate to countries that respect this dignity and will welcome them.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject of my 1-minute speech.

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

There was no objection.

#### SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS SURVEY

(Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, legislation to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 will have high priority in the Committee on Education and Labor during this session. In anticipation of the committee's consideration of this and related legislation, I wrote to over 20,000 local school superintendents last fall requesting their views on a number of questions. My purpose in contacting them was to draw upon their experience as administrators in the elementary and secondary school system. After having personally reviewed the responses, I am convinced that the survey will be of immeasurable assistance to the committee in making objective judgments with regard to the future direction of Federal education legislation.

Responses to the questionnaire are still being received. At this time, well over 4,000 answers have been received from school districts with enrollments ranging from less than 1,000 students to districts with well over 100,000 students. These responses have provided me with valuable suggestions and recommendations. The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, as well as the committee staff, have been assisting me in tabulating and analyzing the returns.

As I have indicated, the first order of business before the committee this year will be legislation to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The pattern of responses received to date indicate that they contain information and recommendations which are very much related to the proposed extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This week the Committee on Education and Labor began consideration of this legislation through public hearings with school superintendents. As we begin our work, I would like to share with my colleagues some of the results of the questionnaire, and to share with my colleagues summaries of some of the responses we have received.

In determining the role of the Federal Government in education, the first question asked "Do you feel the Federal Government is doing its share in providing funds for improving the quality of elementary and secondary education? If not, what suggestions do you have?" The responses overwhelmingly indicate that the Federal Government is not doing its share as evidenced in the tables which follow:

	[In percent]	
	Yes	No
United States.....	25.4	64.7
New England.....	13.0	81.2
Midwest.....	22.5	70.4
Great Lakes.....	18.9	72.4
Plains.....	25.0	64.3
Southeast.....	28.7	56.2
Southwest.....	38.9	49.2
Rocky Mountains.....	33.9	56.4
Far West.....	23.6	68.8
Under 1,000.....	31.5	57.7
1,000 to 4,999.....	21.9	68.5
5,000 to 34,999.....	21.9	70.7
35,000 to 99,999.....	2.0	60.4
100,000 plus.....	9.1	81.8

## PERCENT OF RESPONSES INDICATING THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS NOT DOING ITS SHARE

States by region	Total	Size of enrollment				
		Under 1,000	1,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 34,999	35,000 to 99,999	100,000 plus
New England.....	81.2	82.8	84.2	69.4	100.0	
Connecticut.....	91.1	100.0	90.0	88.8		
Maine.....	96.8	100.0	95.0	100.0		
Massachusetts.....	78.0	73.3	82.5	60.0	100.0	
New Hampshire.....	63.6	50.0	75.0	25.0		
Rhode Island.....	75.0	100.0	50.0	80.0		
Vermont.....	82.4	66.6	85.7			
Mideast.....	70.4	53.4	68.8	91.3	66.6	100.0
Delaware.....	45.4	0	16.6	100.0		
Maryland.....	100.0	0	100.0	100.0		
New Jersey.....	60.2	57.8	57.4	73.6		
New York.....	73.4	51.1	73.8	92.0	50.0	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	73.9	52.6	72.3	89.4	100.0	
Great Lakes.....	72.4	68.4	73.3	77.3	66.6	80.0
Illinois.....	69.9	65.4	74.7	66.6		100.0
Indiana.....	59.4	30.0	59.7	40.0	100.0	0
Michigan.....	78.8	78.6	77.1	84.0		100.0
Ohio.....	72.6	68.2	73.1	75.0	50.0	100.0
Wisconsin.....	78.2	74.2	80.2	83.3		100.0
Plains.....	64.3	59.1	75.2	54.0	100.0	100.0
Iowa.....	57.7	53.6	64.7	58.3	50.0	
Kansas.....	75.2	72.5	81.0	66.6	100.0	
Minnesota.....	66.6	65.4	80.0	8.3	100.0	
Missouri.....	73.2	68.0	77.6	78.6	100.0	100.0
Nebraska.....	51.6	52.9	60.0	53.0		
North Dakota.....	43.2	41.6	77.7	100.0		
South Dakota.....	61.3	50.9	94.1	100.0		
Southeast.....	56.2	65.0	53.6	55.3	66.6	50.0
Alabama.....	86.3	100.0	66.6	89.5	100.0	
Arkansas.....	74.1	66.1	82.9	85.7		
Florida.....	62.5	50.0	50.0	83.3		
Georgia.....	50.9	33.3	51.4	58.3	33.3	
Kentucky.....	60.3	50.0	75.0	15.4	100.0	
Louisiana.....	29.2	0	25.9	35.7	100.0	
Mississippi.....	57.4	0	61.1	57.1	0	
North Carolina.....	40.0	0	36.3	37.5	100.0	
South Carolina.....	13.3	62.5	0	100.0	100.0	
Tennessee.....	60.8	50.9	71.4	50.0	0	
West Virginia.....	55.0	0	44.4	60.0	100.0	
Southwest.....	49.2	41.1	57.4	57.1	100.0	100.0
Arizona.....	53.3	28.6	78.9	50.0	100.0	
New Mexico.....	45.7	50.0	37.5	66.6		
Oklahoma.....	59.7	57.5	69.7	25.0		
Texas.....	44.4	38.3	52.7	62.5	100.0	100.0
Rocky Mountain.....	56.4	54.7	57.6	57.9	100.0	
Colorado.....	76.2	75.6	80.0	50.0	100.0	
Idaho.....	40.0	29.2	58.3	50.0		
Montana.....	54.2	49.1	75.0	100.0		
Utah.....	46.1	50.0	33.3	100.0		
Wyoming.....	46.6	83.2	0	100.0		
Far West.....	68.6	58.1	71.3	85.3	14.2	100.0
Alaska.....	37.5	75.0	0	0	0	
California.....	70.4	56.9	77.1	84.6	18.1	100.0
Nevada.....	55.6	100.0	40.0	100.0	0	
Oregon.....	66.1	45.1	82.8	100.0	0	
Washington.....	67.8	66.6	51.7	78.6	0	
United States.....	64.7	57.7	68.5	70.7	60.4	81.8

Many of those who responded "yes"—that is, the Federal Government is doing its share in providing funds for improving the quality of elementary and secondary education—qualified their affirmative response. A number of superintendents share the view of the superintendent of schools for King's County, Calif., who stated "Yes," if the programs were fully funded. Still others shared the view of the superintendent of schools for Mountain View School District, California, who responded:

I feel the Federal Government is doing its share in providing funds to improve the quality of secondary and elementary education in the present fiscal set-up. If the Vietnam war ends shortly, I believe the Federal Government should increase its share to those districts and those areas having large numbers of disadvantaged children.

A great deal of valuable information may be found in the responses to the second part of the question—"What suggestions do you have?" Certain superintendents recommended a general aid program, not as a substitute for, but in addition to existing programs. The response of the superintendent of the Redlands Unified School District in California, with 12,325 students, is an example of this type of recommendation:

I certainly do not feel the federal government is doing its share in providing funds for improving the quality of elementary and secondary education. I think categorical aid is a good way of providing badly needed funds because it encourages school districts to enter into educational programs that heretofore have not received attention. A very good example of this is the funds provided for Head Start. In addition, however, there should be large sums provided for general aid. If we are to do the job of education as required, it is extremely expensive. The federal government has pre-empted the great source of tax revenue, i.e., the income tax. Therefore, this tremendous national need should have a large share of its financing from federal funds. I would think a good share of the cost of education might be thirty percent local effort, thirty percent state effort and thirty percent from the Federal Government.

Many of the superintendents were quite specific in their recommendations, with a good number recommending a program of grants to assist in the construction of school facilities. The response of the superintendent of Memphis City schools is illustrative:

The Federal Government is making a major contribution in providing funds for improving the quality of Elementary and Secondary Education and exactly what its share should be is, I am sure, subject to a variety of professional opinions. I would suggest, however, that public school systems across

the country can not continue to introduce an increasing variety of innovative educational programs without some assistance by the Federal Government in the provision of funds for school construction. Boards of Education are experiencing increased difficulty in raising capital funds. The shortage of capital funds is curtailing educational programs and activities. I recommend that the Congress give serious consideration to enacting The Elementary and Secondary Construction Bill and funding it liberally.

By far the highest percentage of those who made suggestions recommended that the Federal Government increase its support for existing programs. Of those who felt the Federal Government was not doing its share, 41.2 percent recommended as a solution that support for these programs be increased. This was particularly the case with officials of school districts enrolling 100,000 or more students, where 66.6 percent made this recommendation. The following table indicates by State, region, and size of school district, percentages of those who responded that the Federal Government is not doing its share and suggested "increased support."

The question was: "Do you feel the Federal Government is doing its share in providing funds for improving the quality of elementary and secondary education? If not, what suggestions do you have?"

## PERCENT OF "QUALIFIED NO" RESPONSES SUGGESTING "INCREASED SUPPORT"

States by region	Total	Size of enrollment				
		Under 1,000	1,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 34,999	35,000 to 99,999	100,000 plus
New England.....	39.0	44.1	35.6	50.0	0	
Connecticut.....	36.1	100.0	38.8	12.5		
Maine.....	29.6	20.0	31.6	33.3		
Massachusetts.....	37.7	27.2	34.4	75.0	0	
Rhode Island.....	71.4	80.0	0	0		
New Hampshire.....	63.6	0	75.0	100.0		
Vermont.....	33.3	100.0	20.0	0		
Mideast.....	48.0	42.0	47.0	53.2	0	100.0
Delaware.....	60.0	0	0	75.0		
Maryland.....	75.0	0	50.0	71.4		
New Jersey.....	58.7	63.2	28.1	50.0		
New York.....	37.3	27.2	36.4	43.2		100.0
Pennsylvania.....	51.6	33.3	51.2	59.4	0	

## PERCENT OF "QUALIFIED NO" RESPONSES SUGGESTING "INCREASED SUPPORT"—Continued

States by region	Total	Size of enrollment				
		Under 1,000	1,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 34,999	35,000 to 99,999	100,000 plus
Great Lakes.....	38.3	34.6	39.2	40.8	0	60.0
Illinois.....	32.5	30.2	35.2	26.6	0	100.0
Indiana.....	48.1	66.6	48.8	40.0	0	0
Michigan.....	50.0	44.4	47.4	60.0	0	100.0
Ohio.....	32.0	23.0	34.0	31.2	0	100.0
Wisconsin.....	38.9	40.0	37.0	40.0	0	100.0
Plains.....	35.9	36.0	34.8	42.4	40.0	100.0
Iowa.....	40.4	41.3	35.4	66.6	0	0
Kansas.....	44.6	46.2	34.8	50.0	100.0	0
Minnesota.....	32.9	33.4	31.7	37.5	0	0
Missouri.....	32.7	31.4	32.6	36.4	0	100.0
Nebraska.....	38.4	35.4	42.8	100.0	0	0
North Dakota.....	23.0	11.8	57.1	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	35.7	37.0	35.8	0	0	0
Southeast.....	50.0	36.4	54.8	52.8	20.0	100.0
Alabama.....	35.2	50.0	46.2	29.4	0	0
Arkansas.....	40.6	36.3	41.9	60.0	0	0
Florida.....	40.0	0	50.0	40.0	0	0
Georgia.....	55.5	0	61.1	42.8	100.0	0
Kentucky.....	38.5	100.0	52.0	70.0	33.3	0
Louisiana.....	50.0	0	0	57.2	0	0
Mississippi.....	33.3	0	28.6	40.0	0	0
North Carolina.....	54.2	0	55.5	53.3	0	0
South Carolina.....	42.5	0	75.0	66.6	0	0
Tennessee.....	66.6	0	100.0	44.4	0	100.0
Virginia.....	38.4	0	60.0	36.4	0	0
West Virginia.....	100.0	0	66.5	100.0	0	0

States by region	Under Total	Size of enrollment				
		1,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 34,999	35,000 to 99,999	100,000 plus	
Southwest.....	40.2	36.8	45.5	31.6	66.6	0
Arizona.....	38.0	16.6	50.0	0	100.0	0
New Mexico.....	58.3	62.5	15.4	0	0	0
Oklahoma.....	43.8	43.9	40.9	100.0	0	0
Texas.....	37.0	29.2	45.2	33.3	50.0	0
Rocky Mountain.....	25.8	15.8	28.6	54.5	100.0	0
Colorado.....	30.2	25.0	33.3	0	100.0	0
Idaho.....	25.0	0	25.0	100.0	0	0
Montana.....	15.6	13.0	16.6	33.3	0	0
Utah.....	66.6	0	56.6	0	100.0	0
Wyoming.....	22.2	10.0	14.2	100.0	0	0
Far West.....	45.2	46.0	43.8	44.6	71.4	0
Alaska.....	25.0	0	0	0	100.0	0
California.....	48.0	50.0	49.4	43.0	80.0	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	40.0	33.3	40.9	100.0	0	0
Washington.....	44.8	63.6	18.2	57.1	0	0
United States.....	41.2	32.2	42.0	47.4	45.2	66.6

The responses clearly indicate acceptance, appreciation, and in many instances, enthusiasm for existing programs, particularly programs carried on under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Based on my review of the responses we have received to date, I am convinced that local school officials indeed want the extension of ESEA. I should like to share with my colleagues examples of the types of responses which have led me to this conclusion. These are responses to the question, "Do you feel the Federal Government is doing its share in providing funds for improving the quality of elementary and secondary education?" The number in parentheses following the State is the student enrollment for that particular district:

Comstock Public Schools, Mich. (3,401): "We commend the effort the federal government is making. However, available funds and support of education fall far short of meeting needs. Every child should be assured of an opportunity for a quality education. Many are not getting more than a bare minimum."

Sacramento City Unified School District, Calif. (52,741): "Federal financing has assisted districts like Sacramento to provide compensatory programs and integrated educational opportunities for economically and culturally disadvantaged pupils from 'target areas.' However, the current level of financing allows us only to deal with those most in need of help. The educational problems faced by urban school districts are so many and varied, that much larger expenditures than currently are available from local and state sources will be needed before we are able to make any significant impact on the quality of education in the cities. There is a great need for general aid in addition to categorical aid, but it is recognized that this may be difficult to achieve at present."

Milwaukee, Wis. (130,000): "The Federal Government is doing a commendable job for elementary and secondary education through its enactment of funds. These funds could be tripled in order to make provision for building construction, increased teacher salaries, and the reduction of class size."

Louis-Muscatine Community, Letts, Iowa (900): "I feel that the Federal Government

has only begun to scratch the surface in aid to local school districts. The United States of America can no longer afford the luxury of allowing local communities to set the level of educational expenditures because the products of our schools are mobile. Inferior education anywhere immediately becomes a national problem. We need money."

Norfolk, Va. (56,000): "Although it is difficult to know just what the Federal Government's share is in assisting to improve the quality of elementary and secondary schools, the Federal Government has failed to support fully its own appraisal and estimate of its obligation. The Congress has passed a volume of highly significant legislation authorizing financial support for schools in recent years, but the actual appropriation of funds seldom matches the authorization. Our first recommendation to strengthen the Federal Government's role in improving elementary and secondary education is to fully fund the authorizing legislation already in existence."

New York, N.Y. (1,160,000): "The Federal Government is not doing its share in providing funds for improving the quality of elementary and secondary education. The problems of the large cities are caused by migrations of peoples from other sections of the country and therefore become national problems and should be financed more heavily by the national government."

Clay County, Celina, Tenn. (1,617): "The Federal Government has done much to help improve the quality of elementary and secondary education by providing funds through Public Law 89-10 of the ESEA, but these funds are insufficient to meet our needs. I would like to suggest that a larger appropriation be made and a quicker funding of the Federal level. These appropriations should be made before the end of each fiscal year."

Elizabethtown, Ky. (2,600): "Efforts of the Federal Government to improve the quality of education have been outstanding but so much, so very much remains to be done for us to really provide the facilities our children need and our society must have to survive."

Claborn County Schools, Tazewell, Tenn. (4,500): "We sincerely feel that the funds provided by the Federal Government through ESEA has been very helpful to the local educational agencies in the improvement of educational opportunities for the elementary and secondary children of this area. It has en-

abled us to provide much needed additional instructional personnel, library books, instructional equipment and supplies which could have never been provided from local and state funds. We still have critical needs, such as additional facilities and classrooms, additional personnel to reduce class size, especially in the early elementary grades."

Bertie County, Windsor, N.C. (6,500): "The contributions from the Federal Government have been a blessing for those of us who reside in economically deprived areas that have a low property evaluation and not an adequate source of funds. Only in the past few years have we been able to compete, to any degree, with the more affluent school districts in the provision of equipment, instructional aids and the provision of a varied number of services."

Leflore County Schools, Greenwood, Miss. (6,068): "No. There is over a century of 'catching up' to do. The Federal Government has made a promising and adequate start. Enough has been learned to show the effectiveness of financial assistance from Federal resources. However, a much greater share of Federal effort must be assumed to reach a stage of high educational return for the economic application being made. The 'engine has been primed.' A start has been made. We will get somewhere when the program is shifted into gear and continuously fueled."

That local school officials are enthusiastic about ESEA but concerned about the level of funding can readily be seen when one reads individual responses to question one—Is the Federal Government doing its share?—together with question three—to what extent is ESEA underfunded in your particular district? The following examples, I believe, represent well a widespread appreciation of what we have done thus far and a plea for the continuation and more adequate financing of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Louisville, Ky. (55,209): "1. Considering the amount of revenue raised locally by the Louisville School District and the amount we are receiving from the State of Kentucky we do not believe the federal government is assuming its fair share in educating our pupils."

"We are grateful for what the federal government is doing in providing funds for improving the quality of elementary and secondary education, but we believe infusion of additional federal funds is necessary if we are to really make a difference in achievement levels of our disadvantaged youth. For example, to provide the minimum recommended number of teacher aides alone in Louisville's Title I, eligible elementary schools would require expenditure of approximately \$500,000 or five times the \$100,000 we are now able to spend.

"3. Please see the answer to question one. We would translate this underfunding into a figure of approximately ten million dollars."

White Plains, N.Y. (8,826):

"1. Federal funds for elementary and secondary education have enabled children in our community to receive vital assistance to counteract educational and economic deprivation which are not able to provide through local funds. Federal funds have also enabled us to operate some innovative programs for able secondary students that we would not have been able to attempt without federal assistance.

"Since the ESEA was passed per pupil allocations have been reduced considerably with the consequent reduction in the size and scope of certain programs. We believe the federal funding needs to be increased substantially if current programs are to be maintained in an effective manner. This means that school districts should be able to count on two or three year allocations which recognize such factors as increases in staff salaries and increasing costs of supplies and equipment.

"3. Title I funds of the ESEA for our dis-

trict have been reduced each year so that services to some children have been curtailed or eliminated entirely. All of our Title I funds have gone into operation of a special reading program. At the moment the program reaches elementary children only. We would like to be able to expand it to assist secondary students also."

San Jose, Calif. (36,000): "1. I can indicate that the effort of the federal government to call for the improvement of the quality of elementary and secondary education through the ESEA entitlement provides sufficient funds for only a small portion of the children who are in need of additional assistance. Currently, by following state and federal guidelines for Title I monies, we find that we are able to reach only thirty percent of the children who would be eligible if more money were made available. There is no doubt in my mind but what the federal funds that have been made available have improved the quality of educational services for those children the funds have reached.

3. By approximately 70%."

Rifle, Colo. (1,395): "1. With the great improvement in education since the federal government has given this recent assistance, I feel that the federal government should should share much greater. I feel the quality of education has improved very much.

"3. It appears that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act ought to be funded about four hundred per cent in our particular district."

Danforth, Maine (480): "1. In my opinion the federal government has been doing an increasingly good job in providing funds for education. However, extremely depressed areas (this is one) must be provided even greater assistance in the future.

"3. The money we have received under ESEA has been expended wisely and has been of tremendous value in helping us to provide a good educational program. It is still not enough, however. So much more could be accomplished if only we had additional funds. A 50% increase would aid our situation immensely."

Kansas City, Kans. (35,050): "1. I think the Federal Government could and should increase funds for elementary and secondary education and that such increase should, primarily, be directed through the Title I channel of the present Public Law 89-10.

"3. In this district, Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act should have at least a doubling of funds to begin to meet the needs for education of disadvantaged children. Title III funds could also be used much more effectively if they were adequate to permit development of necessary facilities for the implementation of innovative programs."

San Marcos, Tex. (4,300): "1. I think the Federal Government has made an admirable start, but I feel that it is now time to make a significant financial contribution to public education.

"3. An increase of at least 50% is needed to adequately finance the type of program such affected children should have."

Further insight into the attitudes of local superintendents with respect to ESEA can be obtained by examining the following table of the percent of responses which indicate that ESEA funding was inadequate. The question was: "To what extent is the Elementary and Secondary Education Act underfunded in your particular school district?"

PERCENT OF RESPONSES INDICATING THAT ESEA IS UNDERFUNDED

States by region	Size of enrollment					
	Total	Under 1,000	1,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 34,999	35,000 to 99,999	100,000 plus
New England.....	71.4	68.6	67.5	86.1	100.0	0
Connecticut.....	67.6	80.0	50.0	100.0	0	0
Maine.....	71.8	60.0	70.8	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	69.0	53.3	67.5	86.6	100.0	0
New Hampshire.....	68.1	100.0	68.8	50.0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	81.2	80.0	83.3	80.0	0	0
Vermont.....	82.4	100.0	78.6	0	0	0
Midwest.....	73.1	82.2	69.8	72.8	100.0	100.0
Delaware.....	72.7	100.0	66.6	75.0	0	0
Maryland.....	88.8	0	100.0	85.7	0	0
New Jersey.....	71.1	84.2	62.2	73.6	0	0
New York.....	80.9	86.0	78.6	80.0	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	65.4	68.4	66.1	60.5	100.0	0
Great Lakes.....	68.4	68.4	67.5	70.1	100.0	100.0
Illinois.....	67.8	31.1	64.6	62.5	0	100.0
Indiana.....	74.0	50.0	76.4	75.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan.....	70.8	64.2	69.8	80.0	0	100.0
Ohio.....	67.5	77.2	65.5	66.6	100.0	100.0
Wisconsin.....	64.7	64.5	64.2	66.6	0	100.0
Plains.....	65.2	60.2	73.0	62.5	80.0	100.0
Iowa.....	66.4	63.9	70.6	75.0	0	0
Kansas.....	63.2	57.5	75.6	50.0	100.0	0
Minnesota.....	63.4	59.2	70.0	66.6	100.0	0
Missouri.....	70.7	65.4	71.6	92.8	100.0	100.0
Nebraska.....	64.0	61.8	77.7	33.3	0	0
North Dakota.....	57.6	52.0	77.7	100.0	0	0
South Dakota.....	64.0	57.8	82.4	100.0	0	0
Southeast.....	72.4	76.6	70.7	67.0	86.6	50.0
Alabama.....	88.6	100.0	100.0	78.9	50.0	0
Arkansas.....	79.8	82.1	70.2	100.0	0	0
Florida.....	68.8	50.0	62.5	83.3	0	0
Georgia.....	49.0	0	54.0	41.6	66.6	0
Kentucky.....	87.9	66.6	88.8	92.3	100.0	0
Louisiana.....	64.7	25.0	75.0	100.0	0	0
Mississippi.....	63.4	0	59.3	71.4	0	0
North Carolina.....	66.0	0	72.2	60.7	100.0	0
South Carolina.....	75.0	0	54.5	100.0	100.0	0
Tennessee.....	64.7	75.0	75.0	90.9	0	0
Virginia.....	68.6	0	66.6	66.6	100.0	100.0
West Virginia.....	60.0	0	66.6	50.0	100.0	0
Southwest.....	68.4	62.8	76.7	68.6	75.0	100.0
Arizona.....	53.3	52.4	47.4	75.0	100.0	0
New Mexico.....	77.1	62.5	87.5	100.0	0	0
Oklahoma.....	70.1	68.9	78.3	50.0	0	0
Texas.....	69.0	60.8	80.5	66.6	66.6	100.0
Rocky Mountain.....	70.2	66.4	74.6	78.9	100.0	0
Colorado.....	79.4	70.2	9.05	75.0	100.0	0
Idaho.....	57.5	58.3	41.6	100.0	0	0
Montana.....	66.6	66.6	58.3	100.0	0	0
Utah.....	81.5	60.5	80.0	100.0	0	0
Wyoming.....	80.0	68.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0
Far West.....	71.7	59.3	75.4	88.4	64.2	100.0
Alaska.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	100.0	0
California.....	68.8	53.8	69.5	87.2	54.5	100.0
Nevada.....	88.8	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	0
Oregon.....	71.0	58.0	82.8	100.0	0	0
Washington.....	77.9	66.6	86.2	92.8	100.0	0
United States.....	69.4	64.8	70.9	75.6	79.1	90.9

The following examples are illustrative of the extent to which local officials indicate ESEA is underfunded in their particular district:

San Diego, Calif. (121,705): "The Elementary and Secondary Education Act has been seriously underfunded in this district. It will probably require two to three times the

present level of support to finance programs that will effectively compensate for the educational deprivation that has been inflicted upon urban ghetto children. Allocations to this district have amounted to approximately \$200 for each pupil seriously in need of compensatory services. It will require at least \$800 to provide the concentrated effort that these students require."

Greenfield, Mass. (3,676): "The initial funding was fine, but there has been a steady erosion of the program to the point that we are now getting less than half the amount originally funded, despite the fact that the number of eligible students has increased."

Fort Worth, Tex. (77,885): "The Act is providing about 25% of what the Act in-

tended to provide. The figure is unrealistic as to what is an underprivileged economically or educationally deprived child in a school system. In Fort Worth or any other large school system, approximately 40% of all its students are underprivileged or educationally deprived. Therefore, it would take additional sum of money in order to provide the services necessary, such as preschool and remedial programs. The programs now in progress are having very excellent results. The benefits of such programs should reach more people; therefore, more money is needed. We are now reaching approximately one-fourth of those pupils who need additional educational help."

Ardmore, Pa. (37,000): "In the beginning, the allocation was ample, but with our Title I grant cut from 182,000 to 117,000, drastic curtailments in services have been necessary: i.e., in-service training of pre-school aides, psychological testing of pre-school children, pre-school summer session, hours of work per week for speech counselors, hours for junior high recreation-counseling program, hours of work for counselors of drop-outs, elimination of summer adapted physical education program, staff of program for neglected children, and in instructional materials for all programs."

Sun Prairie, Wis. (3,841): "The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is underfunded by approximately 35% in our particular school district."

Richmond, Calif. (43,770): "The current level of ESEA Title I funding meets approximately one-fourth the need in this district. It should, therefore, be increased fourfold."

Chicago, Ill. (553,338): "In the Chicago Public Schools, it is estimated that ESEA is underfunded by approximately 50% at this time."

Stewart County, Tenn. (1,650): "We are very grateful for the amount we are receiving now from ESEA, but I believe we could improve the quality of education much faster if we could receive 50% more than at the present time."

Salt Lake City, Utah (35,000): "We could use twice the present allotment and show effective results."

Columbus, Ga. (43,067): "The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is underfunded in our district. We are required to concentrate on approximately one-fourth of our culturally disadvantaged pupils to the extent required by directives from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The limitations on the purchase of equipment have been most unreasonable. If we are able to purchase equipment, this may last for a number of years. If we must concentrate on personnel, we can retain little after the term of service is completed."

Buffalo, N.Y. (70,000): "By approximately 45%."

East Baton Rouge Parish, La. (61,501): "It is felt that twice as much funds as are presently granted are necessary to get the job done."

Kansas City, Mo. (75,000): "Since it is believed that massive application of money and resources to a few disadvantaged schools will effect growth over a thin diffusion over many schools, only half of the pupils eligible for Title I funds in our district are being served. We need at least twice the amount we are securing."

Boston, Mass. (94,000): "Based on its being used strictly for low income and disadvantaged children, to do the type of program we envisage we could use at least three times the amount of money now available."

Long Beach, Calif. (72,285): "Our initial funding for ESEA Title I was \$2,004,000—estimated to be approximately half the amount needed to serve all educationally disadvantaged pupils in our district. Present funding (1968-69) is \$1,087,000. Present need, then, is approximately \$3,000,000 greater than funding."

Denver, Colo. (96,848): "The funds we receive for special programs are inadequate when matched with state and local funds to develop the programs that should be developed. Certainly, doubly present funding would only begin to meet our needs. When one considers the full range of needs, much more would be necessary."

San Jose, Calif. (14,459; elementary students only): "3,300 of our 15,000 students are from A.F.D.C. families. Since we have a large Mexican-American population, which often does not take part in welfare support, we estimate that nearly 1/2 of the student population is at a poverty level. Our present ESEA Title I funding limits service to only 1,900 youngsters."

Orleans Parish, La. (109,684): "It is difficult to indicate specifically to what extent the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is underfunded in this particular school district. It is obvious, however, that the needs are significantly greater than the available resources. Seventy-one of our 128 schools qualify for Title I funds. Attempts to concentrate resources in such a manner as to increase the impact upon individual children have created serious local political problems because of the legitimate complaints by those segments of the community which do not receive allocations in spite of the fact that the need is clearly evident. My own 'top of the head' estimate is that ESEA funds should be increased at least tenfold in the immediate future."

Anderson County, Tenn. (7,682): "The ESEA funds have been of tremendous help in upgrading education. We could use twice the amount to excellent benefit."

Bloomington, Tex. (1,006): "The Elementary and Secondary Education Act has greatly improved the educational program in the local school district; however, there is an acute need for twice the sum received."

The tabulation and analyses of the questionnaire survey will continue with the very able assistance of members of the staff of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. As additional information becomes available, it is my intention to share these findings with my colleagues.

#### LET'S ARRANGE OUR PRIORITIES

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation, which I first proposed in the 90th Congress, to provide for a Government Program Evaluation Commission.

This bill seeks to establish a commission of 12 members to be appointed in equal numbers by the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House. The Commission would undertake a complete evaluation of existing Federal programs—their desirability and the effectiveness of their operations—with a view toward assuring the relative priority which should be assigned to such programs in light of the imperatives of national policy and the limitations of the Federal budget.

Unfortunately, the circumstances that led to my introduction of this legislation last year still obtain. Federal spending continues high, new programs are offered, old programs continue at their previous levels without sufficient examination into their worth or effectiveness. While the "surplus" projected in the

last budget message is an encouraging sign, its significance should not be exaggerated. Were it not for the concept under which the income from trust funds such as social security is included in Federal receipts, the "surplus" would be replaced by a deficit.

It is clear then, that constant attention must be paid wherever possible to reducing Federal expenditures, to operating Government programs at the highest level of effectiveness, and to ordering our budget priorities to reflect the true and changing needs of the Nation.

Although I do not underestimate the difficulty of accomplishing these objectives or the strength of the policy differences that will be certain to emerge, this is a task that must be begun. I sincerely hope that this legislation will be given early and favorable consideration by the Congress.

#### AMENDING SECTION 8 OF NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

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

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, today I have for the first time ventured into the murky waters of labor legislation, by introducing a bill to amend section 8 of the National Labor Relations Act.

I do not pretend that the bill is a cure-all. It is not compulsory arbitration. It will not eliminate strikes, but if properly implemented, it should prevent some of them, and shorten others.

What this bill seeks to accomplish is quite simple. It says that when the representatives of management and labor sit down to negotiate a contract, they shall have the power to bind management and labor to that contract. It says that a labor agreement carefully and painstakingly hammered out by the duly appointed representatives of management or labor shall not be overturned either by dissatisfied owners or stockholders on the one hand, or dissatisfied union members on the other.

Under existing law, management and labor are already compelled to bargain collectively on conditions of employment, and they do so. Too often, however, we have seen agreements arrived at in good faith by the negotiators rejected by the principals, with the result that strikes start and drag on interminably. This bill does not tell management or labor who shall represent them at the bargaining table. It does not tell them that they must agree. It does tell them that having picked their own representatives, each shall be bound by the actions of those representatives. It tells them that when their representatives have reached agreement, they shall be bound by that agreement.

It is not a cure-all. It weighs evenly on management and labor. It may be somewhat distasteful to both, but I believe it will be welcomed by the public at large, which is deeply concerned with finding fair ways to eliminate, or at least lessen, the duration, impact and suffering caused to all parties and the public at large, by any breakdown in the collective bargaining process.

**DOCK STRIKE MUST BE STOPPED**

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

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the disastrous effects of the dock strike is being reported every day, with scores of businesses being closed or forced into bankruptcy. This development makes it imperative that the President, in accordance with the Taft-Hartley Act, submit to the Congress recommendations for appropriate action, and that this be done without further delay.

I include a copy of a telegram I sent to the Secretary of Labor concerning the problem. The telegram follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
January 27, 1969.

Hon. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,  
Secretary of Labor,  
Washington, D.C.:

Constituents engaged in manufacturing business have informed me that the dock strike is forcing bankruptcy on scores of businesses in that area. Some have already gone out of business and others are on the verge. I cannot overemphasize the seriousness of this problem. I urge your department to employ every possible means of helping to bring about a settlement of the controversy which has caused this strike.

Congressman O. C. FISHER.

I also include a copy of a telegram, dated January 24, addressed to the President, from John M. Will, president of New York Shipping Association. The substance of that telegram follows:

NEW YORK, N.Y.,  
January 24, 1969.

Hon. O. C. FISHER,  
Washington, D.C.:

The following telegram was sent to President Nixon at the White House today. We urge you to direct your attention to the national crisis which is growing and to cooperate fully with any effective legislative actions that might be proposed. Text of the telegram to President Nixon follows:

"With longshore strike now in thirty-fourth day with no prospect of immediate return to work in all ports of east and gulf coast, we urgently request your intervention to end this irreparable loss to Nation. President Johnson invoked national emergency provision of Taft-Hartley law on October first that led to an 80-day injunction which expired December 30. That law provides that the President shall submit to the Congress a full report of the proceedings 'together with such recommendations as he may see fit to make for consideration and appropriate action'. On January eighth we appealed to President Johnson to recommend congressional action to end the disruptive longshore strike but unfortunately, no action was taken. The grounds for court order enjoining the strike in October was the threat to national health and safety, which threat is as true now as it was in October.

Although full agreement was reached January fourteenth on all issues in the port of New York, ILA has not yet called for ratification vote. Instead union insists that other and different employer associations in ports unrelated to New York must meet certain conditions before New York or any port returns to work. Under such a procedure the present intolerable situation could continue with no prospect of solution for many weeks.

In view of adverse effects on balance of payments, increased unemployment due to lack of materials, irreparable harm to shippers and economy, loss of wages to employees, we respectfully and strongly urge

that in accordance with section 210 of the Taft-Hartley Act you make appropriate recommendations to Congress to assure the immediate return to work and procedures to resolve any outstanding issues in any port that has not yet resolved its dispute."

JOHN M. WILL,  
President, New York Shipping Association,  
Inc.

Mr. Speaker, this strike has continued now for 40 days, and something must be done. Hundreds of businesses and thousands of workers are involved. We all know President Nixon is interested as much as any of us in finding a solution to this tragic work stoppage. Let us hope that he can give it his prompt and urgent attention.

**CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLES**

(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, the Los Angeles Times of January 22, 1969, carries an editorial which I think will be of interest to all the Members of Congress. I would, therefore, like to insert it in the RECORD at this point:

**NEEDED: CLOSING OF TAX LOOPHOLES**

(Issue: Will the Nixon Administration and the 91st Congress act promptly to avert the possibility of a "revolt" by taxpayers?)

Of all the pressing problems confronting the Nixon Administration on the domestic front none is more urgent, from the standpoint of middle-bracket wage earners than reform of income tax laws.

Families with incomes from \$7,000 to \$20,000 a year generate more than half of the personal income tax revenue accruing to government. Yet in 1967, 155 returns on incomes above \$200,000, including 21 with incomes over \$1 million, resulted in no tax payments.

Former secretary of the treasury Joseph W. Barr cited those figures in warning Congress that a taxpayer revolt might lie ahead.

Obviously some loopholes, albeit legal, must be plugged. While it is unrealistic to think all of them can be closed, there should be a proviso that the wealthy pay at least a minimum tax, even if all their income is from tax exempt sources such as interest on municipal bonds.

The 10% income tax surcharge has served to alert many taxpayers to the inequities in our tax system.

Major changes are needed to improve the fairness and simplicity of tax laws, Barr insists, because "public confidence in our income tax system is threatened."

Although some criticism may be leveled at other portions of a survey report compiled by his aides, Barr was correct in his dim view of tax loopholes. We commend this outlook to his successor.

Another area which cries out for attention is the status of more than 30,000 tax-free private foundations. While the vast majority undoubtedly serve a worthy purpose, there is reason to believe a sizable number of exemptions are questionable.

Organizations win tax exemption if they promote charitable, educational, religious or scientific purposes. But there are no ground rules covering their goals.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), who has been fighting for closer scrutiny of such foundations for eight years, notes that there is virtually no government regulation once exempt status is granted. The potential for abuse, he rightly contends, is great.

Both subjects deserve top priority attention from the Administration and the 91st Congress.

**ON MY CENSURESHIP**

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was forced into a fifth election for the right to represent my people, and was elected to the position of a resident commissioner of liberty-loving free Americans.

Yesterday was also my birthday. I was 45 years of age. My 21st birthday was spent in the service of our country—as a prisoner of war in a Nazi camp of horror and suffering.

I have felt the hand of tyranny and I say with clear conscience that I would rather be last and free to represent my people than first as a political prostitute.

Scars of persecution in support of constitutional government become badges of honor and respect in the hearts of free men.

I will not compromise my duty.

**CRIME IN THE CAPITAL**

(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, frequently I have been critical of rampant crime in the Nation's Capital. I have suspected that crime in the city of Washington may be worse than that in any other important world capital. Now I am qualified to speak as an expert. My house has been robbed, and I live in the shadow of the Capitol Building. The house next door has been robbed twice within a week. As a matter of fact, in very recent months, a dozen houses in my block have been robbed. In that period, there have been 150 robberies in the police precinct in which I live, one of them a half block from the police station. Our families are frightened half to death. They have to live behind barred windows and chained doors. All this in civilized, enlightened, modern, progressive Washington.

The word is out that Washington is not a fit or safe place in which to live. I am asked time and again if it is safe to come here. The answer is "No, it is not safe to come to Washington. Do not come here if you can avoid it."

It is high time, Mr. Speaker, to start cleaning up crime; to give the police the power to do so; to stop weak-kneed judges from freeing criminals at the slightest pretext; to tighten ball requirements, and to see that criminals get punished rather than petted. Restrictive court rulings and administrative procedures under which police now must work cause them to be harassed more than the criminals.

**NEED FOR MORE FORCEFUL U.S. INFLUENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

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

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, the situation in the Middle East is rapidly getting worse. Attempts to peacefully resolve

the differences between Jews and Arabs is continuously thwarted by the unwillingness of the Arab nations to sit down and enter into discussions.

This past Monday, the attention of the world was drawn to the barbaric, inhuman, and immoral actions of the Government of Iraq in a so-called execution of 14 people supposedly found guilty of spying for Israel by a revolutionary court. What really took place was a lynching as a spectacle for gleeful, cheering, frenzied mobs. These acts were televised by the Iraq Government in an effort to cater to the lowest animal instincts of its citizens. Undoubtedly this was done to divert the attention of the Iraq citizens from their own misery in view of the living conditions that prevail and the unrest that results.

The persecution of the Jews in Iraq and in the other Arab countries is not a new happening. The history of Jewish suffering in Iraq goes back to 1932, when Iraq gained its independence. Jewish functionaries were dismissed from all government offices and replaced by Moslems. Officially incited pogroms took place in the Jewish quarters, the biggest of them occurring on June 2, 1941, during the Shavuot holiday. Scores of Jews were massacred while the police stood by as interested onlookers. At the establishment of the State of Israel, the persecution of the Jews reached new heights and one of the leaders of the community was hanged in the central square in front of thousands of cheering Moslems. On September 3, 1950, a law was promulgated permitting Jews to quit the country if they left all their property behind. Most of the Jews fled at that time. Jewish property confiscated by the Iraq Government has been estimated at £350 million.

At the end of the 1940's, the Jews in Iraq numbered 130,000 souls. At present there are only about 3,000 Jews left, most of them living in Baghdad. Despite harsh discriminatory laws curbing civil rights, freedom of movement, employment and property, the Jews somehow got along—until the 6-day war of June 1967. When hostilities broke out, the Iraqi authorities forced the chief rabbi of Baghdad to denounce the "treacherous Zionist aggressor," to contribute money to the Iraqi Army and to thank the Government for its treatment of the Jews. And what treatment it was. Scores and scores of Jews were arrested. The telephones in Jewish homes were cut off. Radio and TV to this day carry on incessant vicious attacks on the Jews. The Jews are held in quarantine like lepers. Arabs are forbidden to have anything to do with them, commercially or socially. The Iraqi authorities do not permit international humanitarian organizations to render them any assistance. A Red Cross representative who visited Iraq after the 6-day war reported the Jews there as living in a state of terror and total isolation. She did not succeed in establishing contact with the Jewish communities—they were afraid to meet with her.

It is long past the time that action be taken to relieve the plight of those Jews still living in Arab countries. Again and again the United Nations has been petitioned about their plight, most recently in December by the International League

for the Rights of Man. But the U.N. has been silent even though it has adopted a resolution to inquire into the claims of the displaced Palestinian Arabs.

The actions of this past Monday by the Iraqi Government has brought the plight of the Jews in Arab lands to the attention of the world. These actions have aroused the conscience of world leaders. Now is the time to act.

While we can applaud the Secretary of State's recent response to such inhuman acts, firmer and more determined actions must be taken by our Government. There is a need to appeal to the United Nations, the heads of states, and the leaders of international humanitarian organizations to act to prevent the threatened genocide of the Jewish community in Iraq and other Arab lands.

The U.S. Government must act as a spokesman to the Iraqi Government and those of other Arab countries in calling for the permission of the remaining Jews to emigrate and offer an asylum for these unfortunate people.

In addition, the U.S. Government must more forcefully declare its concern for the State of Israel. This little country is the bastion of democracy in the Middle East. We must use prestige, pressure, and influence to bring the Arab nations to the conference table. We must also use our resources to insist that the Arab nations prevent the continuing acts of terrorism by the Arab guerrillas upon the Israelis.

#### CAB'S ANNUAL REPORT GETS WIDE RECOGNITION

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in recent years the publication of the Civil Aeronautics Board's annual report to Congress has become a challenge for other agencies, not only for its contents but its timeliness. This year's report is no exception.

Distributed on December 12, 1968, the earliest publication date in Board history, the CAB's report is being referred to as "the best ever" by the news media, airline and financial representatives. The report is a well-written document and one of the most informative reports ever issued by the agency. It is more than a digest of the Board's work during the past fiscal year. It is a worthwhile reference book because it tells the development of all segments of the airline industry over the last 30 years—the lifespan of the CAB—and the Board's role in this development.

#### CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Mr. BURLESON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the comments of my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SIXES), reminds me that on three occasions before today I have introduced legislation which would more nearly meet the problem of controlling crime in the

District of Columbia than any approach heard yet.

On August 25, 1959, and February 26, 1963, and again on July 15, 1965, I introduced legislation which would enable the Metropolitan Police force to be augmented by military personnel. For the fourth time today, I am introducing the same or a similar proposal.

Mr. Speaker, if an adequate number of marines from nearby military installations were brought into Washington to assist in patrolling its crime-ridden streets, we would see an immediate decline in the disgraceful crime rate now besetting this Capital City which belongs to everyone.

Now I know this is not the total answer. As indicated by others, there must be measures taken to strengthen the system of law enforcement in the District of Columbia. Law-enforcement officers should not have to carry these punk criminals around on a feather pillow. It should be made known to the courts that they are expected to more promptly bring to trial those charged with crime.

In addition, the disgraceful bail bond system and the release of repeater criminals should be no longer tolerated.

Whatever it takes should be done to protect people and property in this city. It is time to resort to the most stringent action. Military personnel was brought in to assist in maintaining order during the recent Presidential inauguration. They have been used on other occasions and there is no sound constitutional reason why they cannot be used every day to assist in maintaining order if they can be used 1 day. The District of Columbia is a Federal City. It is not Little Rock or other cities where troops have been sent to maintain order and, if this sort of action was justified, how much more critical it is to preserve the decency of our Nation's Capital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the committee to which this measure is referred to give early consideration to it. This city is in an emergency and will continue to be until drastic action is taken.

#### THE \$2 MINIMUM WAGE AND EXPANSION OF PROTECTION UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, this bill is the first that I shall offer to this Congress. It is to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to raise the minimum wage to \$2 an hour, to expand its protection to employees of the Federal Government and of State and local governments, and for other purposes.

It may be cited as the "Government Employees' Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1969."

Along with increasing the minimum wage of covered employees to \$2 an hour, from the present \$1.60 an hour, this bill will also extend coverage to all persons engaged in activities of the Government of the United States or of any State or political subdivision of a State.

The enactment of this bill into law

will only provide about \$4,000 a year income to a worker who is employed 40 hours a week for a complete year. Surely, in this day of enlightenment, all workers should be compensated for their labors with at least this amount of money—which is still far below what is adequate to meet the bare necessities of life for an average family.

The inclusion of employees of the Federal Government and of State and local governments is long overdue; these faithful and dedicated public servants have too long been treated as second-class citizens. This Congress, in this year of 1969, should demonstrate its compassion for all workers—including those in public service—by providing this minimum wage of \$2 an hour as the policy of this land.

I urge this great and deliberating body to give this measure its serious attention and consideration, and I most humbly ask your support as it progresses through these Chambers to final enactment.

Obviously, I stand ready to offer a further explanation or clarification that you may seek.

**THE UNITED STATES MUST OPOSE ANY FOUR-POWER MEETING ON THE MIDDLE EAST UNLESS ISRAEL PARTICIPATES AS A FULL PARTNER**

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, U Thant has again urged that the United States, Russia, and France get together on a Middle East peace agreement and then send it to the United Nations Security Council for final approval. He said:

I don't see any other sensible or realistic solution.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, U Thant is tragically wrong and again shows his bias and prejudice against Israel. I do not believe any solution can be reached by the four powers unless Israel and the Arab States are permitted fully to participate in such conferences.

It is the height of folly to suggest that Israel be left out of any four-power conferences.

It is even greater folly to expect Israel to accept any recommendations when she has not participated in the search for a Middle East solution.

Mr. U Thant should be reminded Israel won the 6-day war in 1967 and should not be expected to give up her hard fought victory without being a partner in full standing toward any solution.

What Mr. U Thant proposes today is another Yalta, where the major powers cut up the spoils and decided the destiny of 180 million people in East Central Europe against their will. The tragic results of Yalta continue to plague us to this day. The United States cannot again be a party to such an action.

No, Mr. Speaker, the United States should not agree to any four-power meetings unless Israel is included as a

full partner with an unequivocal right to participate in those meetings.

We have agreed to peace talks in Paris, but only after agreeing to let the National Liberation Front and the Vietcong participate in those discussions even though they are our proven enemy.

Why should we apply a different standard to Israel today, in searching for a solution to the Middle East when Israel is our proven friend?

The massacre of the Jewish nationals in Iraq has shocked the entire world. But more important, it is testing beyond endurance Israel's patience.

President Nixon has quite properly warned of the danger in the Middle East. I submit the United States can make its greatest contribution toward peace today by insisting that Israel and the Arab States be permitted to participate in any four-power conferences. Only then can we find a peaceful solution to the Middle East.

For the United States to seek any solution without the full participation by the Israelis is to intensify tension in an already explosive area.

Let there be no mistake, the Soviet Union wants a four-power conference because it wants to impose a forced peace plan on Israel by bypassing both the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. More important, by pressing for four-power conferences, the Soviet Union wants to dictate the kind of peace formula Israel must accept.

Mr. Speaker, let us make no mistake, the Soviet Union wants the destruction of Israel at all cost. That is why she wants to bypass the United Nations under the guise of seeking peace in the Middle East.

I have too much respect for President Nixon to believe he could fail to see through this Soviet scheme and be a party to Israel's destruction. I hope Mr. Nixon will provide the leadership for talks between the Israelis and the Arabs toward a just and meaningful peace in the Middle East. If the four powers want to sit in on such a meeting, let them. Since all of them have been supplying arms to both sides, they should sit in on such a meeting but not without Israel.

**PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION DAY**

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to insert a poem in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that my constituent, Mr. Robert Gordon Smith, of Aldan, Pa., has written, entitled "Presidential Inauguration Day":

**PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION DAY**

(By Robert Gordon Smith)

Our Father,  
We, Thy children,  
Who know  
The blessings and  
Responsibilities  
That are ours  
As Americans,  
Come to Thee this day  
With grateful hearts.

Once again  
Two men of our choice  
Stand together before us,  
And before Thee,  
While one passes to the  
Other  
The proud but  
Simple title,  
"Mr. President."

We Thank Thee,  
Our Father,  
That whatever our failings  
We have learned to  
Put aside our differences  
This day,  
Not only in pledging  
The support of free men to  
The one who puts on  
The lonely mantle of  
The Presidency,  
But also in commending him  
To Thy special care  
And protection.

We know full well  
The fearful burdens that  
He now assumes  
For us,  
Our children,  
And all the peoples  
Of the earth.

May he share the  
Weight of those burdens  
With Thee,  
Our Father,  
And ask of Thee,  
As did Solomon of old,

"An understanding heart  
to judge thy people  
that I may discern  
between good and bad:  
for who is able to  
judge this thy so  
great a people?"<sup>1</sup>

Yet even while we  
Honor him  
And ask Thy  
Blessing upon him  
We also pray,  
Our Father,  
For the one who,  
His service to us done,  
Now steps aside  
For his successor.

As these two men  
Ride together  
To the Capitol  
For the  
Presidential Inauguration  
We thank Thee  
That in this gracious act  
They remind us that  
We are, in truth,  
One Nation Under God.

Bless our Presidents,  
Father,  
This  
Inauguration Day.

<sup>1</sup> Quotation from I Kings 3: 9.

**BRINGING PAY INCREASE RECOMMENDATIONS TO HOUSE FLOOR**

(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, I want to thank the chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER), for scheduling a hearing at 10:30 o'clock next Wednesday morning on the resolution I have introduced to take from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and bring to the House floor a resolution disapproving

the outrageous pay increase recommendations for the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of Government.

I trust that all Members of the House who have introduced disapproving resolutions will immediately notify the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER) that they wish to be heard at the hearing.

It is my further hope that the members of the Rules Committee, as a result of the hearing, will promptly vote to bring a resolution to the floor so that the Members of the House will have the opportunity to work their will on all the mechanism of approval or rejection of this outlandish proposal.

It is reported in the press that one member of the Rules Committee has said:

I personally would rather take the heat in committee than have my colleagues stick their necks out down there on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, if pay increase legislation for Members of Congress and others is to be bottled up in the Rules Committee for this reason, then may the Lord have mercy on the taxpayers of this country for no one else will.

#### SOYBEANS

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

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, on December 10, 1968, a proposal was made to the Council of Ministers of the European Community that would impose a tax on certain domestic and imported oils, meals, and oil-bearing materials consumed in the European Common Market. Under this proposal, soybean meal and oil imported from the United States would be taxed. The particular problem that the proposed tax is designed to alleviate is the huge butter surplus which has arisen in Europe as a result of the European Community's agricultural policies.

If implemented, however, these taxes would have a serious detrimental effect on our agricultural community. At the present time our annual exports of soybeans and soybean products, which are in excess of \$1 billion, are vital to farm income as well as being a major contributor toward maintaining our balance of payments. Of the \$1 billion worth of exports in this commodity, the European Community accounts for about one-half. In addition, soybeans and soybean product exports to the EEC represent over one-third of all U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market.

In my judgment, the proposed tax violates the present duty-free status of soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil agreed to in the Dillon rounds. It would most clearly violate our rights under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

As the Representative of the 19th Congressional District of Illinois, I am extremely concerned by this apparent violation of our trade agreements. Many of the farmers who live in the 19th Congressional District grow soybeans and depend directly on foreign markets to help them make a living. For example, in 1967 a total of 8,533,400 bushels of soy-

beans were produced in the 19th Congressional District alone and the yield for 1968 is expected to reach 10,103,300 bushels. My concern is deepened by the fact that Illinois is the leading producer of soybeans and in addition to being the leading State in the exporting of agricultural products. The future of Illinois will be decided, in large measure, by the outcome of our present trade negotiations regarding the proposed tax.

It is my understanding that our negotiators have voiced strong objections to the proposed move and have indicated that if such a move is made our Government will retaliate by increasing our import duties in order to right our balance of payments. In this regard, it is my feeling that our intentions and willingness to so protect our economic interests should continue to be explicitly and forcefully stated. I, therefore, fully endorse our present opposition to the proposed tax and will support whatever measures are necessary to protect and preserve access to the European market for soybeans and soybean products.

#### SALARY INCREASES SHOULD BE DEFERRED

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

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution that the House disapprove the recommendations of President Johnson with respect to increases in Federal salaries.

I believe that any possible salary increases should be deferred, and that those proposed—including specifically a 41-percent increase in congressional salaries—are excessive. Further, I question the wisdom and the principle of the Salary Act of 1967, which in large measure abdicates the authority of the Congress over Federal salaries and transfers it to a salary commission, and to the Executive.

The increases proposed will add over \$6½ million to the annual budget in congressional salaries alone.

Such action feeds inflation and makes it doubly difficult to resist other new demands on the Treasury.

I urge the House to join me in rejecting these increases.

#### TO STRENGTHEN PENALTIES APPLICABLE TO FEDERAL FELONIES COMMITTED WITH FIREARMS

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

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill for myself and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WARREN) to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to strengthen the penalty provisions applicable to a Federal felony committed with a firearm.

At the time of consideration of this measure by the House, I felt that the Casey amendment, for which I had introduced identical legislation—providing for stiff, mandatory penalties for persons who, during the commission of certain crimes, use or carry a firearm—

should have been an essential addition to the provisions designed to preclude the indiscriminate availability of firearms through mail-order and over-the-counter sales. Instead, the penalty provisions which ultimately survived in subsequent Senate and conference action diluted the effect of a strong deterrent action aimed specifically at the criminal.

First, the minimum sentences for first, second, and subsequent offenses are too lenient, in my estimation, under existing law. I believe the minimum sentence for conviction on the first offense should be 5 years and for the second and subsequent offenses, 10 years.

Second, there is nothing in the law which prohibits the courts from suspending the sentence upon conviction for the first offense.

Finally, existing law does not prohibit the imposition of sentences, upon conviction for the first, second, or subsequent offenses, to run concurrent with any term of imprisonment imposed for the commission of the crime.

Mr. Speaker, these exclusions from the law virtually nullify the desired effect of mandatory penalties to deter the potential criminal, and as a last resort, to keep the convicted criminal off the streets. My bill, by correcting these inadequacies, would put teeth into the law by placing the onus where it belongs—squarely on the criminal. Although this bill deals only with Federal felonies, I feel its enactment would be a strong incentive for the States to follow suit.

The rising incidence of crime, especially those in which a firearm is involved, is convincing evidence that the criminal must be punished more severely. I do not subscribe to the theory that a criminal is the product of his society, and that society must, therefore, suffer the consequences of a permissive system of justice which in securing the rights of the individual, fails to insure the security of the public at large.

This issue is not dead, Mr. Speaker, and a glance at any daily newspaper, with its accounts of the day's murders, rapes, robberies, and assaults, will attest to that. For the interest of the Members, I call your attention to recent editorials, pertinent to this subject, which are included at this point in my remarks:

[From the Evening Star, Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, 1968]

#### NAACP ON CRIME

The New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken a long, hard look at crime in Harlem. It is both dismayed and up in arms as the result of its discoveries.

Among the findings spelled out in a six-page report released last week is that a "reign of criminal terror" prevails in Harlem. This is hardly news. But the recommendations in the report, which was made after a 10-month study, and some of the comments by Vincent Baker, chairman of the branch's anti-crime committee, are significant in their newsworthiness.

There is no doubt, Baker said, that crime is the product of "vast social evils that demand solution." But he added that "with people being beaten, robbed and murdered, something should be done right now."

What is proposed by Baker and the report? Here are some of their recommendations: More policemen on Harlem beats and armed guards in every house in all public housing projects. Severe prison sentences upon con-

viction for serious crimes. For example: A mandatory five-year term, with no provision for time off for good behavior and no eligibility for parole, in mugging cases, including first offenders. A 10-year minimum sentence for selling narcotics, and at least a 30-year sentence for first degree murder.

The report said the committee was "shocked" to learn of the large number of people charged with or convicted of crimes who are permitted "to roam the streets and hallways without hindrance." This, said the report, calls for swifter court disposition of criminal cases and a tougher attitude on the part of judges. In the case of judges who are lax or indifferent, the committee proposes to maintain a record of their performance to "publish it widely" when they come up for re-election or reappointment.

Finally, Baker had a word to say about "police brutality." The NAACP, he said, will continue to combat it. But police brutality, he added, is declining, and is being superseded by "criminal brutality." "Certainly," he declared, "it is not police brutality that makes people afraid to walk the streets at night."

The ominous rise in vicious crimes is not something that is peculiar to Harlem. Other studies have shown it to be widespread in New York City, and we have more than our share of it right here in Washington.

Too many people have been inclined to shrug off the crime menace as long as they are not among its victims. This has been especially true of some civil rights groups and their spokesmen. Perhaps this report signals the beginning of a change in attitude. It should, for crime exacts its heaviest toll from Negroes and other minority groups.

Richard Nixon will take office next month pledged to do all in his power to stem and roll back the criminal wave. The awakening that is reflected in this NAACP report, if it should become widespread, will be of enormous assistance to him.

[An editorial broadcast by WMAL/AM/FM/TV, Washington, D.C., week of Dec. 15, 1968]

#### STIFF, MANDATORY SENTENCES

The FBI reports that armed robbery in the nation increased 37 per cent in the first nine months of this year over the same period last year.

The need for stiff, mandatory sentences for carrying a concealed weapon or using a gun in committing a crime is once again revealed. Congress should write stiff, mandatory sentences into law for the District of Columbia. The Maryland and Virginia legislatures should follow suit. In fact, all the states should pass similar legislation.

People commit crimes. Guns do not. The knowledge that long, mandatory prison terms are the penalty for carrying a concealed weapon or using a gun in committing a crime should make even hardened criminals think twice. It is quite obvious that the permissive system of suspended sentences, token sentences and early parole has failed. It is time that the punishment is patterned to fit the crime.

[An editorial broadcast by WMAL/AM/FM/TV, Washington, D.C., week of Dec. 15, 1968]

#### STIFF, MANDATORY SENTENCES

D.C. crime statistics for October were released last Thursday, showing that robberies alone rose 63 per cent over the same month of 1967. Most robberies involve guns. On the very day the crime statistics were released, police records show there were 39 robberies in the District in which the suspect carried a gun. Four people were shot.

This is dramatic proof that there should be stiff, mandatory sentences for carrying a concealed weapon or using a gun in committing a crime. The new Congress should write stiff, mandatory sentences into laws without delay.

The House of Representatives approved

stiff, mandatory sentences for crimes of violence in 1966 as part of the D.C. omnibus crime bill. But the Senate watered the provisions down and President Johnson vetoed the bill.

The philosophy of permissiveness has failed. This is proven day after day on the streets of Washington. Stiff, mandatory sentences must now be adopted. Better late than never.

#### TOP-LEVEL PAY RAISES INFLATIONARY

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

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot support a pay increase for Members of Congress at the level and in the manner recommended by the Presidential Commission. It seems to me that it is wrong for the Congress to allow by indirection that which it would not and should not support directly; namely, an increase in pay for Members of Congress already elected to office.

I take an almost equally dim view of the level of other increases proposed, for the reason that once implemented they will inevitably precipitate demands for another go-round of price increases, wage increases, and salary increases. This the Nation can ill afford in the year following the highest annual increase in the cost of living in the past 17 years.

I believe it is the duty of the Congress to act to check inflation rather than to encourage it.

This is not to say that I would oppose some increase in pay for the other branches of Government, or certain indirect benefits for Members of Congress such as an increase in the available deduction for living expenses in the District of Columbia, which is not limited to the unrealistic figure of \$3,000 per year. Nor am I particularly impressed by the argument that a \$12,500 annual increase in pay for Members of Congress nets less than one-half this sum and leaves Members with a net income of still less than \$30,000 after taxes. Everyone pays, or should pay, taxes, including Members of Congress.

I remain convinced that probably the most important, even urgent, domestic priority is the preservation of the purchasing power of the dollar by holding the line against inflation. The pending proposal is a breach in the dike and we ought not to allow it even by indirection. For these reasons I will vote against the recommended increases despite the fact that it may prove increasingly difficult to recruit qualified men and women for Federal employment if something is not done to maintain some kind of comparability with the pay of similarly qualified individuals in the private sector.

#### DETERRING HIJACKERS OF AIRCRAFT

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

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, again I rise to urge the House Commerce Committee to hold hearings on legislation to stop the continuing hijacking of our

American airplanes. Two more the other day, added to dozens already history, adding insult to injury, costing unnecessary landing fees, harming our reputation, and involving a very serious risk of loss of life to the inconvenience of an unexpected and undesired change in passenger destination. These hijackings can be lessened if not completely stopped.

It does not matter whether the committee decides to hear my bill, H.R. 721, or any bill. It can put together a bill with ease. Nor does it concern me particularly that the Federal Aviation Administration or some commercial carriers may contend that the added costs resulting from changes in interior aircraft design required by H.R. 721 are undesirable. What is before us is of the essence of the legislative process—a situation in which there is something the Congress can do to help stop this hijacking. The Congress owes it to the American flying public to take action and take it now. I cannot understand the continued delay.

That additional costs which may be involved for locks, or bulletproof doors, or armed guards is a negligible factor compared with the risk to human life involved in any hijacking. Suppose the hijacker pulls the trigger on the gun some day and shoots the pilot? Certain basic objectives by legislation continue to be possible:

First. To protect the pilot and the flight crew and the operating mechanism of the aircraft against intrusion.

Second. To provide a substantially increased risk of death or serious injury to any hijacker in the attempt itself.

Third. To present the prospect of real probability to any hijacker that the government of any nation in which a hijacked aircraft lands will find it profitable to return the hijacker to the United States where the offense itself is punishable by sentence to death.

Mr. Speaker, the protection of Americans who are forced to fly in and out of areas presenting the possibility of Cuba as an alternate landing field within fuel capacity, requires action to deter this continued hijacking of our airplanes. There is no doubt whatsoever that legislation can help deter this. It may not be able to stop all of it but it will reduce the incidents substantially. I again urge hearings, a report, and the enactment of a law to deter hijacking as a matter of priority. It is undeniable that this is a matter of urgency.

#### PROPOSED SALARY INCREASE SHOULD BE PUT TO THE FAIR TEST OF A ROLLCALL VOTE

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

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on January 16 I introduced for myself and other Members, House Resolution 138 which would block the proposed \$12,500 pay increase for Senators and Congressmen. It was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service the same day. There has unfortunately been a considerable time lag since then and the members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service were not elected by this House until yesterday. But now

that they have been elected the committee should promptly organize and consider House Resolution 138, House Resolution 133, and other resolutions on this subject. There have been disturbing rumors that the chairman has no plans even to call the committee together until after the pay increase will automatically have gone into effect if no action is taken.

Such a failure to act would be a very cynical frustration of the democratic process and would subject not only the committee but the entire House to severe and justified public condemnation. To accept a 41-percent pay increase for Members of Congress after our pious pronouncements of the urgent necessity to curb inflation would be hypocritical in the extreme. Such an increase would inevitably have a snowball effect which would seriously cripple the new administration's anti-inflation campaign before it ever gets off the ground.

I call upon the chairman and all members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to report these resolutions to the floor immediately so that the House can act upon them next week. I hope that other Members of this body will make the same request while there is yet time. Whether you are for or against the increase, you should be willing to have the issue debated openly and fully and then put to the only fair test of a rollcall vote. Certainly the people of this country have a right to know how each Representative stands on this unjustifiable and inflationary pay raise. It could not come at a worse time.

#### PROPOSAL TO FURTHER IMPLEMENT THE 15TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

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

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to further implement the 15th amendment to the Constitution. There is at present only one piece of legislation on the statute books that does so. That is the Voting Rights Act of 1965. My bill will continue such implementation for another 5 years.

Our prior attempts in 1957, 1960, and 1964 to secure to every citizen the right to vote regardless of race were inadequate. In each instance, Congress relied exclusively upon judicial remedies, which cost too much in time, effort, and money.

But justice denied was only justice delayed. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 does work. Black people are registering. Black people are voting. But many black people are not. And time is running out.

The distinguishing feature of the Voting Rights Act is that it can apply to a jurisdiction automatically by means of a formula stated in the act. That feature will cease to operate next year and we will be relegated to using judicial remedies not unlike those that proved unsuccessful in the past.

We have made progress since 1965, but more time is needed. This is demonstrated by comparing the percentage of white voting-age population that is registered with the nonwhite percentage in the Southern States where the act ap-

plies automatically by formula. The statistics are those of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Southern Regional Council. I include them in the RECORD at this point:

	[in percent]	
	1964	1968
Alabama:		
White.....	69.2	82.6
Nonwhite.....	19.3	56.7
Georgia:		
White.....	62.6	84.7
Nonwhite.....	27.4	56.1
Louisiana:		
White.....	80.5	87.9
Nonwhite.....	31.6	59.3
Mississippi:		
White.....	69.9	92.4
Nonwhite.....	6.7	59.4
North Carolina:		
White.....	96.8	78.7
Nonwhite.....	46.8	55.1
South Carolina:		
White.....	75.7	65.6
Nonwhite.....	37.3	50.8
Virginia:		
White.....	61.1	67.0
Nonwhite.....	38.3	58.4

I believe that those figures show the strides we have made and the strides we will have to make. When I voted for the Voting Rights Act of 1965, I hoped that 5 years would be ample time. But resistance to progress has been more subtle and more effective than I thought possible. A whole arsenal of racist weapons has been perfected. Boundary lines have been gerrymandered, elections have switched to an at-large basis, counties have been consolidated, full-state voting has been instituted, elective offices have been abolished where blacks had a chance of winning, the terms of white officials have been extended, the appointment process has been substituted for the elective process, filing fees have been increased, election officials have withheld the necessary information for voting or running for office, bonding companies have been reluctant to bond blacks who do get to win an election, and both physical and economic intimidation have been employed. Yes, these techniques and many more—many more—have been utilized to slow the march to political equality.

Because of such obstacles, we need more time. The bill which I introduced today would allow the act to continue for 5 more years as presently in effect. The bill does not change present law but rather retains it. It preserves the only voting-rights law that really works, the only law that is capable of fulfilling the promise of the 15th amendment.

Black power is voting power. The cry of a nonvoter in a representative government is a silent cry. Let the black voices be heard.

#### NATIONAL PRAYER OBSERVANCE

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the inaugural committee had a subcommittee on rededication and spiritual or moral renewal, and this came to pass so that pause across the Nation was held at 11 a.m. eastern standard time. Chimes were rung and prayers were said in the churches of the Nation at that time.

Today, in this the Federal City, we

have had our annual congressional prayer breakfast. Many of our leaders, indeed the Speaker, the minority leader, and our leaders of the House themselves, as well as the leaders of the other body, participated along with the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Cabinet members, and others, all with their wives.

The format was different this year. Subsequent to this there was the invitational presidential prayer breakfast and simultaneously across the land there were many States having their Governor's prayer breakfasts. All originated in 1953 by the Congress weekly prayer breakfasts in both Houses, and coordinated by the International Christian Leadership Group of this city.

The import of all of these breakfasts, of the testimonials given, the statements made, and prayers offered—has been that we must have renewed faith in our Supreme Being and must prayerfully rededicate ourselves and indeed reorient and challenge ourselves. Certainly this is a time for spiritual renewal as called for in the President's inaugural address, by all people who have left only faith in the Almighty to steer us out of today's turmoil and chaos. Certainly it is time that we pause, pray, and reflect.

I commend to the Members the review of all that has been said so well by the prayer breakfast participants from without and within the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches here in Washington today.

I hope that we can have spiritual renewal and moral rearmament as we seek our way out of the wilderness, through trust, belief, prayer and faith.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent that the proceedings of both the congressional prayer breakfast and the Presidential prayer breakfast held in the city of Washington today be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### REAPPRAISAL OF OUR COMMITMENTS AND APPROACHES TO FOREIGN AID

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

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, increasingly over the past several years, we have heard talk about the need to reappraise our commitments and responsibilities in the world community and to reevaluate our approaches to foreign aid.

In Congress for the past several years, the final dollar sum appropriated for the aid program has shown a distinct downward trend, and it is my feeling that this fact reflects the belief that a fundamental reassessment is needed. It is my opinion that our Government and our President, whether he is Democrat or Republican, needs some kind of program of this nature, and the problem is to determine what kind of program now.

Today I am introducing a bill to help promote our peaceful foreign policy objectives through the creation of a non-profit corporation to assume much of the administrative burden connected with our current foreign aid efforts.

This body, the World Peace Corporation, would gain its initial financial foot-

ing through U.S. Treasury solicitation of its debentures, with later authority to market bonds to the general public.

With the proceeds from these sales, the Corporation would be empowered to execute economic development loans when such loans will promote the foreign aid objectives of the United States; when the receiving country is in need of the assistance; and when the loan is to be used for a purpose which demonstrates a financially sound probability of payment.

The Corporation is designed to operate in such a manner as to prevent its duplicating the efforts of other Government functions, and it is my intention that this Corporation would lighten the President's foreign policy responsibilities.

The Corporation is to be governed by a seven-man bipartisan Board of Directors. The Chairman of the Board is responsible for reporting the activities of the Corporation to the President, and the President is specifically given the authority to veto any activities of the Corporation.

In this manner, the Corporation might alleviate the President of much of the routine aid endeavors, without depriving him of his constitutional foreign policy responsibilities.

To assist the Corporation in carrying out its responsibilities, the bill provides for the creation of technical advisory councils, operating under the Corporation. These task forces will be available to provide recipient countries with technical advice and guidance in connection with loans made or proposed by the Corporation.

The United States has played a large and important role on the foreign scene since the end of the Second World War. The efforts originally emphasizing reconstruction grants are now almost wholly converted to development loans.

The foreign assistance program annual report to Congress for fiscal year 1968 indicates that of the total program of \$2.178 billion, over \$1,039 billion involved direct U.S. loan operations. In addition to this amount are those portions of the aid budget dealing with contributions to international multilateral assistance organizations.

It has been said of foreign aid in the past that it is our best means for preventing those situations which give rise to the need for armed involvement. When a country sees the hope and opportunity available through economic growth, the frustrations of that country are more apt to be reflected in constructive endeavors, rather than in social upheaval.

Mankind benefited immeasurably by the reversal of emphasis from remedial to preventive medicine in the first half of this century. WPC, accelerating the reversal of war to peace through preventive socioeconomic medicine, will also benefit mankind, immeasurably in the second half of this century. Americans are hereby afforded the millenium opportunity to beat enemy swords into plowshares.

A new strategy aimed at preventive initiative is proposed in the World Peace Corporation Act of 1969. WPC, with its socioeconomic task forces, activates a new American doctrine. This quick-act-

ing geoeconomic strategy is necessary to prevent Communist infiltration and help impel a durable world peace. WPC is designed to promote business development organizations. It provides a unique opportunity for American and other free world business enterprises to join hands in mutually profitable developments and partnerships. It offers troubled countries the opportunity to capitalize on U.S. technical know-how, the backing of WPC capital, planning capability of other countries, and the employment of their lagging labor forces. It offers us the opportunity to contribute a preventive geoeconomic approach to geopolitical problems.

We propose inviting as emeriti members of the Corporation's bipartisan advisory council, three war veterans and dedicated apostles of peace, Lyndon B. Johnson, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Harry S. Truman, who, under the new American doctrine just mentioned, will attract other world figures.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, this Corporation is designed to add strength to U.S. foreign relations and our national security by taking the preventive initiative in critical areas. Let me mention additional considerations that support the bill's strategy:

**1. U.S. WORLD NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL MORE LIKELY**

WPC supports Defense Secretary Laird's thesis that we can negotiate with the Soviets better from a position of strength. In implementing the new American doctrine, it will help provide the strength of economic partnerships to impel nuclear arms control.

**2. U.S. POLITICAL POSITION STRENGTHENED BY "GEO-ECONOMICS"**

Confrontation by Communist infiltration that invites armed advances through U.S. world lifelines can now be reduced by U.S. counteroffensives. Our World Peace Corp. and the U.S. Defense Department incorporate a double-edged sword. One edge defends freedom against enemy armed aggression, while the cutting edge, WPC, slashes away to clear the sprouting causes of new wars. Thus, increased savings by reducing wars and the augmenting profit from developing world trade can be plowed by this sword-plowshare into cultivating both a better and more comfortable life for every American.

**3. ESSENTIAL MARINE CORPS PARALLEL**

History can now repeat itself. John Adams in George Washington's Cabinet organized our indispensable U.S. Marine Corps as "the advanced base force" which in turn reinforced the Monroe Doctrine. WPC can now activate the new American doctrine, with its own economic initiative. It parallels the corps' unique role in America's growth and world security. Since the time of our first and second Presidents Washington and Adams, the Marines have provided the preemptive initiative to preclude incipient world wars and help win larger U.S. wars. Thus, WPC is the American Doctrine, utilizing private enterprise to solve development problems.

**4. TASK FORCE APPROACH UTILIZED**

WPC backs its capital assistance to business development with task forces—

teams of experts armed with applicable technology and an understanding of comprehensive planning. They will energize the socioeconomic in strategic areas along U.S. world lifelines. Projects can be implemented through private enterprise initiated with pump-priming, self-liquidating loans from the Corporation. In accelerating this peaceful but potent penetration, the task forces apply timing, the fourth dimension in winning the socioeconomic war. Following the perspective given development planning capability, projects can be implemented through private enterprise initiated with pump-priming self-liquidating loans from the Corporation.

**5. WPC AVOIDS DUPLICATION**

WPC complements rather than duplicates the World Bank, AID, and other international development organizations. It is concerned with business loans and guarantees especially in troubled strategic areas and does not provide public works' grants. Self-supporting and armed with a revolving credit eventually of \$10 billion, WPC may transfer its notes and obligations to development institutions, governments, banks, industrial enterprises, engineering firms, and others. The Corporation also invites at home and abroad subscription to its securities, gifts and grants from various sources, including the many large foundations, government, industries, and world religious bodies.

**6. COST TO TAXPAYER IS NOMINAL**

By way of cost comparison, consider the increasing military danger to us from outer space. Astronaut Col. Frank Borman says the cost of the \$24 billion Apollo 8 moon program is "technical life insurance" for our country's future. In contrast, WPC, operating at no cost to the American taxpayer, appears simple compared to the phenomenal precision-engineering required to place man on the moon. It is our new "economic life insurance" on earth and is not designed to require appropriations because the loans will be repaid with interest. Furthermore, additional amounts over the initial \$1 billion "public debt transaction" are expected to be recovered through public subscriptions and revolving credits, as was the case for RFC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation—and other successful Government-backed institutions. Through the reduction of military conflicts, WPC is expected to save us much more than the \$24 billion spent for the Apollo 8 moonshot.

**7. PLANNING PLUS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE**

WPC's mission is designed to help people rather than political bodies in solving socioeconomic problems. To help reach their objectives, WPC task forces employ the kind of development planning and strategy being utilized in America at the State and local level, but adjusted to foreign needs and capabilities. We include here an American composite state plan as an example of the kind of approach to be utilized in evaluating development potentials. Within this kind of planned strategy, WPC will apply the same philosophy of free enterprise that has produced for Americans the socioeconomic dynamism unequaled in all human history.

## 8. SURPLUS EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL

Mr. Speaker, my membership on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reveals that accelerating American automation, computerization, and proficiency create increasing surpluses of excellent serviceable machinery, equipment, plans, and personnel that can be profitable for developing countries as well as for the United States. Our being the economic powerhouse of the modern world, we can trade our last year's surplus models in on this year's new model world friendships.

More important still to our foreign friends are the many Americans available for teaching tours of duty. It is exciting to calculate our skilled millions in industry, agriculture, government, military, and universities who are reaching the retirement age—who are young in their American patriotism, who desire to teach, and who would welcome the opportunity to travel abroad. This wealth of skill, technology, and equipment will encourage our foreign friends in joining us to speed world peace.

## 9. WOODROW WILSON'S THESIS UNDERSCORED

In World War I, President Wilson told our people they were fighting the "war to end wars" and that modern wars had their origin largely in economics. Today, three wars later, costing innumerable lives and hundreds of billions of dollars with no military solutions in sight, the new WPC-American Doctrine idea is designed to win the economic peace. We are the legatees of our fallen comrades and the trustees of our children and grandchildren.

## 10. VETERANS SUPPORT INDICATED

I offer this new bipartisan national security proposal as the living monument to our comrades who have given their lives, to our disabled veterans, to U.S. military personnel defending us this minute in Vietnam and around the world, and to our 25 million U.S. veterans, many millions of whom have served in the four quarters of the globe—all in the cause of freedom of man and the U.S. national security.

Our veterans serve our cause of peace now as they did in combat. The primer, in our present Corporation concept, the "point 4" the technical foreign aid instrument designed to win friends and allies, was endorsed by the American Legion, VFW, DAV, and others "point 4," adopted from the Veterans Economic Development Corporation, bill S. 529, was sponsored in the 81st Congress by 24 Senators including Vice-President-Elect Barkley, Bridges, Fulbright, Eastland, Sparkman, Mundt, Morse, and Kefauver and House Banking Committee Chairman Spence, Past Chairman Wolcott, VFW Past Commanders Kearney and Van Zandt, and other Members of the House. This Corporation enables veterans, with first-hand experience in foreign lands and others to participate in our international development projects. As may be seen in the bill, veterans are specifically afforded new opportunities.

## 11. REPLACES COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

Refortifying U.S. foreign policy, WPC helps secure the Western World against the increasing Communist world expansion by initiating the economic system

against which Communists dare not compete. The American Doctrine replaces bullets with ballots in confronting Brezhnev's doctrine and Mao Tse-tung's strategy that "political power comes from the barrel of a gun." WPC is the one secret weapon, unlike our cosmic bomb, Communists can neither steal nor challenge beyond Red army front lines. It vitiates Lenin's strategy that "the main battle line for communism is in the economy," reaffirmed by Khrushchev's prediction "communism will bury the United States." Around the world, WPC task forces can preempt Communist infiltration faster than Red armies can occupy the trouble spots.

## BLOOD BANKS OF AMERICA

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

Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. Speaker, one of the most noteworthy and humane efforts that can be undertaken is the donation of blood to local blood banks.

As we are all well aware, the supply of blood on a national level is at a dangerously low point. The American Red Cross blood program, alone, collects almost 3,000,000 units of blood each year from volunteer donors. They provide whole blood and blood components to 4,300 hospitals on a regular basis. They provide a safe and dependable supply of blood products and furnish services to meet all blood needs in a community, the needs of certain hospitals, the blood needs of individual donors or donor groups and their families wherever they may be hospitalized. They are, however, understaffed.

The service supplied by local blood banks throughout the country is indeed an invaluable one. Many a life that has hung in the balance has been redeemed only because of the foresight of the administrators of hospital blood banks. Acquiring reserves of whole blood and plasma is, however, a difficult task. It requires much time and a great deal of voluntary public service on the part of radio and TV stations, local citizens groups and hospital and Red Cross officials. The contribution that these people make cannot be aptly described with words.

With this in mind, I am today introducing a joint resolution which would authorize the Postmaster General to issue a special postage stamp in honor of American blood banks. I urge my colleagues to wholeheartedly support this resolution. We would honor ourselves by honoring this group and its works.

## PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE FEBRUARY 4, 5, AND 6

Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Science and Astronautics may be permitted to sit while the House is in session on February 4, 5, and 6. This is the occasion of the scientific panel that is meeting here at that time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

## THE 51ST ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

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

Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the 51st anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. In doing so, it affords us the opportunity to renew our hopes for a long-sought rapprochement among world rivals.

Belligerency must give way to quiet, dispassionate probings to ease world tensions. These efforts should not be construed as a lessening of our Nation's firm commitment to the principles of self-determination and independence. Rather, these actions reflect the realities of the world in the nuclear age. Interdependence, not so subtly reinforced by the threat of nuclear terror, is becoming the tenor of the times.

By its definition, the concept of interdependence can hold out the promise of restoring the sovereignty of subject nations. By cooperation through full and open communication, negotiation, deescalation of the weapons race, and a defusing of rhetorical combat, the world can move toward being one earth of many different peoples, not torn asunder by ancient rivalries. Peaceful competition in the marketplace can replace destruction and human suffering on the battlefield.

I salute our Ukrainian friends who have stood the lonely vigil these many years, searching for and seeking the restoration of their homeland. As a leader in the free world, we have an obligation to help them through our efforts to rationalize world relations. We can help them by recognizing that the world is not our beat, but a heterogenous, diverse setting of many people with different values.

The moral stature that we have commanded must be refurbished by our desire and quest for world peace. It serves no legitimate purpose for us to pose as champions of liberty if we attempt to impose our culture on others. We or any other world power must not be colonialists or imperialists, but internationalists dedicated to the proposition of a functional commonwealth whose people are diverse but equal.

## GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION—A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-70)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

New times call for new ideas and fresh approaches. To meet the needs of today and tomorrow, and to achieve a new level of efficiency, the Executive Branch requires flexibility in its organization.

Government organization is created to serve, not to exist; as functions change,

the organization must be ready to adapt itself to those changes.

Ever since the Economy Act of 1932, the Congress has recognized the need of the President to modernize the Federal Government continually. During most of that time, the Congress has provided the President the authority to reorganize the Executive Branch.

The current reorganization statute—Chapter 9 of Title 5 of the United States Code—is derived from the Reorganization Act of 1949. That law places upon the President a permanent responsibility "from time to time to examine the organization of all agencies" and "to determine what changes therein are necessary" to accomplish the purposes of the statute. Those purposes include promoting the better execution of the laws, cutting expenditures, increasing efficiency in Government operations, abolishing unnecessary agencies and eliminating duplication of effort. The law also authorizes the President to transmit reorganization plans to the Congress to make the changes he considers necessary.

Unfortunately, the authority to transmit such plans expired on December 31, 1968. The President cannot, therefore, now fulfill his reorganization responsibilities. He is severely limited in his ability to organize and manage the Executive Branch in a manner responsive to new needs.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. GRIFFITHS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Does the distinguished gentlewoman insist upon the point of order?

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, I insist upon my point of order.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered. The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 13]

Abbutt	Davis, Ga.	Hawkins
Anderson, Tenn.	Dawson	Hays
Ashbrook	de la Garza	Holifield
Aspinall	Dent	Howard
Ayres	Diggs	Jarman
Barrett	Dingell	Johanson, Pa.
Bates	Donohue	Jones, Ala.
Bell, Calif.	Downing	Kee
Blatnik	Dulski	Kirwan
Boggs	Eckhardt	Lendrum
Brademas	Edmondson	Leggett
Brasco	Edwards, Ala.	Long, La.
Bray	Edwards, Calif.	Lukens
Buchanan	Ellberg	McCloskey
Burton, Utah	Ely, Tenn.	McDonald, Mass.
Bush	Farbstein	Martin
Byrne, Pa.	Felton	Mills
Byrnes, Wis.	Foley	Mink
Cabell	Fountain	Mize
Cahill	Frelinghuysen	Mizell
Celler	Fulton, Tenn.	Molloy
Chappell	Gallagher	Morgan
Chisholm	Garmatz	Morse
Clark	Gaydos	Morton
Conte	Gettys	Moss
Conyers	Ginsano	Nix
Corbett	Gibbons	O'Konski
Culver	Gray	Ottinger
Cunningham	Green, Pa.	Passman
Daddario	Groover	Pelly
Daniel, Va.	Hansen, Wash.	Pepper
Daniels, N.J.	Harvey	Phillips
	Haetings	Poage

Powell	Schneebeil	Van Deerlin
Pryor, Ark.	Sebelius	Watkins
Quillen	Shelley	Watson
Rees	Shriver	Watts
Reuss	Skubitz	Whitten
Rhodes	Smith, Calif.	Wiggins
Rivers	Springer	Wilson
Rogers, Fla.	Stagers	Charles H.
Roman	Stuckey	Winn
Rooney, Pa.	Teague, Tex.	Wold
Rostenkowski	Thompson, N.J.	Wyder
St. Onge	Thompson, Wis.	Yates
Sandman	Turney	
Scheuer	Ullman	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 293 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

#### GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION—A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-70)

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the message from the President of the United States. The Clerk read as follows:

I, therefore, urge that the Congress promptly enact legislation to extend for at least two years the President's authority to transmit reorganization plans.

This time-tested reorganization procedure is not only a means for curtailing ineffective and uneconomical Government operations, but it also provides a climate that enables good managers to manage well.

Under the procedure, reorganization plans are sent to the Congress by the President and generally take effect after 60 days unless either House passes a resolution of disapproval during that time. In this way the President may initiate improvements, and the Congress retains the power of review.

This cooperative executive-legislative approach to reorganization has shown itself to be sensible and effective for more than three decades, regardless of party alignments. It is more efficient than the alternative of passing specific legislation to achieve each organizational change. The cooperative approach is tested; it is responsive; it works.

Reorganization authority is the tool a President needs to shape his Administration to meet the new needs of the times, and I urgently request its extension.

RICHARD NIXON.

The White House, January 30, 1969.

The message was referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 15, United States Code, section 1024(a), the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Economic Committee the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. PATMAN, of Texas; Mr. BOLLING, of Missouri; Mr. BOGGS, of Louisiana; Mr. ROUSS, of Wisconsin; Mrs. GRIFFITHS, of Michigan; Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania; Mr. WIDNALL, of New Jersey; Mr. RUMSFELD, of Illinois; Mr. BROCK, of Tennessee; Mr. CONABLE, of New York.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5, Public Law 420, 83d Congress, as amended, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. CAREY, of New York; Mr. ZWACH, of Minnesota.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 20, United States Code, sections 42 and 43, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the following members on the part of the House: Mr. MAHON, of Texas; Mr. KIRWAN, of Ohio; Mr. BOW, of Ohio.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS EX OFFICIO OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a), Public Law 85-874, as amended, the Chair appoints as members ex officio of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts the following members on the part of the House: Mr. WRIGHT, of Texas; Mr. THOMPSON, of New Jersey; Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 9355(a), the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. ROGERS, of Colorado; Mr. FLYNT, of Georgia; Mr. MINSHALL, of Ohio; Mr. BROTZMAN, of Colorado.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 14, United States Code, section 194(a), the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. ST. ONGE, of Connecticut; Mr. MESKILL, of Connecticut.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 46, United States Code, section 1126c, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy the following Members on the part of the

House; Mr. CAREY, of New York; Mr. WEICKER, of Connecticut.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5355(a), the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. TEAGUE of Texas; Mr. NATCHER, of Kentucky; Mr. RHODES, of Arizona; Mr. McNEALLY, of New York.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 6968(a), the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy the following members on the part of the House: Mr. FLOOD, of Pennsylvania; Mr. STRATTON, of New York; Mr. LIPSCOMB, of California; Mr. MORTON, of Maryland.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON THE COINAGE**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 301, Public Law 89-81, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Commission on the Coinage the following members on the part of the House: Mr. EDMONDSON, of Oklahoma; Mr. GIALMO, of Connecticut; Mr. CONTE, of Massachusetts; Mr. BATTIN, of Montana.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE FATHER MARQUETTE TERCENTENARY COMMISSION**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1(a), Public Law 89-187, the Chair appoints as members of the Father Marquette Tercentenary Commission the following members on the part of the House: Mr. ZABLOCKI, of Wisconsin; Mr. GRAY, of Illinois; Mr. BYRNES, of Wisconsin; Mr. RUPPE, of Michigan.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON REFORM OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAWS**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a), Public Law 89-801, the Chair appoints as members of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws the following members on the part of the House: Mr. KASTENMEIER, of Wisconsin; Mr. EDWARDS, of California; Mr. POFF, of Virginia.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE GOLDEN SPIKE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1(a), Public Law 90-70, the Chair appoints as members of the Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission the following members on

the part of the House: Mr. ROGERS of Colorado; Mr. MOSS, of California; Mr. BURTON of Utah; Mr. BROTZMAN, of Colorado.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 3(b), Public Law 88-606, as amended, the Chair appoints as members of the Public Land Law Review Commission the following members on the part of the House: Mr. BARING, of Nevada; Mr. TAYLOR, of North Carolina; Mr. UDALL, of Arizona; Mr. SAYLOR, of Pennsylvania; Mr. BURTON of Utah; and Mr. KYL, of Iowa.

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE REVIEW OF FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS RELATING TO WIRE-TAPPING AND ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE**

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 804(b), Public Law 90-351, the Chair appoints as members of the National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. ST. ONGE, of Connecticut; Mr. ROGERS of Colorado; Mr. McCULLOCH, of Ohio; Mr. POFF, of Virginia.

**LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM**

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

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to inquire of the majority leader if he will advise the House as to the program for the following week.

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

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the distinguished acting minority leader, the program for next week is as follows:

There is no legislative business on Monday or Tuesday.

On Wednesday and the balance of the week—and it is expected that all of these will be called on Wednesday—are the following resolutions:

House Resolution 66, creating a Select Committee To Conduct Studies and Investigations of the Problems of Small Business;

House Resolution 93, investigative authority, Committee on the Judiciary;

House Resolution 105, investigative authority, Committee on Armed Services;

House Resolution 116, investigative authority, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce;

House Resolution 47, investigative authority, Committee on Veterans' Affairs;

House Resolution 21, investigative authority, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and

House Resolution 76, investigative authority, Committee on the District of Columbia.

Of course, this announcement is made subject to the usual reservation that any further program may be announced later.

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman.

**ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY NEXT**

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, we have finished the legislative business of the House for this week, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

**HORTON CITES VOLUNTEER ARMY AS GOAL OF DRAFT REFORM**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANNA). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, for several years now I have been striving in a joint effort with many of our colleagues to bring about effective and reasonable changes in the selective service laws.

It is obvious that the present system is unfair and inequitable. It hangs like a "Sword of Damocles" over the heads of our youth. The last administration set up two special commissions to review the draft, but the recommendations of both commissions were shelved.

On the opening day of this 91st Congress I offered legislation which would bring about desperately needed reforms.

The key to this measure is its statement of purpose that points our Government toward the establishment of an all-volunteer army.

I fully realize that the end of conscription cannot be realized overnight, but it must be an immediate goal.

As stopgap measures, my legislation includes procedures to remove the most undemocratic and inequitable thorns from present law. These measures would—

Require the drafting of younger registrants first, to shorten the agonizing period of uncertainty for young men trying to plan their lives;

Require uniform national deferment criteria; and

Require physical and mental draft standards be no lower than those for volunteer enlistment.

But let me emphasize that these are only stopgap measures. The key to my bill is a policy statement that the Government must first attempt to meet its military manpower needs through voluntary enlistment.

In November 1967 I joined with Congressmen ROBERT T. STAFFORD, of Vermont; CHARLES W. WHALEN, Jr., of Ohio; GARNER E. SHRIVER, of Kansas; and Senator RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, of Pennsylvania, in publishing a book which points the way toward eliminating the draft in favor of an all-volunteer force.

Our book, "How To End the Draft: The Case for an All-Volunteer Army," outlines a 31-point plan which can be carried out under existing law. Each proposal is aimed at reforms which individually and

collectively would work toward reducing the draft call to zero.

Reform of the draft law cannot be accomplished emotionally. It must come through careful and responsible action. I believe the time to start is now.

There are some who countenance evasion of the draft. I do not.

There are some who are opposed to the draft primarily because they are opposed to the war in Vietnam. Our study was not undertaken because of the war in Vietnam, nor should it be interpreted in any way as criticism of military or foreign policies of the United States.

There are some people who advocate an end to the draft regardless of its consequences for the national security of the country. I do not.

Most of the recommendations specified in "How To End the Draft" require no congressional or legislative action. They can be implemented immediately by the Department of Defense.

Not a single recommendation in the 31-point program would commit the U.S. Government to an irreversible course toward a voluntary system which would jeopardize national security. Each of the reforms described would amount to an adjustment of current policy leading toward the evolution of an all-voluntary system. We do not advocate the abolition of selective service. We advocate a program of reforms which individually and collectively can work to reduce the size of draft calls—eventually down to zero.

Certainly no single reform, by itself, will result in sufficient voluntary enlistments to remove the necessity of relying upon the draft. But, collectively, reliance on the draft will in our judgment be unnecessary if our 31-point reform package is adopted and implemented.

The 31 recommendations described in "How To End the Draft" include the following points:

Rather than assume reliance on the draft by assigning draft quotas before enlistment quotas are fixed for recruiting stations, recruiting station quotas should reflect total service needs and should serve only as minimum objectives for recruiting personnel. Draft calls for each month should be equivalent only to the difference between enlistment quotas and actual enlistment for the previous month.

The basic pay of a new service volunteer or draftee should be raised to the minimum wage level.

Eventually service pay should approximate civilian pay for the equivalent job. The military services should change their pay system from one of multiple allowances to one of salaries.

Under a salary system of pay the services should permit enlistment at ranks higher than recruit for those who are fully qualified and wish to volunteer for specific jobs which carry the higher rank.

With a new salary system for pay the military services may find it possible to do away with reenlistment bonuses and similar incentives.

With a new salary system of pay, a new program for retirement benefits can be adopted in which a serviceman would not contribute from his pay to the retire-

ment benefits of others, as is now the case, in effect.

When opportunities for advancement in the military services occur, those who have volunteered to enter the military should be considered before those who were drafted, assuming equivalent skills and performance.

A modest enlistment bonus should be granted to those members of the reserves who volunteer to active duty service.

The Defense Department should give constant attention to the adequacy of non-pay-related benefits, such as on-base and off-base housing conditions, comfortable and convenient recreational activity centers, and increased opportunity for low-cost—or free—travel on leave time both within the region of assignment and even overseas.

In the field of inservice education available for off-duty study, the program of technical training courses should be expanded to assure that it is similar to apprenticeship programs available in civilian life.

Educational programs available for service personnel for study in off-duty hours should be made equally available to dependants of military personnel on active duty.

The inservice off-duty program of educational opportunities now available to active duty personnel should be made available to all members of the Reserve Forces.

Rather than utilizing a fluctuating recruitment advertising budget that varies in accordance with the number of service personnel needed, the Department of Defense should establish a fixed recruiting advertising budget. The Army recruitment budget should be fixed at \$7 million a year which would be twice the level of the highest budget in recent years. This is one area in which a relatively small expenditure might yield very wide results.

The Department of Defense should prepare a fully comprehensive booklet outlining the various service alternatives and advantages available through voluntary enlistment, for the information of young men registering with the draft. No such information is now provided by Selective Service.

Under no circumstances should the services' standards of acceptability for voluntary enlistment be more difficult than they are for the draft. At the present time in both the areas of mental and "moral" standards it is possible to be unacceptable for voluntary enlistment but to be drafted nonetheless.

Project 100,000, designed to accept into service those with remediable physical or mental deficiencies should be limited exclusively to volunteers, rather than to include draftees as is presently the case.

In the light of the Defense Department's own testimony, Project 100,000 can and should be expanded—to that point where the financial costs of special training approach a point of diminishing returns.

In view of the Project 100,000 experience, Defense Department mental and acceptability standards should and can be lowered without impairing the efficiency of the military service.

The Defense Department should permit the voluntary enlistment of young men who do not meet physical standards of combat, and whose deficiencies are not remediable, but who can perform technical and clerical jobs unrelated to combat service.

The Defense Department's program to replace some noncombat uniformed personnel with civilians should be significantly expanded.

A current Defense Department study should be undertaken of total manpower service needs—including analysis of the necessary level of U.S. troops stationed abroad, and the optimum means of maintaining adequate numbers of rotation personnel to replace combat casualties or unit.

The Defense Department should analyze the optimum organization of the Reserves to treat the following issued without prejudice: The proper priority of recourse for procurement of rotation personnel for combat assignments among active duty personnel, the Reserves, and the draft; the appropriate size and structure of the Reserve Forces; the best feasible means of assuring a uniformly high state of readiness and training among Reserve personnel.

The subject of the draft is generally treated only in emotional terms.

Those of us who wrote "How To End the Draft" firmly believe that the debate on the draft must be kept as constructive and responsible as possible.

Among the most constructive and responsible voices to be heard on this subject recently is that of W. Allen Wallis, president of the University of Rochester, who very clearly states the case for a volunteer army.

I would like to share his recent speech with our colleagues:

#### MILITARY CONSCRIPTION

(An address by W. Allen Wallis to the American Legion, of Monroe County, N.Y., November 11, 1968)

To be invited to participate with you today is a pleasure which I am enjoying greatly, at least up to this point in the proceedings. To be invited to speak to you on so significant an occasion is an honor which I appreciate deeply, especially since it is an honor that you can bestow only once in every fifty years.

Today marks the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the First World War and the founding of your organization. From the looks of this audience, only a minority of you can remember that historic eleventh day of November in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen.

I am among that minority. The Armistice came less than a week after my sixth birthday. It was significant to me in two ways, both purely personal. First, I was assured that the Armistice meant that my father would soon be home from the Army, in which he was a lieutenant. Second, I could sense a real change in the attitude of grownups—the lifting of doubts, worries, and uncertainties. This dramatic change of spirit was in contrast with my only other vivid recollection of the First World War, the sense of dread and gloom that infected all the grown-ups during Germany's Argonne offensive.

Of course I do remember some other things about the War: being admonished to eat everything on my plate because "the Belgian children were starving"—an admonition whose illogicality was transparent even to a five year old; saving tinfoil and peach seeds; and, of course, the false Armistice a few days

early, which is actually more clear in my recollections than the true Armistice, for the false news reached us in daylight while my mother was in the process of buying me a new pair of shoes in a store downtown in Fresno, California.

The 1918 Armistice came more than a century after the end of the last previous war that had involved most of Europe and the United States. From the final defeat of Napoleon by the British and Prussians at Waterloo on June 18, 1815, until the declaration of war by Austria against Serbia on July 28, 1914, there was a period of 99 years and 40 days of unparalleled peace and freedom, accompanied by social progress such as had never been dreamed of earlier.

So when the Armistice came it was natural that we expected the peace after the First World War to be at least as permanent as had been the peace before the First World War. But we did not just take it for granted that peace would be permanent. We worked to make it permanent. We established the League of Nations. Many treaties were negotiated to insure peace. War was renounced as an instrument of national policy. The major naval powers, including the United States, signed and carried out disarmament agreements, scrapping enough war ships to reduce their navies substantially.

On the first day of September, 1939, all the hopes, efforts, and accomplishments of twenty-one years were wiped out with the invasion of Poland by Germany.

Ironically, one of the major causes of the destruction of the peace for which so many had worked so hard and so well was an excess of passion for peace. It became apparent that for many citizens of England, France, the United States, and their friends, peace outweighed all other goals, values, and purposes together. No evil could be so great, we declared, as deliberately killing one's fellow man in war.

Even when Hitler had already imprisoned hundreds of thousands or perhaps millions of people, and even after he had begun their systematic torture and annihilation, young men in England, France, America, and other countries, took the "Oxford pledge" not under any circumstances to fight for King or Country. As a result of the pledge, and of the basic spirit of which it was only one manifestation, the leaders of these countries were deprived of credibility in international negotiations when they tried to suggest that their countries would not countenance unbridled aggression and tyranny, but would draw a line where they would stand and fight.

We know now that when Hitler's Army occupied the Rhineland they carried orders to retreat if any resistance were encountered. Hitler had issued these orders to back up the guarantee he gave his poorly armed generals that they would meet no resistance from the men in England, France, America, and other countries, and the other signers of the Treaty of Versailles.

It is now more than 23 years since the end of the Second World War. This peace has already proved to be at least two years more enduring than that after the First World War. But of the Viet Nam conflict's many disastrous consequences for the United States, none seems to me so fraught with lasting peril as the fact that it has demonstrated clearly to the world that it is still true, as it has been true throughout our history, that we will not follow our leaders when they judge that the national interest requires resort to arms.

The Revolutionary War was marked by dissent no less violent than that of today. So was the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, and above all the Civil War. Only in the two World Wars, when we considered ourselves the victims of attacks initiated by aggressors, has this country shown the unity, determination, and perseverance required for the successful prosecution of a war.

Do not misunderstand me. Though I rec-

ognize that the basic pacifism of Americans is fraught with peril in the modern world, and I regret that Viet Nam has etched it in the minds of our enemies, it is one of the things that I love most about my country. I am one of those who would dearly love to see *America the Beautiful* replace our present national anthem—not only because it can be sung even if you are not an opera star, but because of the sentiments its words express so poetically: "Crown thy good with brotherhood, From sea to shining sea."

How can we preserve our national security in a world in which, unfortunately, "only the strong can be free" (as Wendell Willkie put it 28 years ago) and at the same time preserve one of the most admirable traits of our American character, our deep-seated love of peace and hatred of war and militarism?

We must not again underestimate the strength and the depth of American devotion to peace. Of all the considerations that led our forebears to come to this far-off land with its unknown risks, strange institutions, a language foreign to many, and little chance of ever again seeing home or loved-ones, probably none were more powerful than the desire for peace and freedom. These values continue to be instilled in us generation after generation by our parents, our schools, our churches, our literature, and our political leaders.

Just as we must not underestimate the strength of American devotion to peace and repugnance for war, so also must we not undervalue it. To weaken it would be to jeopardize one of the traits of character that makes America great, that makes it loved and admired throughout the world—much to the despair of the rulers of some countries who try strenuously to inculcate hate for America.

Yet we must also reckon with the danger that this peaceful spirit creates for our country in a world in which the preservation of freedom depends ultimately upon a clear and credible commitment and capacity to fight and die if necessary. It will no longer suffice to wait until after a Pearl Harbor before we firm up our resolution convincingly. It may be necessary, as the Israelis have found, to take military initiative. But such initiative clearly imposes almost impossible requirements on national leaders. How can they, much less everyone else, ever be certain that military initiative really was essential or even justified? Unless such certainty is held almost unanimously, and sustained however long the conflict may require, the country is paralyzed and loses its will.

There is one measure we can take and should take immediately that would do much to resolve the dilemma that arises because, on the one hand, one of America's most fundamental—and also most admirable—characteristics is repugnance for war and, on the other hand, the ability to wage war is essential to the preservation of freedom.

The measure I propose will, I fear, shock some of you. I respectfully request that you nevertheless hear me out and think over my proposal carefully, rather than reject it out of hand. It is not a view I have come to lightly nor recently, but one I have held for over 20 years. It is not original with me nor is it without strong support from many respectable citizens of unquestionable patriotism.

A step that would do much toward resolving our dilemma is to abolish the draft: abolish it completely, lock, stock, and barrel; abolish it immediately, with no ifs, ands, or buts.

This ought to be first on the agenda when the new Congress convenes next January 20. The President-elect already is on record unambiguously as favoring abolition of the draft, though he has not, so far as I know, said unequivocally when it should be abolished, beyond "as soon as possible". I suggest that April 20 would be an appropriate date—90 days after the Inauguration.

At the time the draft is abolished it will be necessary to raise the pay of the military forces to obtain enough volunteers. Should a total, or near-total, mobilization become necessary, as in the two World Wars, a draft would again be appropriate.

My objections to the draft are of two kinds. First, it is immutably immoral in principle and inevitably inequitable in practice. Second, it is ineffective, inefficient, and detrimental to national security.

As to the point of principle, conscription involves taking bodily control of a person and subjecting him completely to the will of others. Nothing is more diametrically opposed to all our ethical, religious, and political principles. If this were necessary for the preservation of the nation, if it were necessary in order to assure that each person does his duty for the survival or safety of his neighbors, then the objections in principle would be outweighed by equally cogent conflicting principles, and the draft would be justifiable. This is obviously true in total mobilization. Equally obviously, it has been nowhere near true at any time since 1945.

I will turn in a moment to some of the inevitable inequities in the operation of the draft, but while we have in mind the basic immorality of the draft, we should note that proposals to require some form of universal national service, so that everyone will be equally mistreated, seem to me to magnify the immorality. Under that plan, even more people would be subjected to improper treatment. It implies that all human beings are chattels of the government.

Inequities in the operation of the draft have been well documented in several responsible studies of Selective Service data. Thus, one study showed that 77 per cent of qualified high school graduates serve two or more years in the military, but only 32 per cent of college graduates.

Now it is not clear how inequitable that is. It may be in some ways a greater sacrifice for a college graduate to be drafted than for a high school graduate. The college graduate, for example, loses more money in civilian pay than does the high school graduate. It may not be inequitable that an obligation be imposed mostly on those on whom it rests most lightly.

One of the most extreme inequities is to draft a star professional athlete, for example a heavyweight boxing champion. Such a person has a very brief period, often only two or three years, of peak earning power; he will probably not be able in all the rest of his life to earn a million dollars, much less a million dollars in one or two years. The burden on him is incomparably greater than on others. On the other hand actual cases taper off gradually and continuously from this extreme to the man who simply has a good chance to become champion or otherwise to earn a million dollars, or the man who is in the midst of a period of rare artistic inspiration and achievement, or the man for whom internal psychological factors make this the most critical year of his life.

Local boards, of course, make some effort to allow for these special circumstances. But every human being is special, and evaluations of circumstances are subjective. If a boy's mother is dying, his board would probably defer him. What if it is his aunt? Or simply a dear friend of the family?

A lottery, which some have suggested, would not be any more fair or equitable than the present arrangement. It is simply not fair to subject someone who is heavyweight boxing champion, or whose mother is dying, to exactly the same risk of being drafted as everyone else, because the consequences for them are so much more serious than for others. If we had one dish of diabetic ice cream, and one of regular ice cream, and you want the diabetic serving because you have diabetes but I want it because I have a slight preference for its flavor, would it be fair simply to toss a coin?

One of the most serious inequities of the draft is that the draftee bears not only the personal hardship of the armed forces, but also a large part of the financial hardship. With voluntary armed forces, other taxpayers would transfer to the men in the forces enough money to make up for what they lost in civilian pay, adjusted upward or downward for the special disadvantages or advantages of the armed forces. This would come about simply by setting the pay at levels where sufficient men would volunteer.

Draftees make for ineffective armed forces. A large proportion of their whole time in the armed forces is required for processing, training, and travel. Furthermore, they may be forced into combats of which they or their relatives disapprove, thus helping to demoralize the country in pursuit of any necessary military activities.

Although there are many other arguments in favor of volunteers instead of draftees, it would not be fair to use my short remaining time on those arguments and not have time to acknowledge that there are objections to an all-volunteer force. Some of the objections seem at first glance to have merit; but on examination none that I have heard really do have merit. The case against the draft is about as lopsided a case as one ever encounters in questions of public policy.

The most common objection is that all-volunteer forces would cost too much. Actually, the true cost would probably be less than with the draft, but more of the cost would be out in the open and paid by the taxpayers. Draftees bear large hidden costs, namely the higher civilian earnings they could have made. In addition to the obvious unfairness of adding the monetary to the personal costs of serving in the armed forces, a less obvious unfairness arises because draftees are usually young and impecunious in comparison with the taxpayers who avoid these hidden costs.

General Hershey and others have referred to volunteers as "mercenaries," "hired killers," and "in there just for the money." Actually, at present 90 per cent of the commissioned officers and all of the highest-ranking non-commissioned officers are volunteers. As Professor Harry Gilman of the University of Rochester College of Business has asked, "Why . . . are officers who are encouraged to enter and to remain in the service by reasonably high levels of pay called 'dedicated career men' but privates who would volunteer when they too received higher levels of pay called 'mercenaries'?"

In conclusion, let me reiterate that abolishing the draft promptly is important to the welfare and security of our country. That is precisely why I bring the matter before this audience. You are a group whose dedication to the welfare of our country cannot be disputed, for it is amply witnessed by your services to America and the world. My hope is that if you appreciate fully how much the draft undermines the very things for which you have risked your life, you can do our country another great service by helping to get it abolished.

It has been an interesting 50 years since 1918, in many ways a great 50 years, in some ways a terrifying 50 years. I hope you will invite me back to celebrate the completion of your next 50 years, and that all of you will be here.

Mr. Speaker, clear and responsible voices for reform, such as that of President Wallis are making evident the task before the 91st Congress.

Our President, Richard M. Nixon, has actively urged draft reform, and has endorsed the volunteer force concept. We in Congress must work to bring about the fulfillment of what has truly become a national commitment to draft reform.

Empty words, and promises of reform "later on" will no longer satisfy our constituents, if indeed they ever did. The Congress cannot beg the urgency of this issue, which daily plagues the minds, the families, the attitudes and the ideals of American young people.

Action on draft reform must be a foregone conclusion for this Congress. I have offered my colleagues the results of my research and thoughts and that of other Congressmen. I have submitted my reform bill. I would welcome reform recommendations from other Members whose sincere goal is to enact meaningful changes in our military manpower policies.

#### THE SILENT DEATH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, during the past year there has been a great deal of talk about the problems of crime and violence in this country. Certainly these are problems of great magnitude demanding our complete attention and full resources, one appropriate way to reduce the incidence of crime and violence is to make it more difficult for people to secure the weapons of violent crimes.

Switchblades, gravity knives, and similar long-bladed, folding knives are such violent weapons. These murderous instruments are truly a menace to our society. And they have no legitimate purpose for which other knives, such as sheath knives, are not equally well or better suited.

Yet despite existing Federal and State laws against switchblades and gravity knives, these tools of the "silent death" are readily available throughout the United States. The existing legislation simply lacks the power to control the distribution and sale of these vicious knives. Moreover, certain existing laws, such as the ban on importation of switchblades, are not being rigidly enforced.

Mr. Speaker, we are dealing here with a severe and threatening problem. These switchblades and gravity knives are lethal weapons: They are used to inflict terrible injuries or mortal wounds, and they have no other purpose. These knives are audaciously displayed and indiscriminately sold to drug addicts, to juveniles—to anyone.

The proliferation of dangerous knives is evident in the crime statistics compiled by the FBI. In all parts of the country the number of knife murders is steadily climbing. During 1965 and 1966 there were approximately 20,000 homicides in the United States, of those, 4,700 were committed with knives. That is just under 25 percent, Mr. Speaker, and it has been reported that in some communities, where there is meaningful gun legislation, knife murders exceed gun murders by as much as 5 to 1.

To finally and effectively end the proliferation of switchblades and gravity knives, I am today introducing legislation that will banish these terrible weapons from the American scene. Eighty of my colleagues have joined with me in sponsoring this legislation and I shall

take the liberty of appending their names to the end of my comments here today.

The legislation we are introducing will ban the manufacture and distribution of these knives within the United States. The bill also contains strict provisions to plug the loopholes which have been used to evade existing Federal legislation, known as the Switchblade Knife Act of 1958. My bill strengthens and clarifies the 10-year-old law by amending it in order to add the following prohibitions: It will be illegal to sell a prohibited knife to a nonresident of the State in which the sale takes place; it specifically prohibits any individual from carrying a switchblade or gravity knife across State lines; it prohibits the use of any interstate facility to buy or sell such a knife; and it makes it illegal to possess a prohibited knife with the intention of violating any of the above provisions. Most importantly, this bill directs that any person who engages in interstate commerce of any kind may not manufacture, sell, distribute, or possess any of the designated knives.

Now, no one claims that writing laws will end crime and violence. But no one can doubt that depriving an insane person or a criminal of a deadly weapon will be a major deterrent to violence. My bill is designed to provide just such a deterrent.

Mr. Speaker, we have recently been witness to the type of problem that can be caused by easy access to switchblades. Two of the recent wave of airplane hijackings were accomplished with switchblades providing further evidence that these weapons are a grave threat to safety and a successful tool of crime.

As I have noted, existing legislation against switchblades and gravity knives has simply not done the job. In the decade since the Federal law was passed there have been less than twenty convictions. And illegally imported knives are being sold openly. I had no difficulty last summer purchasing such knives in the Times Square area of New York City.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, switchblades, gravity knives, and folding knives with excessively long blades have no constructive use; they are used only by those who use them for crime and violence. State and local authorities have not been successful in solving this problem. Existing Federal legislation has likewise proved ineffective. These knives are boldly displayed and openly sold, even to minors. Unless the Federal Government moves to halt their manufacture and distribution, the problem will not be solved. Something must be done to end "the silent death." The bill I propose will finally accomplish that, and so doing will be another positive step in the war against crime and violence.

Now, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the names of my colleagues who are joining in sponsoring this legislation:

#### COSPONSORS OF WOLFF SWITCHBLADE KNIFE BILL

Hon. Lester L. Wolff.  
Hon. Joseph P. Addabbo.  
Hon. Frank Annunzio.  
Hon. William A. Barrett.  
Hon. Mario Biaggi.

Hon. Jonathan B. Bingham.  
 Hon. Edward P. Boland.  
 Hon. John Brademas.  
 Hon. George E. Brown, Jr.  
 Hon. Daniel E. Burton.  
 Hon. Hugh L. Carey.  
 Hon. Frank M. Clark.  
 Hon. Harold R. Collier.  
 Hon. Emilio Q. Daddario.  
 Hon. Dominick V. Daniels.  
 Hon. James J. Delaney.  
 Hon. John H. Dent.  
 Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.  
 Hon. Florence P. Dwyer.  
 Hon. Don Edwards.  
 Hon. Joshua Ellberg.  
 Hon. Leonard Farbstein.  
 Hon. Michael A. Feighan.  
 Hon. Daniel J. Flood.  
 Hon. William D. Ford.  
 Hon. Samuel M. Friedel.  
 Hon. Peter Frelinghuysen.  
 Hon. Edward Garnatz.  
 Hon. Robert N. Glaimo.  
 Hon. Jacob Gilbert.  
 Hon. Martha W. Griffiths.  
 Hon. Seymour Halpern.  
 Hon. Julia Butler Hansen.  
 Hon. William D. Hathaway.  
 Hon. Ken Hechler.  
 Hon. Henry Helstoski.  
 Hon. Chet Hollifield.  
 Hon. Lawrence J. Hogan.  
 Hon. Frank Horton.  
 Hon. James J. Howard.  
 Hon. Joseph E. Keith.  
 Hon. Edward I. Koch.  
 Hon. Peter N. Kyros.  
 Hon. Robert L. Leggett.  
 Hon. Donald E. Lukens.  
 Hon. Richard D. McCarthy.  
 Hon. Robert McClory.  
 Hon. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.  
 Hon. Robert C. McEwen.  
 Hon. Spark Matsunaga.  
 Hon. Joseph G. Minish.  
 Hon. Abner J. Mikva.  
 Hon. Lloyd Meeds.  
 Hon. Robert H. Mollahan.  
 Hon. William T. Murphy.  
 Hon. Richard Ottinger.  
 Hon. Claude Pepper.  
 Hon. Melvin Price.  
 Hon. Roman Pucinski.  
 Hon. Ogdin R. Reid.  
 Hon. Howard W. Robison.  
 Hon. Peter W. Rodino.  
 Hon. Daniel J. Roman.  
 Hon. Benjamin S. Rosenthal.  
 Hon. Charles W. Sandman, Jr.  
 Hon. James H. Scheuer.  
 Hon. Fred Schwengel.  
 Hon. B. F. Sisk.  
 Hon. Henry Smith III.  
 Hon. Samuel S. Stratton.  
 Hon. Leonor K. Sullivan.  
 Hon. Burt L. Talcott.  
 Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr.  
 Hon. Morris K. Udall.  
 Hon. Lionel Van Deerlin.  
 Hon. Guy Vander Jagt.  
 Hon. Charles Vanik.  
 Hon. Joseph P. Vigorito.  
 Hon. William B. Widnall.  
 Hon. Lawrence G. Williams.  
 Hon. Charles H. Wilson.  
 Hon. William Whitehurst.  
 Hon. Larry Winn, Jr.  
 Hon. Gus Yatron.  
 Hon. Clement Zablocki.

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

Mr. WOLFF. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as a co-sponsor of this proposed legislation I would like to say that statistics alone tell the tragic story of silent death visited upon our citizens by those armed with

weapons our bill seeks to control. But these are more than statistics to me. They are live, unassailable facts, supported by personal knowledge, observation, and experience acquired in some 23 years of duty as a police officer.

Switchblades, gravity knives, and similar lethal instruments used in the commission of crime against the person are weapons of terror. They are easy to obtain, easy to carry, easy to conceal, and only too easy to use. They are fast, and they are deadly. Unlike guns, switchblades need no ammunition, they leave nothing behind, and there are no ballistic traces. They are efficient and superior conveyors of instant death.

Perhaps no one fully realizes how much fear these weapons strike in the heart of a victim until he has actually seen the flash of steel, like the fang of a viper, put to use on a city street. They are weapons of the jungle. They have no place on the American scene. They should be banned from American society.

Those who sell these weapons are merchants of sudden and silent violence. They ply their trade to those bent on crime. Few people carry these knives to defend themselves. They are, for all practical purposes, solely offensive weapons.

The time has come to take positive action in this Congress to apply all the power at our command to curb both their availability and their use.

Mr. Speaker, we who have dedicated our lives to law enforcement are well aware that the ease with which weapons are obtained is a major factor in the skyrocketing rate of crime. Many State legislatures are increasingly directing their attention to the problem, but without standardization of State laws, which we cannot depend upon, we owe it to the Nation to do what we can to help those States which do have effective knife laws by adopting the steps proposed by our bill.

We can, if we will it, put a stop to the manufacture or distribution of these knives by any firm engaging in interstate commerce, prohibit carrying them in interstate commerce, bar their sale to a nonresident of a State in which the sale takes place, forbid the use of interstate facilities for the purchase or sale of such weapons, and make it a crime to possess such a knife with the intent to violate any section of the proposed legislation.

In short, Mr. Speaker, we can, if we will it, make it more difficult to obtain switchblade knives, gravity knives, and similar death-dealing devices, and by so doing we will take vast strides in the continuing war on crime.

Mr. WOLFF. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, knowing of the great experience that my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BIAGGI) has had in the area of law enforcement, I am particularly pleased by his remarks on this matter.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be one of the Members who have reintroduced today a bill to curb the use of deadly switchblade knives in the United States by strengthening and clarifying the law prohibiting interstate traffic in these kinds of knives. The bill,

which is presented by my able and distinguished colleague from New York, Hon. LESTER L. WOLFF, is known as the switchblade knife bill.

I have joined in the sponsorship of this bill, because of the deep concern I share with my fellow citizens over the rapidly increasing number of violent crimes committed throughout the country.

The seriousness of the problem is evident in the most recent available crime statistics compiled by the FBI. These figures illustrate the dangerously high rate of knife assaults and knife murders and make clear the need for a strong Federal law aimed at removing switchblades from our society.

In calendar year 1967, the FBI reported 253,300 aggravated assaults in the entire country. This means, Mr. Speaker, that for every 100,000 persons in the United States during 1967, there were 128 victims of an aggravated assault. A knife was used as the weapon in 33 percent of the assaults. Firearms, however, accounted for only 21 percent of aggravated assaults. It is apparent that we now have the responsibility to parallel our recent efforts to halt the irresponsible traffic in firearms by strengthening the Federal laws to control the use of the switchblade—another, equally threatening, deadly weapon.

As the aggravated assault statistics show, knives cause far more trouble than guns. According to a recent article in Parade magazine, the ratio of knife crimes to gun crimes, is as high as 5 to 1 in many communities. The article, previously cited by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF), at the time of his original introduction of the bill, was forcefully written by a nationally known writer, Jack Harrison Pollack. Mr. Pollack offers a shocking revelation of the abuse of switchblade knives.

The knife murder statistics are equally as appalling as the assault figures. Of the 12,090 murders committed in the United States in 1967, 20 percent were the victims of stabbing or cutting. Here in the District of Columbia, alone, there were 32 murders committed with knives in statistical year 1968. For the same period, a total of 983 aggravated assaults involved the use of a knife as the only weapon.

Clearly, we must rid ourselves and our society of this weapon which is designed exclusively for violence, if we are to be able to affect our rapidly increasing crime rate. By taking the tools of violence out of the hands of juveniles, we can hope to avert a significant number of senseless murders and assaults. Countless tragedies could have been avoided if these lethal weapons had not been available to criminals and severely disturbed persons.

The Switchblade Knife Act of 1958 did prohibit the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of switchblades. The bill introduced today plugs the loopholes in that law. The present bill strengthens and clarifies the older law by amending it in order to add the following prohibitions: First, it outlaws the sale of a switchblade or gravity knife to anyone who is not a resident of the State in which the sale occurs; second, it specif-

cally prohibits any individual from carrying one of these knives across State lines; third, it prohibits the use of any interstate communications facility for purposes of buying or selling switchblades or gravity knives; and, fourth, it makes illegal the possession of a switchblade with the intention of violating any of these provisions. Most importantly, it outlaws the manufacture, sale or possession of these knives by any person engaged in interstate commerce of any kind.

Presently, 27 jurisdictions prohibit the sale of switchblade knives. Fifteen prohibit their manufacture within the State borders. Twenty jurisdictions prohibit the carrying of switchblade knives. Twenty prohibit their possession. Twenty prohibit the carrying of "dangerous knives" and four regulate the carrying of knives with blades in excess of stated length. But the laws are generally vague and frequently not enforced. For example, there is a New York State law prohibiting the sale, manufacture, or possession—except for hunting—of a switchblade knife. However, many New York stores brazenly display an ample selection of switchblade knives. The present State laws and the existing Federal law are evidently not sufficient. In the past 5 years only five convictions have resulted from the existing Federal law; a total of only 17 since the law became effective 10 years ago.

The bill introduced today recognizes that only through adequate Federal control over interstate and foreign commerce in these knives, and over all persons engaging in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in them, can this grave problem be properly dealt with, and effective State and local regulation of this traffic be made possible.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this bill would mark a beginning to the end of a rampant violence that is sweeping our country. For this reason I strongly urge early and favorable consideration of the bill.

I am including at this point in the Record an article which appeared in the May 26, 1968, issue of Parade magazine. It is written by Jack Pollack and is entitled "We Must Stop the Sale of Switchblade Knives." I feel sure this article will be of interest to my colleagues as it graphically explains the compelling need to control sales of these dangerous weapons.

The article follows:

**WE MUST STOP THE SALE OF SWITCHBLADE KNIVES**

(By Jack Harrison Pollack)

It could happen to you or any member of your family, any time, anywhere—on a crowded subway or a lonely suburban street. The motive could be robbery, rape or senseless slaughter. Tempers flare. Suddenly a hand streaks toward a pocket. There is a swift click. A hidden, dagger-tipped blade darts out like a snake's tongue. Clutched in a fist is a murderous "switchblade" or "gravity" type knife which in close quarters, police say, is as lethal as a loaded revolver.

Millions of words have been written and spoken in and out of Congress about the menace of guns; civic organizations press for legislation to curtail their sale. Too little has been said about concealed knives. Yet crime statistics show that knives cause far more trouble than guns. They accounted for 23 percent of U.S. murders in 1966, and the

rate is probably higher today. In many communities, the ratio of knife crimes to gun crimes is as high as five to one. When newspapers report these crimes, they usually say "knife stabbings." But police records often reveal that switchblade or gravity knives were the weapons used.

Isn't it against the law to possess these dangerous knives? Most states have a law against carrying concealed weapons. And in at least 12 states these knives are specifically prohibited—and federal law prohibits their interstate shipment. But the laws are often so vaguely written that they are rarely enforced, and as a result are cynically flouted.

**KNIVES AND SCHOOL**

Parade learned in a nationwide survey that these switchblade and gravity knives (also called "springblade," "swingback" and "snap" knives)—which are designed exclusively for violence—are frequently as easy to buy in many parts of the U.S. as a package of gum or cigarettes. In many fair-sized cities, they are prominently displayed in store windows, and are sold openly, even to teenagers—no questions asked. Some cautious storekeepers, though, sell them from under the counter or cache them in the rear of the shop.

In New York City, the knives are advertised in seedy Times Square store windows with the come-on price—"from 88 cents up." On Chicago's South Side, they are for sale not far from a public school, and they have indeed been bought by thrill-seeking juveniles, who take them up as a fad, and take them to classes and school dances. In some California cities, where a state law prohibits the carrying of any knife with a blade of over two inches, knives and daggers with blades up to nine inches are illegally acquired by hoodlums and others.

In these and other communities, I recently purchased some of these knives. I saw them being sold to scores of minors and grownups, in flagrant violation of local and state laws, often with policemen passively patrolling outside the stores or in the vicinity. You can even charge these illegal purchases to your credit card service!

The knives are mainly manufactured in Japan, Germany and Italy and are smuggled into the U.S. Many have gaudy handles and are labeled "007." Others, also to attract the unhealthy fascination of teenagers and sophomore adults, are emblazoned with such words as "Lion," "Tiger," and "Eagle." These knives cost from \$3.98 to \$25 for the more elegant Italian models.

What is the difference between these and conventional knives? First, they have a dagger-point tip. Second, unlike ordinary pocket-knives, they can be operated with one hand. To open a switchblade, you merely press a button, and the blade flies out instantly and locks into position. A gravity knife opens when held firmly by the fingers and quickly snapped with the arm and wrist. The blade leaps forward, automatically locked into place. In states where there is a specific prohibition against switchblades, gravity knives are now coming into greater circulation. These one-handed weapons may not be as multi-purpose as a Boy Scout's jackknife but they are infinitely swifter to open, and thus are favorites with street fighters, muggers and strongarm robbers. "I never even saw the knife," said one victim of a switchblade attack, "I only felt it."

I asked merchants why they sold these deadly knives. Here are some of their cynical, if whimsical replies: "People want them for protection." "You don't break your fingernails opening them." "They're easy to peel potatoes with." "You couldn't get a kid a nicer present." "Girls like to use them instead of hatisms."

Salesmen and manufacturers also have an ever-ready alibi: "If people can't get these knives, they'll find other weapons to commit crimes with—guns, icepicks, baseball

bats and what-have-you." But countless crimes would never have been committed if switchblade and gravity knives were not so readily available. Police, judges, teachers, social workers and other responsible citizens are increasingly disturbed by the growing use of these weapons. A Midwestern police officer admits: "Nearly three out of four of our stabbing cases this year involved these knives. We sure need a tough law against them."

In 1958, Congress did pass a law to ban the interstate shipment of switchblade knives. Penalties for violation are up to five years in prison and a \$2000 fine. The bill was introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D. Wash.) in response to urging of police chiefs across the nation who were trying to cut down street warfare by youthful gangs. But the Justice Department admits there have been only eight convictions in the past five years. People who were vitally interested in the legislation at the time of its passage seem almost to have forgotten its existence. Senator Magnuson said he hasn't followed the progress of the law, but he has the impression it has "gone a long way toward correcting the situation." However, when asked whether the law had been effective, Attorney General Ramsey Clark declined to comment.

Knives are also on the list of forbidden imports. Customs men say they have seized 2500 knives from persons returning from Europe in the past 12 months, but only one commercial shipment was confiscated, a consignment of Japanese knives seized in Los Angeles.

**MORE THAN A MILLION**

A decade ago, switchblade production in the U.S. was reported at 1 million knives a year. This was supplemented by the importation of another 200,000 knives. The federal law exempts from its provisions members of the armed forces when engaged in the pursuit of their duties, and one-armed persons, who may carry switchblades of less than three inches in interstate travel. When I told a storekeeper that I wanted a switchblade for a one-armed friend, he said: "Here's a gravity knife that's just as good. I'll show you how to open it. Another merchant hesitated to sell me a switchblade, but he produced a knife with the usual pushbutton removed, and then told me that I could replace the mechanism in a hardware store!

Most state and local laws are weasel-worded on the subject of the knives, and are often contradictory. Some do not make clear that it is a crime to buy and sell them, but only to "possess" or "carry" them.

Laws have also been handicapped by poor enforcement. Last month in New York City a detective saw a man pull a switchblade on the doorman of my apartment house. The detective seized the knife and told the man to move on. "Why didn't you lock him up?" asked the doorman. "Maybe I should have," said the detective, "but I'd have to go to court to testify against him—and so would you."

A few localities have taken effective action against knives. Philadelphia has passed an ordinance which carries penalties of up to 90 days in prison and a \$300 fine for any seller or carrier of switchblade and gravity knives. When storekeepers display the weapons, police crack down. "This law has virtually dried up knives at the source," Ephraim R. Gomberg, executive vice-president of the Philadelphia Crime Commission, says.

How can you protect yourself and your family from this threat? Here are three things you can do immediately:

1. Find out if any of your local storekeepers display or sell switchblades or gravity knives. If they do—and are violating local or state law—notify the police and help prosecute them. Preferably, this can be done through your civic, religious, fraternal or PTA organizations.
2. If your local or state law needs clarifying

ing, or if your state and town has no law against these knives, you can work for the passage of new laws. And add your voice to others demanding strict enforcement.

3. Make certain that your children and their friends do not buy or carry the knives. Not long ago, a decorated young war hero—who had survived several overseas battle wounds—was getting off a bus with his girl friend. Suddenly, without warning or provocation, a drunken stranger pulled a four-inch switchblade from his pocket and plunged it into the veteran's heart, killing him almost instantly. Who was the murderer? A mentally ill man with a long police record of assault. He couldn't carry a gun without a permit. If needed laws were enacted and enforced, he wouldn't have found it so easy to roam the streets and ride the buses with an equally murderous weapon.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in cosponsorship of a bill to step up the fight against crime by curbing interstate commerce in switchblade knives.

Existing legislation only bans the manufacture or distribution of switchblade and gravity knives from interstate commerce. The legislation which I am cosponsoring today goes one step further by prohibiting any person who deals in interstate commerce of any kind from manufacturing, selling, or distributing these knives.

The only use for a switchblade is violence, Mr. Speaker. This instrument of terror has long been associated with muggings and theft. It is the most frequently used weapon of the back-alley thug and street gang.

By prohibiting the manufacture and distribution of switchblades, and by making it illegal for them to be carried by persons traveling interstate or to be sold to nonresidents of a State, this legislation, with proper enforcement, strongly supports the attack on crime started in the 90th Congress with the passage of legislation to curb the interstate commerce in rifles and handguns.

Silent and small, the switchblade knife is the deadliest companion of crime and terror. Ignoring the fact that these weapons are easily accessible for a few dollars in any State is a complete disregard for the public safety.

Crime cannot be ignored. It must be combated with well-planned laws which are properly enforced.

Our colleagues' support of this measure is a vote to eliminate these weapons of violence from the streets and back alleys of America.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on this subject.

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

There was no objection.

#### ADAIR COMMENDS NIXON APPOINTMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANNA). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ADAIR) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, January 20, Richard Nixon was inaugurated as the 37th President of the United States.

We are fortunate to have as President this man of great experience, dedication, and vision, who trained for the job under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. But we all know that the President does not serve alone.

In fact, to a considerable degree the success of Mr. Nixon's Presidency will depend upon the caliber of the men selected to work with him in meeting the difficult problems he will face as President. By that criterion, Mr. Nixon's Presidency is off to a good start.

His Cabinet choices are each men of demonstrated leadership and ability—dedicated professionals in every sense of the word—not men chosen merely to represent some special geographic, political, or other interest regardless of ability.

These are men who can help us move "forward together" through their ability to develop and carry out programs that will best serve America and all its people in the years ahead. This ability was perhaps best illustrated by President Nixon's description of Mr. Robert Finch, his Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. Nixon said:

Few men in political life so combine vision with meticulous attention to detail.

And so it is with this outstanding Cabinet. Men from throughout America have put "service to their country" ahead of personal considerations: Melvin Laird of our own House of Representatives, as Secretary of Defense; banker David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury; Gov. George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Maurice H. Stans, former Director of the Budget Bureau under President Eisenhower, as Secretary of Commerce; Gov. Walter Hickel, Secretary of the Interior; George Shultz, labor economist and industrial relations expert, as Secretary of Labor; Nixon law partner John Mitchell, Attorney General; Dr. Clifford Hardin, university chancellor and agricultural economist, as Secretary of Agriculture; Gov. John Volpe, Secretary of Transportation; and successful businessman, Winton Blount, as Postmaster General.

I have left to the last my comments regarding the men who serve Mr. Nixon in the foreign policy area. In this critical area we have an excellent blend of men experienced in foreign affairs and men of broad experience in government, but relatively new to foreign affairs.

The nomination of Mr. William P. Rogers as Secretary of State was widely applauded by leaders of both parties. This outstanding American was Attorney General during the Eisenhower administration and is a former member of the U.S. delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. Rogers has been widely recognized for his foresight, his coolness under fire, his administrative ability, his skill as a negotiator and for his good judgment. These are qualities urgently needed in the Office of Secretary of State.

I am equally pleased with the appoint-

ments announced thus far of those who will work with Mr. Rogers at the Department of State.

Mr. Elliot Richardson, the new Under Secretary of State, is a distinguished public official and lawyer. He began his career as a law clerk to Judge Learned Hand and to Justice Felix Frankfurter. Later, he was an assistant to Senator Saltonstall and to former Secretary of State Herter, when Mr. Herter was Governor of Massachusetts.

Under President Eisenhower, Mr. Richardson served as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Subsequently, he served in elective office as Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and as attorney general of Massachusetts.

For the position of Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr. Nixon chose one of our most distinguished career ambassadors—U. Alexis Johnson—the Ambassador to Japan. He has twice served as Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs, and has held delicate ambassadorial posts.

He served as Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Thailand and, during 1964-65, was Deputy Ambassador in South Vietnam. Also, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, he made a major contribution toward achieving the Korean armistice in 1953.

The new counselor of the State Department—Mr. Richard F. Pedersen—will serve as a special adviser and consultant to the Secretary of State on major foreign policy problems. In addition he will be responsible for the Department's Secretariat. A career officer and United Nations specialist, who was brought to the U.N. by Ambassador Lodge, Ambassador Pedersen has been an active participant in our diplomatic efforts to resolve a wide variety of world crises over the years, ranging from the Hungarian invasion to the Cuban missile crisis and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. He first served as an adviser to Secretary Rogers when the Secretary served on the U.S. delegation to the General Assembly in 1965.

With Ambassador Pedersen's knowledge of the complexities of day-to-day diplomacy, and his broad experience on major world problems, he will be a most useful adviser to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. William B. Macomber, Jr., has been asked by Mr. Rogers to continue as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. All of us know and appreciate the excellent job that "Bill" Macomber has done over the years in working with Members of the Congress. In the critical days that lie ahead, it will be helpful to us to continue to have the able assistance of this outstanding public servant.

I would also like to comment briefly and favorably upon Mr. Nixon's appointments of his top assistants to the National Security Council. Both Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, his Assistant for National Security Affairs, and Dr. Richard V. Allen, who will be chief aide to Dr. Kissinger, bring to the National Security Council distinguished backgrounds. Dr. Kissinger has headed Harvard University's International Seminar as well as

its defense studies program. Dr. Allen has been senior staff member of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University.

To head the U.S. Information Agency, President Nixon has chosen a man with experience in television and international communications. Mr. Frank J. Shakespeare, Jr., the new Director of USIA, has served as president of the television division of a major network with responsibility for worldwide distribution of television programs and news services to foreign television operations.

I am confident that this experience will be of great value to Mr. Shakespeare as he directs USIA in the fulfillment of its mission to help achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives by influencing public attitudes of other nations. He is a competent and very capable individual and will, I am sure, serve with distinction.

As the senior Republican on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it has been my pleasure to report to this body upon the Nixon appointments in the crucial area of foreign affairs. Like the Members of this body, these dedicated men seek only to serve our country well. They need our help and we need theirs. By working together we can advance the cause of peace and the security of the United States of America in a troubled world.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to a member of the former administration, Mr. Rogers' predecessor as Secretary of State—Mr. Dean Rusk.

Through 8 long and tumultuous years this dedicated public servant served his country with courage, perseverance and a quiet dignity that earned him the respect of Members on both sides of the aisle.

In the transition from the Johnson to the Nixon administration, Dean Rusk was considerate and helpful to his successor in every way, placing his country first, as always.

As Dean Rusk lays down the burden he has borne, I am proud to join in an expression of thanks to this distinguished American for his service to our country—and to extend my very best wishes to Dean and Mrs. Rusk as they return to private life.

#### THE "LIEU OF TAXES" PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROBISON) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week I was joined by 13 of my colleagues in introducing H.R. 4599 providing for a 2-year extension of the payments-in-lieu-of-taxes law. Those who cosponsored the bill with me are: Mr. BATES, Mr. CLANCY, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. KARTH, Mr. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. WRIGHT. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FULTON) introduced an identical companion bill—H.R. 4811—on Tuesday.

We all share a common problem in that there is a situation in each of our dis-

tricts certain real property formerly transferred by the old Reconstruction Finance Corporation to other Federal departments, on which, for a number of years now, the Federal Government has been making "payments in lieu of taxes." These payments have been made by virtue of authority stemming from Public Law 388 of the 84th Congress, which law was enacted as a temporary measure to alleviate the hardship to communities created by the removal of RFC properties from the tax rolls of State and local taxing authorities. Because of the inequity and hardship which would otherwise ensue, Congress has seen fit to extend this legislation for 2-year intervals, and it was last extended in 1967 on the passage of H.R. 4241—90th Congress—as introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD).

As a result of the expiration of this last extension on December 31, 1968, a number of communities are faced with unanticipated financial hardship. Among these are taxing districts in my congressional district in Broome County, N.Y. According to my information, the county of Broome, the town of Union and the Johnson City Central School District—all of which did receive payments in lieu of taxes by virtue of the Department of the Air Force ownership of Air Force plant No. 59 in Johnson City—stand to lose over \$136,000 in anticipated Federal revenues in this tax year if a new extension is not approved. In particular, the cost to the town of Union will be in excess of \$70,000 in real estate taxes and the elimination of a \$28,000 payment for fire protection. The number of areas in this country affected in this manner is relatively few, but this does not diminish the gravity of the situation for those who have this problem.

There is no question but that this payment-in-lieu-of-taxes arrangement was intended to be temporary in nature, only, presumably to allow the passage of sufficient time after the date when these former RFC properties were transferred to other Federal agencies, and thus stricken from local tax rolls, for those various Federal agencies to dispose of the same, getting them into private hands and so back on those tax rolls, all without causing undue hardship on the affected local municipalities.

But, Mr. Speaker, like so many other plans around here, matters have not worked out quite as hoped for. Even as late as 1967, the Air Force owned 11 such facilities, besides the one in my district, the Navy still owned eight such facilities, and the Army an additional nine, all scattered at various points across the Nation. As for Air Force Plant No. 59, however, the Air Force declared it "surplus" to its needs some years back; the General Services Administration, accordingly, offered it for sale; the General Electric Co., according to my understanding, was the only bidder and things then progressed to the point where General Electric's offer, following some negotiations, came before the Department of Justice for review. The then Attorney General—or the Department of Justice—apparently influenced by some difficulties the company was having at

the time under the antitrust laws, thereupon rejected GSA's request for an antitrust clearance, and General Electric's bid of \$2,610,000 was turned down. Thereafter, matters reverted to the status quo, and there they still rest.

Unfortunately, the GSA and the Bureau of the Budget have in the past year stated that they believe the purposes of the original payments-in-lieu-of-taxes legislation, enacted in 1956, have been met, and the Committee on Government Operations warned, when approving the last extension in 1967, that it might well be the last such extension—citing GSA and BOB opposition—and suggested that the local taxing authorities ought to begin to "adjust their finances," accordingly. The Department of the Air Force, however—directly concerned in my district—does not object to the further extension of Public Law 388 feeling that the plant should not be put up for sale, and I have not subsequently been informed of any change in their policy. Therefore, in the case of this particular plant we have a situation in which the Air Force once declared the building surplus; Justice refused to approve its sale to the present tenant and logical buyer; the Air Force now believes the plant should not be sold, and the extension of Public Law 388 has expired. Given these circumstances, I feel that the only feasible course of action at this time is to approve a bill extending the law for another two years so that the several communities where these various plants are located will be able to count on the payments in lieu of taxes for at least 2 additional years.

However, Mr. Speaker, the overall picture and policy regarding these plants should also concern us. When the Committee on Government Operations issued its warning on further extensions it recognized this concern by stating in the last sentence of the committee report:

We will, however, make a careful study of this matter before we reach a final decision.

So far as I can discover, this contemplated "study" has not progressed beyond consultations with the Bureau of the Budget. I deeply believe that such a study should be made, not only for Air Force plant No. 59 and the others which are in Government ownership, but as a possible step toward an overall policy study of federally owned property throughout the country and its effect on local tax situations.

For the long term, the only real solution to the problem of these plants is sale to private ownership—thus putting them back on local tax rolls. Though the military departments seem to resist such a move during this period of combat in the Far East, I still believe that they should be influenced to change their minds. Therefore, whether or not the committee decides to extend Public Law 388—and I certainly hope they do, for at least 2 years—I would hope that it would be the sense of the committee that these properties should be returned to private ownership at the earliest possible date, and I believe that all possible influence should be brought to bear on the service departments to effect this disposal.

## SWITCHBLADE KNIFE BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHWENDEL) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. SCHWENDEL. Mr. Speaker, we Americans live in the wealthiest and freest nation in the history of the world. Our Nation has done more than any other in history to bring about the Biblical promise of an abundant life to our fellow men. Yet, in spite of all of our wealth and all our freedom, we are caught in the grips of a moral epidemic—an epidemic no amount of money or medicine can stem.

Crime and violence in all their vicious, ugly manifestations are turning American cities into asphalt jungles where property rights, personal rights, and even personal safety no longer exist.

The businessman traveling to and from work, the busdriver making his rounds, the housewife in her own home, innocent children at play—all have fallen and will continue to fall victims to America's crime epidemic until something is done to stem the tide of lawlessness which is engulfing the Nation.

The rate of violence and lawlessness continues to skyrocket day by day. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that in the first quarter of 1968, crimes of all types have climbed 17 percent above the rate at the same time in the prior year. The only thing we have been able to count on from the Great Society thus far are rising prices, taxes, and crime rates.

Just how bad is the crime epidemic, you may wonder. Even worse than most Americans realize.

In August of 1967, the Federal Bureau of Investigation came out with its most recent, complete tabulation of nationwide crime. Here are some of the shocking facts it included.

In the 2 minutes since I began speaking, somewhere in the United States, a murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill has already been committed.

Day in, day out, all year around, America averages one murder every 48 hours.

Six serious crimes are committed every minute. Every 21 minutes, a housewife, mother, or working girl, is forcibly raped.

Every 57 seconds, another car is stolen. Every 23 seconds, an act of burglary is committed.

And there is every indication that these figures will jump even higher this year. That is how bad it is.

There is no simple answer to this problem, because there is no single cause for crime. A comprehensive answer can only be found in a comprehensive attack on the social and economic problems of the people in a determined long-range assault on all of our domestic ills. Crime is only a symptom of other failures in our society. A comprehensive Federal effort to lower the crime rate can be truly effective only with a major reorganization of the Federal Government's departments, agencies, and bureaus charged with the task. Today that organization is less than optimum. There must be

horizontal coordination at the Federal level and vertical coordination with the States and cities. There appears to be little system, little method, little order, in the Federal Government's approach to the solution of the crime problem.

It is a crazy quiltwork of departments, bureaus, and agencies, with competing responsibilities, duplicated staffing, poor communications, and self-defeating jealousies.

In order to fully correct this situation there is need for a joint committee in the Congress to oversee the crime-fighting efforts of the executive branch. To assure better solution to this problem, I have recently introduced a resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 22—which calls for the creation of a joint committee to investigate crime. The purposes of this joint committee are clearly set forth in section 2 of the resolution.

Sec. 2. (a) The joint committee shall make continuing investigations and studies of all aspects of crime in the United States, including (1) its elements, causes, and extent; (2) the preparation, collection, and dissemination of statistics thereon, and the availability of reciprocity of information among law enforcement agencies, Federal, State, and local, including exchange of information with foreign nations; (3) the adequacy of law enforcement and the administration of justice, including constitutional issues pertaining thereto; (4) the effect of crime and disturbances in the metropolitan urban areas; (5) the effect, directly, or indirectly, of crime on the commerce of the Nation; (6) the treatment and rehabilitation of persons convicted of crime; (7) measures for the reduction, control, or prevention of crime; (8) measures for the improvement of a) detection of crime, b) law enforcement, including increased cooperation among the agencies thereof, c) the administration of justice; and (9) measures and programs for increased respect for the law.

These are some of the things which the joint committee we propose would study. I say "we" because a number of Members of Congress have joined me in this, and there are a number of bills in addition to my own which are aimed at this kind of solution.

Because of my extensive research on crime and especially in the area of the needless weapon, the switchblade knife, I am glad to join today with the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wolff) and others—some 85—in cosponsoring a very specific attack on one phase of the problem of crime in this Nation.

The bill we present would finally put an end to the shipment in interstate commerce of switchblade knives. The need for and the validity of this bill is so clear it is almost amazing it was not passed years ago.

The knives covered by this bill have no legitimate purpose whatsoever. It is inconceivable that there could be any opposition to this bill. This bill has the potential for saving hundreds of lives monthly, and thousands of personal injuries, and in addition it would greatly reduce the state of fear in the hearts and minds of our people as they walk on the streets of our cities.

Again, I cannot overemphasize the fact that the type of knife covered here has no valid use or purpose. It can be used only to further the interests and

activities of criminals. Any legitimate need for a knife can easily be met by other styles and models of knives.

This bill has my fullest and most enthusiastic support. I heartily commend it to all the Members.

I reiterate: Let us remove these tools of violence from our way of life. I plead with the committee to start hearings immediately on this and bring it to the House floor for our consideration.

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

Mr. SCHWENDEL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WOLFF. I thank the gentleman for his support and also for the work he has done and is continuing to do to outlaw this type of weapon, which is contributing to crime in this Nation.

Mr. SCHWENDEL. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. SCHWENDEL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Iowa for the statement he has made and associate myself with him and I hope that we may proceed to carry out some of his recommendations.

Mr. SCHWENDEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and yield back the balance of my time.

## FOREIGN TRADE ZONE IN MAINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BUSH) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, lately, I have become increasingly concerned by the mammoth public relations campaign being waged to speed up the establishment of a foreign trade zone in Maine. I can well understand the enthusiasm of Senators KENNEDY and MUSKIE for the economic development that would be gained from a crude oil refinery in Machiasport, Maine. But what concerns me is the attempt to improve regional conditions by undermining a Federal program that was established for our national security.

Every section of the country is dependent upon a strong oil industry. The oil import program was established by the President under authority of the "National Security" clause of the Trade Agreements Extension Act in 1959 because it was determined that a strong domestic oil industry was vital to the defense of this country. The correctness of this determination was proven during two Suez crises when Europe was cut off from Middle East oil.

I wonder if some of the critics of the program stop to think what would happen if we were absolutely dependent upon the Middle East for oil. We would find ourselves facing the prospect of having our oil supply being cut off whenever this highly volatile portion of the world erupted.

Does it make sense to take a program whose basic justification lies formulated upon the concept of defense for this country and the vital necessity of a strong domestic oil industry, and then

use that program for social or economic goals no matter how justifiable?

The oil import program was established for defense reasons. If we are going to scuttle it, we should do so because the requirements of our national security no longer require the program. But we should not use the program for social development thereby jeopardizing the whole program.

The choice that the authorities must make is a clear one—namely, should short term benefits be bestowed on one region in our country to the detriment of the long term security interests of the entire country?

The issue has become emotional. The mimeograph machines of some powerful political figures are cranking out releases berating the oil industry. I am confident that when the whole proposal is considered in the light of our defense posture, in the light of the petroleum requirements of our allies, and in the light of the turmoil in the Middle East, this Government will reject the free trade zone application.

#### SALUTE TO SECRETARY RUSK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROONEY) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the position of Secretary of State has often been called an almost impossible job in that the man who holds it is indeed the man in the middle. Yet, for the past 8 years, this difficult, taxing, and demanding position has been more than ably filled by one of the finest public servants I have ever met—the Honorable Dean Rusk.

The state of the world during Dean Rusk's tenure as Secretary can be summed up in a word—crisis. But the summing up does little to explain the pressures, the torment, the abuses that daily are the lot of the Secretary of State. Nor does it delineate the awesome realization that nuclear carnage could be just one mistake away.

Dean Rusk has lived with these things for 8 years. He has faced the problems of Cuba, the Far East, the Near East, Berlin, Europe, the emerging nations, and Latin America the same way he has faced things all his life—with determination, integrity, dignity, and strength. We should all be thankful that we have had such a man on the firing line for us.

Over the years I have had many occasions, in the House Committee on Appropriations and elsewhere, to work with Dean Rusk. They have been rewarding years, beginning with his tour of duty as Assistant Secretary of State in President Truman's administration, for one cannot know this loyal, courteous, patient, and "unflappable" man and not feel the better for it. I think that as these past 8 years as Secretary are analyzed by future historians, the names of Dean Rusk and the two Presidents he so ably served will be counted among the giants.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in saluting a great statesman, a great American and a true friend. I wish Dean and his lovely wife, Virginia, Godspeed

and can only add that they both will be sorely missed here.

#### THE HOME NEWS: A GREAT NEWSPAPER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PATTEN) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 1, 1969, a great newspaper, the Home News, of New Brunswick, N.J., celebrates its 90th anniversary.

I have read and known many newspapers in my 35 years of public service and I am convinced that the Home News is one of the best in the entire Nation.

It is responsible, it is progressive, and it is responsive—not only to the needs of Middlesex and Somerset Counties, N.J., but to the State and Nation, as well.

The Home News consistently wins awards, because its stories are written by men and women of exceptional talent and because the articles are warm, understanding, and compassionate.

Another reason it is a great newspaper is its excellent leadership. Under the fine and dedicated leadership of publisher Hugh N. Boyd, the Home News has achieved a prominence that has made it one of the most successful, respected, and coveted newspapers in the United States.

The newspapers of America have a vital function—to publish the truth and keep its readers informed with not only the achievements of Government, but its problems and failures. Free newspapers are indispensable to the democratic process—to praise Government when it is right and to criticize it when it is wrong—their preeminent interest and concern always the people.

For 90 years—since February 1, 1879—the Home News has been a strong and vigorous advocate and supporter of good government—government that is efficient, honest, and progressive. I know that it will continue to publish what is right and good, benefiting not only its 53,000 daily readers, but all levels of government.

Freedom, justice, and progress could never prevail and flourish without newspapers, which are often the conscience of government.

That is why Thomas Jefferson, in his letter to Col. Edward Carrington on January 16, 1787, wrote that:

Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.

The kind of newspapers that Jefferson had in mind were those that know what is right and have the courage and zeal to fight for the right until victory is achieved. The Home News is such a newspaper.

Mr. Speaker, I hereby insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a brief history of the Home News, a truly great newspaper and loyal public servant:

#### HISTORY OF THE HOME NEWS

The 90-year history of The Home News begins with its start as a five-column, four-

page newspaper in 1879 and a circulation of a few hundred, to the present day newspaper printed on a 96-page press, with a circulation of over 53,000 copies every weekday and over 55,000 on Sundays.

Except for its first early months, the name of the publisher has been Boyd and the property has remained with this family since The Home News was acquired by the late Hugh Boyd the same year it was founded.

Mr. Boyd learned the printing trade in Belfast, Ireland, and was employed by a competing publication as a compositor and city editor when he purchased The Home News. This was less than 10 months after it had been started on February 1, 1879 by Joseph Fisher and A. L. Blue. Mr. Fisher withdrew from the business after the first six months. About three months later Mr. Boyd purchased the printing business that included a job plant and the new daily newspaper.

In a little more than a year Mr. Boyd moved his printing shop from the third floor of the Hope Building on Hiram Street to a property at the corner of Hiram and Dennis Streets where it was to remain for 42 years.

In 1880 Mr. Boyd started the Weekly Home News. It was then that The Home News was given the title of The Daily Home News for the first time to distinguish it from the weekly publication.

The Home News Publishing Company was incorporated on December 24, 1908 by Hugh Boyd, Arthur H. Boyd and William B. Boyd.

On May 19, 1915 The Home News purchased the New Brunswick Times, a competing daily founded in 1786, ten years after the American Revolution, and after continuing its operation as an afternoon and later a morning newspaper, converted it to a Sunday newspaper on January 1, 1917.

The name of the Sunday newspaper was changed on June 3, 1956 to The Sunday Home News to provide greater continuity as a seven-day newspaper.

Mr. Boyd was 35 years old when he took over the newspaper in 1879. He continued as publisher until his death on November 18, 1923, when William B. Boyd, one of his three sons, succeeded him.

In 1918 job printing work was discontinued at the printing plant to permit all efforts to be directed toward the publication of the daily and Sunday newspapers.

Gradual expansion and the addition of a new building at the downtown location at Hiram and Dennis Streets did not provide for the rapid growth of the newspaper and in 1921 it was necessary to move for the second time.

The need for moving "uptown" was foreseen many years before it became necessary to do so and the site was acquired in 1909. The moving was completed on Washington's Birthday in 1922. The company later acquired a large office building nearby and constructed a building which connected with the office building and the original "uptown" site.

William B. Boyd continued as publisher of The Home News until his death, February 8, 1933, when he was succeeded by his brother, Elmer B. Boyd. A third son of the late Hugh Boyd, Arthur H. Boyd, died August 22, 1926, after serving as managing editor.

Elmer B. Boyd continued as publisher until his death on February 7, 1955, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Hugh N. Boyd, son of the late William B. Boyd.

Present officers and members of the Board of Directors of the company are Hugh N. Boyd, President and Publisher; Mrs. Victor F. Ridder, widow of William B. Boyd; William M. Boyd, Vice President; Richard N. Sheble, General Manager, Vice President; John K. Quad, Executive Editor, and James J. Castles, Controller.

In 1956 the continued growth of "The Home News area" and the expansion at the newspaper prompted the publisher to seek a new site. On October 2, 1956, twelve acres

of land were purchased on How Lane for the development of a modern newspaper building, with ample parking space for customers and employees and a potential railroad siding for the transportation of newsprint.

On August 26, 1958, contracts were signed for the construction of this modern newspaper building. The general contract was awarded to the Gumina Building and Construction Co., of New Brunswick, N.J.

Ground was broken at the site shortly after contracts were signed, and on October 4 and 5, 1959 the Company and its personnel moved to the new, modern building.

Greatly increased working space has been provided for all departments in the new home of The Home News. Several of the newspaper's departments now have working space almost double that which they formerly had. The building is 317 feet long and 160 feet wide.

Louis T. Klauder and Associates, consulting engineers of Philadelphia, designed the building.

Still further growth of the area it serves and the newspaper itself has occurred since the present building was occupied in 1959.

During those almost ten years, the twin county population has grown from 500,000 persons to 750,000 persons.

The Home News circulation in 1959 was 40,362 daily and 37,593 Sunday, compared with today's 50,000 daily and 55,000 Sunday figures.

Weekly newspapers in Connecticut, two radio stations in Brookfield, Conn., and two radio stations in Kingsport, Tennessee, have also been acquired by The Home News in recent years.

#### HONORED WITH MANY AWARDS

Throughout its 90 year existence, it has been honored with many awards from organizations, both within and outside of the newspaper industry.

In 1958, it won the American Trucking Association's award for Highway Safety Writing.

The School Board Publications Association made a special award to this newspaper in 1963, "in recognition of outstanding service."

In 1963 also, the New Jersey Education Association awarded its silver medal to The Home News. The accompanying certificate read "in recognition of its editorial maturity, in commendation for its support of worthwhile educational proposals and projects, and in appreciation for its comprehensive coverage of school activities in New Jersey over a period of many years."

In 1963 and 1966 the Sunday edition of The Home News was awarded first place for General Excellence by the New Jersey Press Association in its annual Better Newspaper Contest.

The daily edition of The Home News also received the same first place award by the New Jersey Press Association in 1964 and 1967.

In 1963 and again in 1968 the New Jersey Federation of Planning Officials awarded The Home News its Certificate of Merit, "For the Newspaper that through its journalistic efforts has made an excellent contribution to planning in New Jersey."

One of its most recent awards is a plaque from New Brunswick's Joyce Kilmer Post 25 of the American Legion given to the publisher in late 1968 which reads: "In recognition of the many years of service to the community, state and nation through its support of patriotic and Americanism programs."

The newspaper has published many special series of articles throughout its history also.

These extensively researched series, written by staff reporters, illuminated a wide variety of vital public subjects and served to further enlighten thousands of central New Jersey readers.

The Home News has observed area and statewide major anniversaries also by publishing special sections in observance thereof.

On June 21, 1964, for example, The Home News published a 96 page special supplement to its regular Sunday edition observing the state of New Jersey's 300th Anniversary Year.

Again, in 1966, a special anniversary edition was published commemorating the 200th year of the founding of Rutgers University located in New Brunswick, N.J., county of Middlesex.

Also in 1966, this newspaper helped the neighboring township of Piscataway in Middlesex county to celebrate its 300th anniversary through the publication of a special commemorative section. Piscataway Township was incorporated in 1666, just two years after the state of New Jersey.

For 44 consecutive years The Home News has published an Annual Review edition recapping the enormous progress made by business, industry, finance and the municipalities of Middlesex and Somerset counties in New Jersey. The 1969 edition of this annual review has as its theme "We, the People—The Human Side of the Raritan Valley" and was published in two installments on January 20 and January 27, 1969.

The publisher of The Home News is Hugh N. Boyd, a third generation member of the Boyd Family which has operated the newspaper since its beginning in 1879. Mr. Boyd has been active in newspaper circles and in many other endeavors where he has gained substantial recognition.

He was educated at the Browning School in New York, the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., and Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

His career on the newspaper started in 1932. In the years between 1932 and 1935, when he became publisher of The Home News, he worked in almost all departments including the jobs of staff reporter, feature and column writer.

In 1955 he received the National Editorial Association's "President's Award" as chairman of its Freedom of Information Committee "for outstanding work on the committee in behalf of the newspaper industry."

In 1961 he also received the NEA "Amos Award" for "vigorous leadership in support of a free and unfettered press in America."

A member of the International Press Institute since 1954, he was named vice-chairman of its American Committee in 1965.

Starting in April 1959, he has served three successive, three-year terms on the Board of Directors of the Associated Press representing newspapers in cities under 50,000 population.

His World War II service beginning in 1942 was first with the War Department Bureau of Public Relations for one year and for the following two years until 1945 with the Office of Strategic Services in the United States, England and France.

He has been a member of the English Speaking Union since 1958, member of the Executive Committee of the U.S. branch from 1960 to 1965 and president of the New Brunswick branch in 1965 and 1966.

In September 1965 he was appointed by New Jersey Governor Richard J. Hughes as one of seven people to serve on the Rutgers University Bicentennial Commission.

He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, N.Y.C., National Planning Association, National Press Club, Washington, D.C., Overseas Press Club, N.Y.C., Regional Plan Association, Inc. N.Y.C. and a member of its Second Regional Plan Conference, Sigma Delta Chi, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, The Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C., The Nassau Club, Princeton, N.J., The Yale Club, New York City, Veterans of the Office of Strategic Services and The Century Association of New York City.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FOUNTAIN (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today, on account of illness.  
Mrs. MINK (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today through February 7, on account of official business.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. GIALMO, for 30 minutes, Tuesday, February 4; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ZWACH) to address the House and to revise and to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHWENDEL, for 15 minutes, today.  
Mr. BUSH, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, for 20 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FLOWERS) to address the House and to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ROONEY of New York, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. PATTEN, for 15 minutes, today.  
Mr. HOWARD, for 60 minutes, on February 5.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. BURLESON of Texas in two instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.  
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ZWACH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin.  
Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania in five instances.

Mr. BOB WILSON.  
Mr. DUNCAN.  
Mr. SCHADEBERG.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.  
Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. KUYKENDALL.  
Mr. GUDE.

Mr. BROCK in three instances.  
Mr. HOSMER in two instances.  
Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota.

Mr. REID of New York.  
Mr. ESCH.  
Mr. SCHWENDEL.

Mr. COLLINS.  
Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FLOWERS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. LONG of Maryland in three instances.

Mr. CASEY.  
Mr. NATCHER in two instances.

Mr. HANNA in two instances.  
Mr. JARMAN in two instances.

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey.  
Mr. FISHER in three instances.

Mr. PODELL in two instances.  
Mr. ALBERT.

Mrs. SULLIVAN in two instances.

Mr. GRIFFIN in two instances.  
 Mr. GONZALEZ in four instances.  
 Mr. WHITE.  
 Mr. SISK.  
 Mr. PICKLE in two instances.  
 Mr. EILBERG in two instances.  
 Mr. STUCKEY in two instances.  
 Mr. ADAMS.  
 Mr. MATSUNAGA.  
 Mr. BLANTON in two instances.  
 Mr. RIVERS.  
 Mr. ROSENTHAL in eight instances.  
 Mr. FLOWERS in three instances.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 3, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

458. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report pursuant to section 201(b), Public Law 540, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

459. A letter from the Chairman, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations transmitting the 10th annual report, pursuant to Public Law 86-390; to the Committee on Government Operations.

460. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, transmitting a report on civilian positions allocated or placed in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 during the calendar year 1968; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 5484. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 5485. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5486. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income tax treatment of small business investment companies and shareholders in such companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. POLLOCK):

H.R. 5487. 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. 5488. A bill to provide that an Impression of Mount Rushmore, S. Dak. shall appear on the back of all U.S. currency in the denomination of \$1; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BLANTON:

H.R. 5489. A bill to designate a bridge over the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Dyersburg, Tenn., as the "Robert A. Everett Memorial Bridge"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROOK:

H.R. 5490. A bill to exempt ambulance drivers and attendants from the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BURLISON of Texas:

H.R. 5491. A bill to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to request the assignment of U.S. Marines to assist in law enforcement in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 5492. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to provide that, in fixing rates for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce or for the sale in interstate commerce of natural gas for resale, the Federal Power Commission shall reflect changes in the purchasing power of the dollar after December 31, 1968, in determining the utility plant and related reserve for depreciation components of rate base for natural gas pipeline companies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 5493. A bill to prohibit the use of draftees in undeclared wars without their consent; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5494. A bill to authorize the release of 100,000 short tons of lead from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 5495. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5496. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 5497. A bill to strengthen the penalty provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 5498. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to raise the minimum wage to \$2 an hour, to expand its protection to employees of the Federal Government and of local and State governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 5499. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 20-percent credit against the individual income tax for certain educational expenses incurred at an institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 5500. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 5501. A bill to regulate and foster commerce among the States by providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COWGER:

H.R. 5502. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H.R. 5503. A bill to authorize the disposal of 100,000 short tons of lead from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 5504. 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. DENNEY:

H.R. 5505. A bill to provide funds on behalf of a grateful Nation in honor of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, to be used in support of educational facilities at John F. Kennedy College, Wahoo, Neb., as a distinguished and permanent living memorial to his life and deeds; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5506. A bill to amend section 302(c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to permit employer contributions to trust funds to provide employees, their families, and dependents with scholarships for study at educational institutions or the establishment of child care centers for pre-school and school-age dependents of employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 5507. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head-of-household benefits to all unmarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 1 year or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 5508. A bill to establish an Urban Development Bank to assist in broadening the sources and decreasing the costs of capital funds for State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 5509. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an Independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 5510. A bill to require a Federal permit for the taking of any migratory game birds other than migratory waterfowl, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 5511. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 5512. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for certain expenses of attending colleges and universities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5513. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5514. 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. DULSKI:

H.R. 5515. A bill to amend section 411 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional dependency and indemnity compensation payments to widows with one or more children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5516. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the base on which dependency and indemnity compensation for widows is computed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5517. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to restore entitlement to benefits on termination of a widow's remarriage; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 5518. A bill to amend title 38 of the

United States Code to provide increased dependency and indemnity compensation to widows in need of the regular aid and attendance of another person; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 5519. 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. 5520. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5521. A bill to extend health insurance benefits under title XVIII of the Social Security Act to individuals over 21 who are mentally retarded; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 5522. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to direct the Comptroller General to establish information and data processing systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 5523. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the penalty provision applicable to a Federal felony committed with a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 5524. 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. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5525. A bill to authorize participation by the United States in the construction of a dual-purpose electrical power generation and desalting plant in Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALES:

H.R. 5526. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 5527. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that, for benefit computation purposes, a man's insured status and average monthly wage will be figured on the basis of an age-62 cutoff (the same as is presently done in the case of women); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.R. 5528. A bill to authorize realistic, economic, and modern building heights and bulk in the District of Columbia, to provide new housing and employment opportunities for all, to expand the tax base, to stimulate and assist efforts to break the poverty cycle and strengthen the economy, to provide parking, to rebuild and renew blighted, slum, burned-out, and underdeveloped areas, to conserve and make the best, and maximum, use of land, to achieve the best design, to save tax funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HALEY (for himself, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. COHELAN):

H.R. 5529. A bill relating to certain Indian claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 5530. 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. HUNT (for himself and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 5531. A bill to amend the Gun Control

Act of 1968 to strengthen the penalty provision applicable to a Federal felony committed with a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 5532. A bill to prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KARTH (for himself, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. FUGUA, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. POBELL, Mr. MIZE, and Mr. PATTEN):

H.R. 5533. A bill to promote the advancement of science and the education of scientists through a national program of institutional grants to the colleges and universities of the United States; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 5534. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 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. KING:

H.R. 5535. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for tuition and certain transportation expenses paid by him in connection with the education of himself, his spouse, or any of his dependents at an institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5536. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from \$600 to \$1,000, and to increase the exemption for a dependent from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLUCZYNSKI:

H.R. 5537. A bill to authorize the release of 100,000 short tons of lead from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McCULLOCH (for himself, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. CAHILL, Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MCCLODY, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. BIESTES, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. FISH):

H.R. 5538. A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 5539. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of disability insurance benefits (after an individual has been under a disability for 6 months) from the beginning of the individual's disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5540. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 5541. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit certain service-connected disabled veterans who are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MESKILL:

H.R. 5542. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 13-percent across-the-board increase in benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5543. A bill to amend title II of the

Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder, with the cost of such increases being financed out of the general revenues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 5544. A bill to amend section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to additions to reserves for bad debts in the case of banks for cooperatives which are subject to income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 5545. A bill to establish the Government Program Evaluation Commission; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 5546. A bill to reinforce the federal system by strengthening the personnel resources of State and local governments, to improve intergovernmental cooperation in the administration of grant-in-aid programs, to provide grants for improvement of State and local personnel administration, to authorize Federal assistance in training State and local employees, to provide grants to State and local governments for training of their employees, to authorize interstate compacts for personnel and training activities, to facilitate the temporary assignment of personnel between the Federal Government, and State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H.R. 5547. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia:

H.R. 5548. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in order to change the period during which daylight saving time shall be in effect in the United States to the period from Memorial Day to Labor Day of each year; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 5549. A bill to establish an Urban Development Bank to assist in broadening the sources and decreasing the costs of capital funds for State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 5550. A bill to protect the Nation's consumers and to assist the commercial fishing industry through the inspection of establishments processing fish and fishery products in commerce; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 5551. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a more liberal definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 5552. A bill to promote world peace and help peoples of the world to help themselves defeat subversion and conquest through strategic area development and two-way trade in free competitive economics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PIKE:

H.R. 5553. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to require employers and labor organizations to bargain collectively through agents whose agreements are not subject to ratification; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 5554. A bill to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. POBELL:

H.R. 5555. 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.

By Mr. POLLOCK:

H.R. 5556. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to permit mail sent under the franking privilege to be transmitted in the mails as airmail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H.R. 5557. 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. 5558. A bill to improve law enforcement in cities by making available funds to be used to increase police salaries and to add more police officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 5559. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code so as to provide for the appointment of two additional district judges for the eastern district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5560. A bill to create a public works program for the purpose of reducing unemployment; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 5561. A bill to provide Federal leadership and grants to the States for developing and implementing State programs for youth camp safety standards; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 5562. A bill to provide supplemental appropriations to fully fund programs to build 300,000 units of low- and moderate-income housing for the fiscal year 1969, and for other purposes, including jobs in housing; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 5563. A bill for the relief of certain distressed aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:

H.R. 5564. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHERLE (for himself, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. GROSS, Mr. KYL, Mr. SCHWENKEL, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. MATIAS, Mr. ZWACH, Mr. SKUBERTZ, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. HALL, Mr. ROUVENESH, Mr. BURKE of Florida, Mr. BRAY, Mr. BROCK, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. ESCH, and Mr. BERRY):

H.R. 5565. A bill to amend the act of March 4, 1909, as amended, to obtain information for agricultural estimates from county extension agents; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 5566. A bill to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHEUER (for himself, Mr. FARBSTEIN, Mr. HALPERN, and Mr. POBELLE):

H.R. 5567. A bill to permit the mailing by nonprofit organizations under the third-class bulk mail provisions of title 39, United States Code, of circulars and pamphlets constituting notice of bingo and similar contests held by such organizations in States where such contests are lawful, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 5568. A bill to amend section 3 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 5569. A bill to prohibit the payment

of subsidies and similar benefits to producers in States which have failed to enact adequate farm labor laws; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 5570. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 5571. A bill to amend section 4181 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the excise tax on shells and cartridges; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 5572. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 5573. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia:

H.R. 5574. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 5575. A bill to encourage equity investment in new and small business, to provide additional revenue to the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 5576. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 5577. 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. 5578. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 5579. A bill to authorize the county of Presidio, Tex., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Presidio, Tex.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 5580. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national historic park on the island of Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 5581. A bill to permit El Paso County, Tex., and Hudspeth County, Tex., to be placed in the mountain standard time zone; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOB WILSON (for himself, Mr. UTT, Mr. VAN DERLIN, and Mr. TRUNNEY):

H.R. 5582. A bill to provide for the appointment of three additional district judges for the southern district of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. ANDRABBO, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRADEN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. DADRARIO, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIGGS, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERS, Mr. FARBSTEIN, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FLOOD, and Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD):

H.R. 5583. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. FREILINGHUYSEN, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. GILBERT, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HOLDFIELD, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KARTLI, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCCLOY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCFEEN, and Mr. MATSUNAGA):

H.R. 5584. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. REED of New York, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROBINO, Mr. RONAN, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHWENKEL, Mr. SISK, Mr. STRATTON, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN DERLIN, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VANIK, and Mr. VIGORITO):

H.R. 5585. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. WALTERBURST, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WINN, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ZARLOCKI, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. MINISH, Mr. SMITH of New York, and Mr. PUCINSKI):

H.R. 5586. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen and clarify the law prohibiting the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, of switchblade knives into interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.J. Res. 335. 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. BIAGGI:

H.J. Res. 336. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.J. Res. 337. 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. COLLINS:

H.J. Res. 338. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayers in public centers for primary, secondary, or higher education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.J. Res. 339. Joint resolution creating a Federal Committee on Nuclear Development to review and reevaluate the existing civilian nuclear program of the United States; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.J. Res. 340. Joint resolution creating a Federal Committee on Nuclear Development to review and reevaluate the existing civilian nuclear program of the United States; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.J. Res. 341. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of American blood bank; to

the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:  
H. Con. Res. 109. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to investigate the capture of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONTE:  
H. Con. Res. 110. Concurrent resolution creating the Joint Select Committee on Government Program Analysis and Evaluation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DULSKI:  
H. Con. Res. 111. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the furnishing of relief assistance to persons affected by the Nigerian civil war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD:  
H. Con. Res. 112. Concurrent resolution relating to the furnishing of relief assistance to persons affected by the Nigerian civil war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GIAIMO:  
H. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to an effective international agreement on hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McCLOREY (for himself, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. MACGREGOR, and Mr. CLEVELAND):  
H. Con. Res. 114. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 200th anniversary of Dartmouth College; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINN:  
H. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the furnishing of relief assistance to persons affected by the Nigerian civil war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:  
H. Res. 183. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Members of Congress 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. CONTE:  
H. Res. 184. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAWSON:  
H. Res. 185. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of a House report of the 90th Congress, second session, entitled "Unhacking Local Government (Revised Edition)"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DENNIS (for himself, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. ZION, and Mr. LUJAN):  
H. Res. 186. 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. DEVINE:  
H. Res. 187. 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. 188. Resolution relative to consideration of House Resolution 133; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FALLON:  
H. Res. 189. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Works to conduct studies and investigations within the jurisdiction of such committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JARMAN:  
H. Res. 190. 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. KYL:  
H. Res. 191. Resolution relative to consideration of House Resolution 133; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER of California:  
H. Res. 192. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Science and Astronautics to conduct studies and investigations and make inquiries with respect to aeronautical and other scientific research and development and outer space; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia:  
H. Res. 193. Resolution relative to consideration of House Resolution 133; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIKES:  
H. Res. 194. Resolution relative to consideration of House Resolution 133; to the Committee on Rules.

### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,  
7. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, relative to reconsidering the closing of the Tobacco Insects Investigation Department Branch located in Florence County, S.C., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:  
H.R. 5587. A bill for the relief of Encarnacion Brillantes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDABBO:  
H.R. 5588. A bill for the relief of Carmine Aletto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5589. A bill for the relief of Maria Barretta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5590. A bill for the relief of Vittorio and Rita Campolattaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5591. A bill for the relief of Rafael Ching (also known as Tong Kit Chat); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5592. A bill for the relief of Anna Crisafi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5593. A bill for the relief of Manuel Marques Da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5594. A bill for the relief of Rosa Di-Giovanna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5595. A bill for the relief of Aldo Di Maggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5596. A bill for the relief of Stefano DiMatteo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5597. A bill for the relief of Shum Chun Fat (also known as Shum Chun Fat Sang); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5598. A bill for the relief of Benedetta Gambino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5599. A bill for the relief of Antonio Gargano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5600. A bill for the relief of Lillian Marie Geron; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5601. A bill for the relief of Lee Wai Kan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5602. A bill for the relief of Fen Iang Kuo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5603. A bill for the relief of Shing Gee Kwan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5604. A bill for the relief of Kheng Hoon Ng (also known as Yu Chu Sun Ng); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5605. A bill for the relief of Georgios Nikolaros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5606. A bill for the relief of Giuseppa Barone Parisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5607. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Petruso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5608. A bill for the relief of Vito Scherma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5609. A bill for the relief of Alberto Scuto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5610. A bill for the relief of Teresa Giacoboni Volpe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:  
H.R. 5611. A bill for the relief of Antonios Kokias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5612. A bill for the relief of Maria Likourinou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5613. A bill for the relief of Michael Michalos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:  
H.R. 5614. A bill for the relief of Father Angel Marzal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT:  
H.R. 5615. A bill for the relief of Maria Camilla Giuliani Niro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:  
H.R. 5616. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Tajl Eshraghi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOW:  
H.R. 5617. A bill for the relief of Sara Laredo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRASCO:  
H.R. 5618. A bill for the relief of Pietro Blondolillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5619. A bill for the relief of Antonina Giovanna Livoti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5620. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Montanino, Mrs. Lina Siesto Montanino, and their children, Sabato and Pasquale Montanino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5621. A bill for the relief of Leonard and Giuseppa Patti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5622. A bill for the relief of Antonino Turricano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:  
H.R. 5623. A bill for the relief of Sung Ja Hyun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:  
H.R. 5624. A bill for the relief of Evripides Thomas Kofos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5625. A bill for the relief of Fung Chung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTTON:  
H.R. 5626. A bill for the relief of Meri Kohana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5627. A bill for the relief of Israel Meyer Kouhana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5628. A bill for the relief of Miriam Minat Malul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5629. A bill for the relief of Jan Pawelczak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:  
H.R. 5630. A bill for the relief of Bokary Bangoura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5631. A bill for the relief of Dr. Andres Perras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORBETT:  
H.R. 5632. A bill for the relief of Francesco Alfano and his brother, Salvatore Alfano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5633. A bill for the relief of Francesco Cavallero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.  
H.R. 5634. A bill for the relief of Benito Mauro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5635. A bill for the relief of Gennaro Perna, his wife, Luigina Geltrude, and children, Vincenzo, Carmela, Marie Rosaria, Antonio Nazario, and Franco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5636. A bill for the relief of Vincenza Perna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5637. A bill for the relief of Enrico Provenzano, his wife, Annina, and daughter, Carmela; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H.R. 5638. A bill for the relief of Nandalai Yepuri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 5639. A bill for the relief of Maria Stanislawa Zagorska Prochazka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY (by request):

H.R. 5640. A bill for the relief of Maria Lourdes S. Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 5641. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jacques Charbonnez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 5642. A bill for the relief of Narendar Prakash Mathur; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 5643. A bill for the relief of Sangki La and Myung Sook La; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 5644. A bill for the relief of Dr. Grace Aquitania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5645. A bill for the relief of Yehuda Ben Porat, Nehama Ben Porat, and Razya Ben Porat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5646. A bill for the relief of Dr. Julietta Tang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 5647. A bill for the relief of Adeline Miller Aionso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 5648. A bill for the relief of Erlinda Romulo Leobrero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 5649. A bill for the relief of Guerino Allevato and Vienna Mazzel Allevato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5650. A bill for the relief of Ciro DeFlora, Olimpia Ricci DeFlora, and Luigi DeFlora; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5651. A bill for the relief of Arle Eliazarov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5652. A bill for the relief of Cesare Anthony Luciani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5653. A bill for the relief of Fabrizio Mariano Tazzoli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 5654. A bill for the relief of Horace Daley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 5655. A bill for the relief of Low Yin (also known as Low Ying); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 5656. A bill for the relief of Agnes Renee Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 5657. A bill for the relief of Marta Elena Alvarez Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 5658. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Department in which

the Coast Guard is operating to cause the vessel *Patricia* to be documented as a vessel of the United States with full coastwise privileges; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 5659. A bill for the relief of Santo and Serafin Accurso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5660. A bill for the relief of Rocco Aloe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5661. A bill for the relief of Adman Jamil Anz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5662. A bill for the relief of Carmine Avolio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5663. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Bagnato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5664. A bill for the relief of Manuel Benzer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5665. A bill for the relief of Pietro Binaglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5666. A bill for the relief of Stephen Blachewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5667. A bill for the relief of Salvatore, Giovanna, and Mary Lou Calandra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5668. A bill for the relief of Francesco Chiaravallotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5669. A bill for the relief of Mario Ciccone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5670. A bill for the relief of Antonio Ferraluolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5671. A bill for the relief of Catherine Maria Fraser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5672. A bill for the relief of Lolita Hampton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5673. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Iardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5674. A bill for the relief of Makrouhi Kerekian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5675. A bill for the relief of Domenico Lo Faro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5676. A bill for the relief of Teresita Luy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5677. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Mazzola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5678. A bill for the relief of Carmen Mercado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5679. A bill for the relief of Reuben A. Moreira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5680. A bill for the relief of Adolfo Nicola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5681. A bill for the relief of Gennaro Orlando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5682. A bill for the relief of Vitantonio Presidio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5683. A bill for the relief of Vincenza Profita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5684. A bill for the relief of Antonio Romeo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5685. A bill for the relief of Antonio Mario Russo and Mauro Giuseppe Russo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5686. A bill for the relief of Michele Salerno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5687. A bill for the relief of Salvatore and Lydia Santarella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5688. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Caterina Scafuoro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5689. A bill for the relief of Erlinda Inducil Sison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5690. A bill for the relief of Miss Giorgia Terranova; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5691. A bill for the relief of Ester Tolentino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5692. A bill for the relief of Andrea Vitran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5693. A bill for the relief of Helena Wilk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 5694. A bill for the relief of Semir Ghamar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 5695. A bill for the relief of Dominador Flaviano Santos, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 5696. A bill for the relief of Zenaida S. Evangelista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONALD of Michigan:

H.R. 5697. A bill for the relief of Ezzat Dawood Hanna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5698. A bill for the relief of Antonio Cavallero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 5699. A bill for the relief of Rafael Lizasoain Adensa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5700. A bill for the relief of Juan Echenique Arburua; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5701. A bill for the relief of Jose Huarte Arregui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5702. A bill for the relief of Jose Marie Arregui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5703. A bill for the relief of Bautista Trissari Arrijuia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5704. A bill for the relief of Florentino Eliceagu Arrijuia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5705. A bill for the relief of Joaquin Echenique Arrijuia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5706. A bill for the relief of Joaquin Eliceagu Arrijuia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5707. A bill for the relief of Lucio Trissari Arrijuia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5708. A bill for the relief of Pedro Salaburu Arrijuia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5709. A bill for the relief of Francisco Campos-Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5710. A bill for the relief of Virgilio Lazaro Domingo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5711. A bill for the relief of Fernando Aratzoa Echarte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5712. A bill for the relief of Santiago Maria Elizagoyen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5713. A bill for the relief of Louie Etulain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5714. A bill for the relief of Angel Goni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5715. A bill for the relief of Clemente Mendiburu Gortari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5716. A bill for the relief of Mateo Mendiburu Gortari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5717. A bill for the relief of Jose Cruz Ugade Inda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5718. A bill for the relief of Jesus Marticorena Irigoyen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5719. A bill for the relief of Jose Lizaso Jauregui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5720. A bill for the relief of Esteban Agesta Jorsajuria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5721. A bill for the relief of Trinidad Lizaso Juregui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5722. A bill for the relief of Jesus Escalrin Larraz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5723. A bill for the relief of Jose Aleman Larregui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5724. A bill for the relief of Luis Maria Elizaincin Larregui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5725. A bill for the relief of Angel Cordoba Lizasoain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5726. A bill for the relief of Francisco Errea Loizu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5727. A bill for the relief of Gabriel Orquin Maisterrena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5728. A bill for the relief of Julian Goni Olaschea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5729. A bill for the relief of Javier Recarte; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5730. A bill for the relief of Ignacio Vicodona Vicodona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5731. A bill for the relief of Leonico Irigoyen Vicodona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 5732. A bill for the relief of Mose Fenika Fa'anana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MESKILL:

H.R. 5733. A bill for the relief of Arthur J. DeMicheil and his spouse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5734. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Marotta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of Illinois:

H.R. 5735. A bill for the relief of Jean Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5736. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nandadal Yepuri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5737. A bill for the relief of Theresta F. Lagmay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 5738. A bill for the relief of Jai Doh Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5739. A bill for the relief of Gaetano and Gaetana Porcellio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5740. A bill for the relief of Maria Declinada and Jose da Conceicao Albano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5741. A bill for the relief of Idalina Vieira de Silva Cavaco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5742. A bill for the relief of Wong Tsang Hei, also known as Roberto Ching; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5743. A bill for the relief of Harontian Hammalian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5744. A bill for the relief of Hae Cha Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5745. A bill for the relief of Won Chan Lowe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5746. A bill for the relief of Jirgir M. Mardrossian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5747. A bill for the relief of Rosalba Ruiz Osorio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5748. A bill for the relief of Jose Sepulveda Suarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5749. A bill for the relief of Chan Yun Tai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5750. A bill for the relief of Adolf L. Vandendorpe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 5751. A bill for the relief of Gilan Tehranchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 5752. A bill for the relief of Olive R. Lawrence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5753. A bill for the relief of Maria Luchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 5754. A bill for the relief of Dr. Manuel E. Tayko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 5755. A bill for the relief of Dr. Orlando L. Fernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 5756. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Estrella Gatdula Ledisma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5757. A bill for the relief of Vito Vavallo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 5758. A bill for the relief of Pietro Addamo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5759. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Barile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5760. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marcelle Bean; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5761. A bill for the relief of Miss Giuseppa Bulla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5762. A bill for the relief of Fanny G. Chavez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5763. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Khorodk Chirlian (Shirlian); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5764. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marjorie Christian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5765. A bill for the relief of Dr. Maximo C. Chua and his wife, Dr. Victoria Sy Chua; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5766. A bill for the relief of Natale J. Colosi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5767. A bill for the relief of Esther Gonzalez Criado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5768. A bill for the relief of Antonia Francisca Saumell de Santacaterina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5769. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Furell, and their children, Franca, and Concesione; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5770. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Gigante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5771. A bill for the relief of Thomas M. Gilmore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5772. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Jerzy Gulbas, and their daughter, Iliana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5773. A bill for the relief of Anthony Hsieh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5774. A bill for the relief of Arie and Tova Gutman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5775. A bill for the relief of Dr. Romulo A. Jardiel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5776. A bill for the relief of Josefina A. Leano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5777. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Caridad G. Lorenzana and her two children, Elizabeth and Gerardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5778. A bill for the relief of Fausto Lucignani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5779. A bill for the relief of Menashe Menashe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5780. A bill for the relief of Miss Emille N. Argonza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5781. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Pecora; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5782. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Rosa Penati, and her two children, Mario and Paolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5783. A bill for the relief of Dr. Sada-shiv V. Phansalkar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5784. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Irma Ruggieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5785. A bill for the relief of Miss Margherita Russo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5786. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Russo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5787. A bill for the relief of Dr. Iuminada L. Santos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5788. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo Selini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5789. A bill for the relief of Mrs. York Wong Chin Shun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5790. A bill for the relief of Aurelio Tortora; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 5791. A bill for the relief of Jesus Castro Gonzalez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5792. A bill for the relief of Nader and Shahindokht Rezvani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5793. A bill for the relief of Jose Isidro Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 5794. A bill for the relief of Wallace Chevez and his wife, Tensie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5795. A bill for the relief of Gilbert Linford Escalante, Yvonne Marie Escalante, and Jacqueline Elizabeth Escalante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHNEEBEL:

H.R. 5796. A bill for the relief of Andrea Scumbata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 5797. A bill for the relief of Dr. Manohar U. Hasrajani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5798. A bill for the relief of Drs. Godofredo and Ana Maria Hladi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 5799. A bill relating to cancellation of an agreement issued to Jack Gray, Henry Gray, and Robert Louis Gray for grazing cattle within the confines of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ariz.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 5800. A bill for the relief of Betty Jean Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 5801. A bill for the relief of Carmine Buffolino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5802. A bill for the relief of David Yorek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 5803. A bill for the relief of Chin Hau Poo (also known as Chin How Po); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

45. THE SPEAKER presented a petition of Rev. Floyd B. Rhoads, president, Harrison County Community Action Board of Directors, West Clarksburg, Va., relative to budgeting funds for the elderly poor, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.