

ant colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Col. Charles C. Pattillo, XXXXXXX (lieutenant colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Col. Billie J. McGarvey, XXXXXXX, Regular Air Force.

Col. James D. Hughes, XXXXXXX (lieutenant colonel, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Col. James R. Allen, XXXXXXX (major, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Col. Robert E. Pursley, XXXXXXX (major, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

#### IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Jackson D. Arnold, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

#### IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps Reserve for temporary appointment to the grade of major general:

Charles T. Hagan, Jr.  
Arthur B. Hanson

The following-named officer of the Marine Corps Reserve for temporary appointment to the grade of brigadier general:  
Richard Mulberry, Jr.

The nominations beginning Rodolfo Alvarez, Jr., to be second lieutenant, and ending James A. Zahm, to be chief warrant officer (W-2), which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 29, 1969.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, February 7, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

*My brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might.—Ephesians 6: 10.*

God of our fathers, amid the tumult of troubled times may we keep within our hearts a calm and a quiet place where Thou dost dwell, where Thy power strengthens us, Thy wisdom makes us wise, and Thy goodness keeps us good.

At times may we withdraw from the loud hatred of the world and the noisy bitterness of men and silently lift our hearts unto Thee in prayer. Then alive with Thy spirit may we face our daily tasks with courage and faith and hope.

Bless Thou our country. Make her faithful in her devotion to truth, great in her desire for honor, strong in her willingness to serve, and wise in her dealings with other nations. By doing Thy will may we bring peace to our world, peace to our Nation, and peace to our hearts. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL ORDER TO EULOGIZE THE LATE HONORABLE ROBERT A. EVERETT

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. EVINS) has asked me to advise Members that he is today requesting a special order for 1 hour on Wednesday, February 19, for the purpose of eulogizing our late friend and colleague, Representative Robert A. Everett, of Tennessee.

#### SABBATICAL LEAVE GRANTS FOR TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing my bill to establish a program of sabbatical leave grants for experienced teachers in elementary and secondary schools. This bill—introduced in the 89th and 90th Congresses—has received the endorsement of every teachers' organization which presented testimony on it at our prior hearings.

The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker,

is to provide aid and assistance to those teachers who seek to improve their professional capabilities, and to create an incentive for those teachers who do not or cannot because of economic circumstances.

Many of our dedicated public school teachers now attempt to improve themselves by attending night classes in nearby colleges while others spend their summers taking the necessary course work. These teachers know the necessity for and the value of continuing their own education in their chosen profession. They know of the rapid development of new teaching techniques, of new teaching aids and new material; they know of the rapid discovery and accumulation of new knowledge, and they know that if they are truly to call themselves teachers, they must keep abreast of the times.

Surely we in Congress are no less aware of the tempo of our time than are the teachers; surely we know as well as they do—and perhaps better—of the gigantic task of keeping pace with the developments of our day. If we know this and do less than we can to prevent horse-and-buggy teaching in our classrooms, have we kept faith with our children?

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that no one would deny that we should do all we can constantly to improve our teaching capabilities; the only question should be: How should we do it? My bill would establish a method.

The bill would authorize a yearly appropriation of \$50 million for sabbatical grants to teachers selected under specified criteria to enable them to pursue courses of study in subject areas where special needs exist. No grant would exceed \$200 per month, and many would be less. These grants would be awarded by the Commissioner of Education who would also pay, on behalf of the teacher, a tuition fee not to exceed \$1,000.

Desirable safeguards have also been incorporated into the bill. It contains a "Maintenance of Effort" section to prevent this program from replacing existing local and State sabbatical leave programs. It further prevents a department, agency, officer, or employer of the United States from exercising any direction, supervision or control over, or imposing any requirements or conditions with respect to the personnel, curriculum, methods of instruction, or administration of any educational institution. To qualify for a study grant, a teacher would have to be granted a leave of absence from his employer with mutual assurances that he would return to the teaching profession,

he must be accepted for full-time enrollment at an institution of higher learning, and he could not qualify for a grant more than once in 7 years.

Sabbatical leave grants would be allocated to the States on a pro rata basis established in the bill.

Mr. Speaker, my bill would go a long way toward filling an existing need, and I urge its enactment.

#### A COMMISSION TO STUDY PASSENGER-CARRYING RAILROADS

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

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would establish a Commission on Passenger Railroads to make a full and complete investigation and study of all problems relating to the decline in the transportation of passengers by railroads and to recommend methods to resolve these problems. Our colleague from West Virginia (Mr. HECHLER) is cosponsoring this legislation with me.

The problems facing passenger carrying railroads today are huge, Mr. Speaker, and likewise the conditions passengers find on some of these carriers are deplorable. The intent of this legislation is that the Commission fully report on what should be done in the way of possible Federal assistance so that obsolete equipment can be replaced and the railroads continue to serve the public.

We are witnessing today the decline of passenger trains in America. This must not be allowed to happen for many reasons, most notably that our airports are becoming increasingly and perilously overcrowded, making it necessary that clean, comfortable, and convenient rail service, particularly for the medium-length runs between major U.S. cities is essential.

In addition, we must never allow ourselves to be without passenger train capability in the national interest in case of crisis, war, or disaster when it might again become necessary to carry hundreds of thousands of persons across our Nation.

However, it is plain that even while many of the Nation's railroads are sincere in their desire to provide good passenger service, their management is hard put on how to replace their equipment because of high replacement costs.

This Commission would make these recommendations after careful and in-

tensive study, and I urge early action on this legislation.

## COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY BILL

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced H.R. 6504, a bill to improve the health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mines.

Although my name is listed as a cosponsor of H.R. 4047, introduced on January 17, 1969, I believe there are a number of strengthening features which should be incorporated in coal mine health and safety legislation which I have tried to write into H.R. 6504. All of us, legislators, administrators, coal operators, union officials and coal miners, as well as the general public, have a great deal to learn about how to insure the health and safety of those intrepid men who work beneath the bowels of the earth to bring out the black diamonds known as coal. We have obviously failed to provide sufficient protection to the human beings who daily risk their lives in the mines, and we have fallen short in our efforts to prevent serious lung ailments which now afflict one out of 10 active miners and one out of five retired miners. Therefore, each of us must approach this vital subject with due humility in searching for the best means to protect human lives. I know that as time goes on there will be additional improvements I will want to suggest to make this legislation and its administration even stronger. I am confident that others vitally interested in correcting conditions will wish to strengthen both the legislation and its administration as we earnestly seek to change an unacceptable situation in the coal mines.

### EARLY ACTION NECESSARY

I feel that it is imperative that early congressional action must be scheduled on this legislation. The longer this matter is delayed, the less chance that the miners will be protected by an effective law. Each day of delay means the death or disability of many more human beings, increasing apathy of the general public, and the rising strength of those lobbies whose undercover efforts have traditionally weakened this type of legislation in the past. I have been assured by the Speaker and the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS) of their deep interest in pushing for effective health and safety legislation. But the opposition forces are already hard at work with their tactics of obfuscation and delay. We simply must act to break the dismal chain of disasters in the coal fields and to check the slow death caused by the deadly ravages of "black lung"—pneumoconiosis.

### DIFFERENCES IN HECHLER BILL

Mr. Speaker, the following are some of the main differences between the bill introduced on January 19 (H.R. 4047) and my own bill (H.R. 6504):

H.R. 4047

### SECTION 2

#### Declaration of Purpose

"Congress declares that there is an immediate need to provide more effective means and measures for improving the working conditions and practices in the Nation's coal mines."

### SECTION 7

#### Health and Safety Standards

States that "the technical and economic feasibility of such standards" shall be considered in developing health and safety standards.

### SECTION 8

#### Mine Closing

1. When a mine is closed for health or safety reasons, among those allowed to enter the coal mine area are "any consultant or any representative of the employees of such mine who is, in the judgment of the operator, qualified to make coal mine examinations...."

2. Comparable language not included.

### SECTION 10

#### Board of Review

Continues "Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Board of Review."

#### Records

Requires operator to maintain records and reports which Secretary may "reasonably" require.

#### Penalties

Civil penalty against operator who violates mandatory health or safety standard: Not less than \$500 and not more than \$10,000 for each violation.

Civil penalty against coal miner who violates mandatory health or safety standard: not less than \$25 nor more than \$500.

For willful violation or failure to comply with order: fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months; after first conviction fine of not more than \$10,000 and imprisonment of not more than one year.

#### Research and related activities

Provisions retained.

#### Disaster evaluation

No language.

#### Compensation payments

Not covered.

H.R. 6504

### SECTION 2

#### Declaration of Purpose

"Congress declares that it is imperative to provide effective means and measures for maintaining safe and healthy working conditions and practices in the Nation's coal mines."

### SECTION 7

#### Health and Safety Standards

Omits "technical and economic feasibility" dictum and substitutes: "The over-riding consideration shall be the highest degree of health and safety of the individual worker."

### SECTION 8

#### Mine Closing

1. Delete the phrase "in the judgment of the operator."

2. Compensation provided for time lost by those miners who must be withdrawn from an unsafe or unhealthy mine by reason of violation of health or safety standards which are clearly the fault of the operator.

### SECTION 10

#### Board of Review

Abolishes Board of Review, and places final authority in Secretary of Labor, subject to same judicial review procedures as in administration bill.

#### Records

Eliminates adverb "reasonably." Also provides penalty for operator for "deliberately obfuscating or suppressing information necessary for the performance of the functions of this Act."

#### Penalties

Not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$20,000 for each violation.

Not less than \$50, nor more than \$1,000. Consideration also given to "past record of the individual with respect to violations" in assessing level of penalty.

\$10,000 and one year for first conviction; \$20,000 and two years for subsequent convictions.

#### Research and related activities

Add new sub-sections to empower Office of Science and Technology to "formulate general research policy and furnish guidance for the various agencies whose functions relate to coal mine health and safety." Utilize experience of European and other countries, and draw on work of National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Defense and other agencies. Empower Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct an "annual survey of the health conditions and status of coal miners."

#### Disaster evaluation

Establishes Coal Mine Disaster Evaluation Center to work in conjunction with Office of Emergency Preparedness. To prepare contingency plans, evaluate adequacy of rescue and escape facilities, and assist and supervise thorough preparation of maps.

#### Compensation payments

Allows coal miners to bring claims for any death or injury that results from the negligence of employers—the same right given to railroad workers in 1908 and merchant seamen in 1915. Also provides set of compensation payments similar to those proposed for uranium miners in H.R. 16302 introduced by Congressman Price of Illinois and others on March 28, 1968.



## SECTION 10

## Health standards

## Annual chest X-ray.

Standard of 3.0 milligrams of coal dust per cubic meter of air.

## Health inspections

No provisions.

## SECTION 10

## Health standards

Annual chest X-ray and physical examination, by an officer of the Public Health Service.

Same general standard of 3.0 milligrams of coal dust per cubic meter of air, but also require that any person who by X-ray shows incipient development of coal workers' pneumoconiosis shall be assigned to that portion of mine where coal dust level does not exceed 1.0 milligrams of coal dust per cubic meter of air.

## Health inspections

Picks up language of UMW-drafted bill requiring health inspections of mines at least once every sixty days.

Picks up language of UMW-drafted bill establishing Advisory Committee on Coal Mine Health.

Picks up language of UMW-drafted bill setting up research and development program "designed to improve dust collection techniques on mining machinery, and to initiate and expand adequate health research."

## REASONS FOR CHANGES

Mr. Speaker, there are many changes which I have incorporated in H.R. 6504 which are obvious, and others which may not be quite as obvious. It is suggested that enforcement powers be transferred from the Bureau of Mines to the Department of Labor, that the President's Office of Science Technology be charged with mobilizing the most modern scientific techniques to aid in safer mining and mine rescue and communications, that a Disaster Evaluation Center be set up in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Preparedness, that the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Board of Review be abolished, and that stricter coal dust standards be enforced to protect the health of men working in the mines.

The United Mine Workers has drafted a separate health bill, and I believe it is unfortunate that that organization has quietly circulated the word that there is little hope for the health features of the legislation at this session of Congress. I happen to believe that there is hope for the health legislation. I also happen to believe that some of the features of the Mine Workers'-drafted bill are very good, and I have therefore incorporated some of these good features into my proposed legislation.

One of the difficult decisions to make was the recommendation to transfer enforcement powers to the Department of Labor. I believe that the present Director of the Bureau of Mines, the Honorable John F. O'Leary, is an outstanding public servant. Yet the record of the Bureau has not been aggressive, and many of its personnel and inspectors have become accustomed to old methods of operation. It is difficult to make an overnight change in one's outlook if you believe in past practices which have failed to produce results. I, therefore, reluctantly conclude that a fresh group of personnel is needed to produce a meaningful change in approach and enforcement.

I am certain that the hearings will produce useful data pointing to the need for stronger legislation. I trust that these hearings will get under way very soon.

## RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Washington (Mr. PELLY) in sponsoring the resolution to establish a Commission on Passenger Railroads. Millions of people in this Nation cannot understand why, with our airways and highways becoming increasingly clogged, the Nation's railroads have failed to grasp the opportunity to attract passengers who enjoy safe, clean, and comfortable travel. Instead, far too often we have seen deliberate attempts by the railroads to drive passengers away through indifferent service, roaches in the coaches, bad connections which seemed designed to inconvenience passengers, surly employees at the ticket offices who apparently have been given courses in discourtesy and directed not to have any information, bad or nonexistent diner service, underheated coaches in the winter and overheated coaches in the summer, and many other fiendish schemes to downgrade what was once clean and comfortable service. I also feel that there has been a lot of juggling of the account books by the railroads in an effort to prove that passenger service cannot be profitable, while the railroads are raking in the profits on freight.

You see these ads the railroads buy on television at great expense to tell how the Nation's products are moved by freight—"Roll, roll with the railroads"—but not one line about passenger service. If Canada can do it, if Japan can do it, if European countries can do it—if railroad passenger service in those countries is so good, why cannot the American railroads get on the ball and do the same?

## TAKING POLITICS OUT OF THE POST OFFICE

(Mr. BIESTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

body of the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial from the January 22, 1969, Port Washington Pilot, commending our colleague WILLIAM STEIGER for his efforts to take politics out of the post office:

## TAKING POLITICS OUT OF THE POST OFFICE

Congressman William A. Steiger of the Sixth District is to be commended for his efforts to take the postoffice out of politics. The first bill that he introduced after his election back in 1966 was aimed at taking politics out of all operations of the post office.

While the bill did not pass, he said he will introduce reinforced legislation, and that in the absence of law only the most qualified, and only the top ranking applicant on the civil service eligible list will be appointed.

Postmaster and rural carrier appointments have been so-called political plums, especially in our small villages and cities where it is about the only federal patronage to reach these areas, and appointments were made on a "to the victor belong the spoils" basis. Postmasters served for a term of four years, and were not reappointed if there was a change in administration.

When an act was passed placing them under civil service, they were appointed after an examination with the civil service commission forwarding the names of the three high applicants to the congressman, or the patronage committee if the congressman was of a different political party, and any of the three was eligible.

This took some of the political sting out of appointments, but there were shenanigans, and there were cases where if the favorite failed to make the three high list, another examination was called with the expectation that the man slated by the politicians for the job ranked among the three high on the second try.

Later, the four year term for postmaster was abolished, and while appointments were made as heretofore, after he served a probation period, the postmaster was given a life appointment, and could not be removed no matter which party was in power, except for good cause.

Now Congressman Steiger says he will handle appointments in his district strictly on a non-political basis, and that the top ranking applicant will automatically be recommended.

This should give encouragement to the rank and file of postoffice employees, many of whom when they retire have held the same position during their entire tenure. While the number who could aspire to a postmastership would be very limited because there is only one position to fill, it would give them a chance for promotion to an office which was off-limits to them because of politics.

The Congressman says, and to which all of us will subscribe, that it is high time that we concentrate to put the postal system on an efficient basis, and that appointment of the most qualified individuals will be the first step toward that goal.

## THE MARGOLES TAX CASE

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the body of the RECORD and to include certain pertinent material.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to renew my request for an investigation of the activities of U.S. District Judge Robert Tehan in connection with his

handling of the tax case of Dr. Milton Margoles, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Judge Tehan was appointed to the Federal bench despite the fact he had not filed tax returns with either the State or Federal Government in the period 8 years prior to his appointment. This fact alone is shocking and it raises some doubt as to whether Judge Tehan should be permitted to sit in judgment of anyone on Federal tax matters.

Judge Tehan's zealous pursuit of the Margoles matters is particularly interesting in the light of this background. I want to see firm and effective enforcement of our tax laws without regard to the station in life of the person involved in the tax-law violations, but I want to see fair and even-handed enforcement of those laws.

From the stories that have appeared on the Margoles matter, it would appear that Judge Tehan, certain medical groups, and the Internal Revenue Service are involved in a concerted effort to continue to punish Dr. Margoles. There would appear to be evidence that certain officials, acting under color of law, have made a concerted effort to bar Dr. Margoles from practicing medicine by traveling from State to State with what appear to be malicious rumors and hearsay.

Dr. Margoles was convicted, served his prison term and paid his price to society. If there is any evidence to the contrary it should be placed on the public record. If the officials do not have competent evidence otherwise, they should permit this man to be rehabilitated.

While the Johnson administration was involved in commutations of sentences and pardons for politically powerful labor racketeers, long-time narcotics peddlers, and other notorious scoundrels, the appeals for a commutation of sentence and pardon for Dr. Margoles were rejected.

It is time for Congress to look into the whole pattern of pardons where the indications of favoritism and hanky-panky are so obvious.

I suggest that a full investigation of Federal activities should be explored as requested by Dr. Margoles and his family. If his allegations are right, this whole case is an outrage. If there are additional facts that might justify what has been done, then those facts should be put on record and Dr. Margoles should be given a chance to answer.

The scope of the inquiry should include:

First. The whole manner of how the tax investigation of Dr. Margoles developed, how it was prosecuted, and how it was handled with regard to most cases handled by Judge Tehan.

Second. The manner in which this case was handled by the office of the pardon attorney, and the justifications for failing to act to help rehabilitate this man.

Third. The whole pattern of activity by Federal Judge Tehan and by State officials and others in what would appear to be a violation of the civil rights of Dr. Margoles in barring him from a fair opportunity to obtain a medical license in a number of States. If there is substance to the facts in the letter of Perry Margoles, son of Dr. Margoles, to President Nixon and in the news stories, then

the Civil Rights Division should become deeply involved in this case.

Mr. Speaker, I include for printing in the RECORD at this point the letter from Perry Margoles to President Nixon, an article in the Madison Capital Times of January 28, 1969, an article in the Des Moines Tribune of February 3, 1969, and a column by Willard Edwards of the Chicago Tribune.

If Congress continues to refuse to assume its responsibility, I would hope that the Nixon administration would do the thorough investigation of this matter that is necessary to see that justice is done. I want firm law enforcement, but it must be fair law enforcement.

The material mentioned above follows:

WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL,  
Washington, D.C., January 27, 1969.

President RICHARD NIXON,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT NIXON: I am writing to you in a personal appeal for your intervention with respect to the case of my father, Dr. Milton Margoles, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I ask if you would approve the petition for a Presidential Pardon which he filed in late 1967, and if you would intercede with the Internal Revenue Service, which is to sell our home at public auction March 17, 1969.

Dr. Margoles was convicted in 1960 of income tax evasion and of several complicating convictions arising from the tax case involving, in general terms, obstruction of Justice. This bizarre series of events occurred under circumstances about which we have sought an impartial government investigation for the past eight years, but to no avail.

Although Dr. Margoles had not previously and has not since been charged with any criminal offense, indeed, in the 1960 cases, he made serious mistakes in judgment. Dr. Margoles unequivocally acknowledges these and is contrite. That he wishes he had never gotten involved in those circumstances and would never want to again become so entangled, is an understatement. But, having paid the full penalty for his mistakes—being stripped of his freedom for two years, his dignity, and his assets—he very much desires to resume a constructive, creative, and meaningful role as a husband, father, and grandfather, and as a physician and surgeon. He is licensed to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, Michigan, New Jersey, and Vermont. However, Wisconsin officials have not reinstated him, and amid a nationwide shortage of doctors some Wisconsin individuals are making concerted efforts to block him from practice anywhere. Secret files containing untrue allegations, falsified interview reports, and interstate trips by Wisconsin medical board representatives are among the tactics used to deprive him of his civil rights.

Restoration in Wisconsin was one of the primary reasons why Dr. Margoles petitioned the previous administration for a Presidential Pardon. However, in the summer of 1967, after press accounts disclosed that former President Johnson had been granting Executive Clemency in questionable instances (some had distinct political overtones, and one in particular involved a convicted dope pusher), President Johnson ordered a virtual ban on the issuance of Pardons, which extended for almost the entire last year of his administration.

Dr. Margoles' petition was further complicated by the opposition of Federal District Judge Robert E. Tehan, who was consistently moved to block any such relief. Judge Tehan's role in this case has been one of the points about which we have sought an investigation. It was not so much the fact that he had not filed any state or federal income tax returns for an eight-year period prior to his elevation to the bench which we questioned, so much as the fact that he sen-

tenced Dr. Margoles to the harshest punishment he had ever given in a "no contest" tax case on the basis of a grossly exaggerated and non-existent figure not even claimed in the indictment or by I.R.S. Then, before a family attorney could appeal to the court to reduce the sentence, Dr. Margoles was approached by an emissary of the sentencing judge's son and was told that if the son's law firm were hired, it could effectuate a suspended sentence. The judge's subsequent actions may perhaps be without precedent in the history of the United States judiciary.

When in good faith and recognizing that the case is not all black or white, we asked the previous administration to investigate these unresolved questions, all that we managed to secure was a series of rebuffs and reprisals.

A number of journalists has taken an interest in the case and believes that it is basically unjust. Only most recently has one reporter secured vital and heretofore unknown information which may explain how what had started and normally would have been treated as a \$33,000 civil tax deficiency somehow evolved into an 11-year Sisyphus-like ordeal.

In the meantime, I.R.S. has ordered the public auction of what has been our home for over 22 years. It will be said that we agreed to this in writing, but in reality the document was signed only because we were given the choice of the immediate or delayed dispossession of our house. Subsequently, in the past year and a half, over \$125,000 has been paid to the government. Each month, I.R.S. has been receiving at least \$4,500, and whatever remains of Dr. Margoles' virtually liquidated assets has been pledged to cover the balance in full. In addition, between 1960 and 1967, approximately \$75,000 was paid to I.R.S. Nonetheless, we are to be removed from our home.

Mr. President, I ask for your understanding, your compassion, and your intervention in this case, for all other efforts have failed. Are there not limits to what one must be made to endure before being permitted to return to normalcy? The previous administration assumed a callous attitude on a broad scale to such appeals.

In contrast, during the past year, you have affirmed that your administration will be one sensitive to safeguarding the rights and dignity of its citizenry. It is in this spirit that I ask for the help which you alone can give.

I will remain in Washington until Saturday afternoon and would be willing and most grateful for the opportunity to answer any questions which you might have after reading this letter.

Your consideration would be sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

PERRY MARGOLES.

[From the Madison (Wis.) Capital Times,  
Jan. 28, 1969]

IRS FORECLOSURE SET FOR MARCH: MARGOLES' SON SEEKS HELP FROM NIXON TO SAVE HOME

(By Dave Zweifel)

The son of Milwaukee Dr. Milton Margoles today asked President Richard Nixon to intercede on his father's behalf in an attempt to save the family home from being taken by the Internal Revenue Service.

Margoles, who has been attempting to have his Wisconsin medical license restored, was informed earlier this month that the IRS would foreclose on the family home in Milwaukee by March 17.

The foreclosure stems from the doctor's income tax evasion charge back in 1960. Over the past year and a half, Margoles has been paying the IRS \$4,500 per month in an effort to satisfy the bill, but the IRS evidently wants more.

The doctor's son, Perry, a third year law student at the University of Wisconsin, is in



Washington this week to do what he can do to help his father.

In a letter to Nixon, Perry asked "for understanding and intervention in the case."

"Are there not limits to what one must be made to endure before he is permitted to return to normalcy?" the doctor's son asked.

Through a previous investigation of the case, The Capital Times learned that an investigator for the State Board of Medical Examiners actually started the doctor's tax problems by asking the IRS to investigate his finances.

The IRS investigation eventually led to three counts of income tax evasion against Margoles. He pleaded no contest to the charges in 1960 and was sentenced to a year in prison by Milwaukee Federal Judge Robert Tehan Sr.

While awaiting the start of the prison term, Margoles was charged with attempting to bribe Judge Tehan in an effort to get a suspended sentence on the charge. He was acquitted of the bribery charge, but found guilty of attempting to obstruct justice.

As a result, Margoles served 22 months in federal prison. His medical license was revoked and he lost Capitol Hospital, which he had run for several years on Milwaukee's North Side.

Since 1962, when he had served his term, Margoles has been attempting to have his medical license restored, but the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners has continually refused. He has been able to secure a license in other states such as Michigan, New Jersey and Vermont, however.

Margoles is now commuting to Michigan to practice his profession and earn some money to help pay off the tax bills. He would like to return to Milwaukee if Wisconsin would renew his license.

Although Margoles case has been one of tax problems and obstruction of justice, a number of attempts have been made in Wisconsin to prove something medically against the doctor.

In one instance, a former board investigator told The Capital Times, an "abortion plant" was tried on Margoles, but got nowhere.

Margoles appeared before the Wisconsin Board two weeks ago to again ask for his license. Three days of testimony were heard by the board, but a decision isn't expected for the next several weeks.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Tribune, Feb. 3, 1969]

#### MARGOLES' 12-YEAR TANGLE: SON SEEKS NIXON'S HELP IN FATHER'S TAX FIGHT (By Morton Kondracke)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A 25-year-old law student has appealed to a second U.S. President for investigation of his family's 12-year legal tangle with federal tax authorities, the Wisconsin Medical Board and a federal judge.

Perry Margoles of Milwaukee asked President Nixon in a letter last week to grant a pardon to his father, Dr. Milton Margoles, and to intercede with internal revenue officials threatening to sell the family's Milwaukee home.

The son came to Washington armed with two suitcases full of documents and affidavits which he said prove his father has been hounded by the Internal Revenue Service and unfairly blocked from practicing medicine in Wisconsin.

#### TAX EVASION

The father was convicted in 1960 of income tax evasion and attempting to obstruct justice. He served two years in federal prison.

The indictments under which Dr. Margoles was convicted, the son's records show, alleged evasion of \$101,000 in taxes. But IRS collections in the last 18 months alone have been \$125,000, and it still wants to sell the family's house at auction on Mar. 17.

The son says the family's legal battles have cost \$200,000 over the 12 years.

According to the son, Wisconsin medical officials have blocked Dr. Margoles' reinstatement as a physician by relying on untrue reports of medical board investigators.

The son carried with him copies of investigators' reports, plus signed statements and affidavits from persons declaring the reports are untrue.

One affidavit alleges that Wisconsin Medical Board investigators traveled to other states to block Margoles' licensure there.

#### WAS LICENSED

In the years since his release from prison, records show, he took extensive postgraduate work in medicine and finally was licensed in several states, including the District of Columbia. A petition for a license in Illinois is pending.

[In 1966, Dr. Margoles applied for a license to practice medicine in Iowa after being asked to take over a small hospital in Battle Creek, Ia. The Iowa medical licensing board denied the application without stating a reason.]

[Margoles took the case to Polk County District Court, where he lost, and then appealed to the Iowa Supreme Court. The high court rejected the appeal because "of the fact that the appellant has been admitted to practice in Washington, D.C., and Michigan and is no longer interested in obtaining an Iowa license."]

According to the son's letter to President Nixon, Dr. Margoles "made serious errors in judgment" in the beginning of the case, but his son said the penalties have now been compounded to "a point where it's more than one family can endure."

According to the son's letter and affidavits, Dr. Margoles was advised by lawyers in 1957 not to settle a civil tax case with the government, but have it tried.

#### NO CONTEST

While that case was pending, he was indicted in a criminal case. His attorneys told him to plead "no contest," apparently understanding that some charges would be dropped and only a fine would be imposed.

In court, however, prosecutors refused to drop any charges and Margoles was convicted on four counts of income tax evasion.

According to the son's records, Federal Judge Robert E. Tehan, Sr., alleged that Margoles had "hidden" more than \$700,000 in cashier's checks and imposed a one-year prison sentence based on that figure, not the \$101,000 mentioned in the indictment.

According to the letter to the President, "It was the harshest punishment (Tehan) had ever given in a 'no contest' case."

The son said "The cashier's checks were and are non-existent."

#### JUDGE DIDN'T PAY

Ironically, Tehan himself filed no state or federal income tax returns for an eight-year period prior to his elevation to the federal bench by President Harry Truman. Tehan once was Democratic national committeeman from Wisconsin.

While the tax case was pending before Judge Tehan, according to the son's records, Dr. Margoles was approached by a Milwaukee political figure who assured him that if the doctor hired the law firm Tehan's son was with, he would receive a lower penalty in the tax case.

The son claims his father's lawyers encouraged him to hire the new firm.

After he did so, however, the judge claimed Margoles was trying to bribe him. The intermediary emerged as an informant for the FBI.

When the bribery case came up, Margoles was acquitted by reason of entrapment, but convicted on the lesser charge of attempting to obstruct justice.

#### ON PAROLE

After his release from prison, according to his son, Margoles could not be licensed to practice medicine because he was on parole.

He has completed parole, but Wisconsin licensure still has not been granted.

The family originally appealed to President Johnson for a pardon in 1967 in order to gain Wisconsin licensure, but did so at a time when the President was under criticism for granting clemency under questionable circumstances. Mr. Johnson virtually stopped granting pardons in any cases.

According to the son, the family also has sought investigation of the case by the Justice Department, but to no avail.

The family alleges its home has been bugged by federal agents in pursuit of information on the tax case.

In 1966, according to one of the son's documents, three separate electronics experts uncovered eavesdropping equipment at the family's home.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 1, 1969]

#### CAPITOL VIEWS

(By Willard Edwards)

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The letter received at the White House was from a son pleading for a father. Packed into its 900 words was a tale of apparent injustice and an appeal for Presidential clemency.

Only a few days in office, President Nixon is discovering, like his predecessors, the mental anguish of exercising that authority given him under Article 2, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States:

"... and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States..."

The petitioner in this case was Perry Margoles, 25, a third year law student at the University of Wisconsin. Since the age of 16, he has been fighting against what he regards as political persecution of his father, Dr. Milton Margoles of Milwaukee.

More than six years after he had served two years in prison for income tax evasion, the physician and surgeon is still barred from practicing medicine in his home state.

One of the privileges of newspaper reporting is an occasional encounter with individuals whose courage and determination, undimmed by long years of frustration, excites admiration.

Young Margoles was one of these. He came around to talk of his battle, equipped with a bulging briefcase of supporting data. He was candid about his father's initial wrongdoing, made no excuses for him, but asked a reasonable question: "How long must a man suffer after he has paid the penalty for his misdeeds?"

Listening to him, intelligent, articulate, pleading his father's case with controlled indignation, it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that Dr. Margoles may have had more than his share of troubles but is fortunate in his son.

#### ACTED ON BAD ADVICE

An examination of the record indicated that the doctor, in relation to his conflict with the internal revenue service, was foolish. The first notice from tax agents in 1957 involved a \$33,000 deficiency. Instead of paying up, on advice of counsel, he fought the assessment, was promptly hit with additional charges, and wound up indicted for tax evasion.

There was worse to follow. Again, with the approval of his attorneys, he gave a \$5,000 retainer to the son of the sentencing judge. Later, he had reason to suspect entrapment. The upshot, however, was a five-year federal prison sentence for obstructing justice. He was paroled in 1962 after serving 22 months.

Repeated efforts by Dr. Margoles to regain his medical license in Wisconsin have been rejected in the last six years. Other states, including Michigan, Vermont, and New Jersey, and the District of Columbia have been more compassionate.

Meanwhile, his tax debts, including penalties and interests, ballooned to \$300,000. He has liquidated all his assets to pay \$200,000

of this amount and expects to pay the full amount if given another two years.

But the Internal Revenue Service won't wait, young Margoles wrote President Nixon. It has ordered a public auction of the family home in Milwaukee March 17. He asked the President for a Presidential pardon which would restore his father's right to practice in Wisconsin, and an inquiry into the reasons for the tax agency's relentless attempts to leave him destitute.

#### SOME 700 PETITION FOR COMMUTATION

Space is too limited here for speculation on what such an investigation might disclose. Young Margoles seemed justified in terming the record "bizarre." The case involves a tangle of political, perhaps racial and religious motives to account for Dr. Margoles' post-prison ordeal. His charity work in the Negro community caused 700 to sign a petition for his commutation.

"All we want is an impartial government investigation," the son wrote Nixon. "Having paid the penalty in full, my father simply wants to resume a constructive, creative and meaningful role as a physician, surgeon, husband, father and grandfather. Are there not limits to what a man must endure before being permitted to return to normalcy?"

It's a curious case which might intrigue the President. He has stressed the need for rehabilitating criminals before they are turned loose. Here is one who seeks rehabilitation, only to be denied.

#### INCONVENIENCES CAUSED BY GUN CONTROL ACT

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

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to relieve the thousands of law-abiding, responsible sportsmen of our Nation of the unrealistic and unnecessary clerical work and time-consuming inconvenience which has resulted from the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress last year thoroughly debated the issues of gun registration and gun-owner licensing. During the course of this debate in committee and on the floor, every Member was flooded with correspondence from his constituents, and apparently most of them, as did I, found an overwhelming objection to both, since the majority of Representatives and Senators voted against imposition of such controls.

Nevertheless, in the closing days of Congress, when many Members were in their home districts campaigning for reelection, the ever-alert minority of Members who were intent upon penalizing the law-abiding, in a mistaken belief that it somehow would aid in controlling crime, succeeded in thwarting the will of the majority by approving a conference compromise in which a Senate-added section imposed virtual and effective gun registration on the Nation.

This unconscionable expediency was bad enough, but the implementation by the Secretary of the Treasury through the Internal Revenue Service went far beyond even the intent of the minority of Congress, demanding upon every purchase of ammunition—a frequent occurrence for sportsmen—a complete description of the weapon in which it would be used, and a detailed identification of the purchaser.

Mr. Speaker, a registered gun, loaded with registered ammunition, can accidentally wound and kill, and can be

stolen by a criminal just as easily as can unregistered weapons. Crime reports show that firearms are stolen frequently, and anything that makes it harder for the legitimate user to obtain them will increase the number of thefts, and in no way will the incidence of crime be decreased. While by no means are all licensing and registration proponents desirous of firearm confiscation, the true purpose behind the well-financed campaign for controls shows up as having one ultimate goal, the eventual and unconstitutional prohibition against firearm ownership by our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, my bill would change the definition of ammunition in the Gun Control Act of 1968 so that shotgun shells, metallic ammunition suitable for use only in rifles, or any .22-caliber rim-fire ammunition would be exempted from the registration provisions. These are the types of ammunition generally used by sportsmen, and seldom used by criminals, and this amendment would restore to the law-abiding the freedom they have enjoyed and rightfully possessed in the past.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR UNDER-GRADUATE STUDENTS

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

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which would authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to award scholarships to undergraduate students to enable them to complete at least 2 years of higher education. This act is entitled "The Higher Education Scholarship Act of 1969."

This bill is evidence of the principle that every American who can benefit from at least 2 years of education beyond high school, and who wants such an education, should have the chance to receive it. Our present Federal student aid programs do a great deal to help students—but we can and should be doing more.

This legislation is of special significance when one becomes cognizant of the large numbers of Americans who still do not share fully in the benefits that their country bestows on the vast majority of citizens. This bill would provide scholarships of up to \$1,000 a year to all students in good standing in the first 2 years of college.

It is time that we broaden our student aid programs. We must see to it that educational opportunities are brought to the thousands of the urban and rural disadvantaged. Many colleges and junior colleges now have programs to assist the disadvantaged. But both the colleges and students need help in these areas. This bill, which has been introduced in the Senate by our distinguished junior Senator, CLAIBORNE PELL, would help to broaden the base of our Federal assistance programs in education.

I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed legislation.

#### RESIGNATION FROM A COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

FEBRUARY 5, 1969.  
JOHN MCCORMACK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby submit my resignation from the House Administration Committee, effective upon receiving the approval of the House.

I appreciated the opportunity of serving on this Committee, and I enjoyed working with the Members of the House Administration Committee.

Early consideration of this request by the full House would be highly appreciated.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT H. QUIE,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

#### RESIGNATION FROM MINORITY POSITION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a minority position:

FEBRUARY 7, 1969.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,  
*The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I submit herewith my resignation from the minority position assigned to me under House Resolution 8, 91st Congress, effective today.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. HARTMANN.

#### RESIGNATION FROM MINORITY POSITION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a minority position:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, February 6, 1969.*

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,  
*Speaker of the House, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation from the minority position authorized under House Resolution 8, 91st Congress (Minority Sergeant at Arms) effective February 1, 1969.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD T. BURRESS.

#### ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 237) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 237

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on House Administration:

JERRY L. PETTIS.

Committee on Un-American Activities: WILLIAM J. SCHERLE.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MINORITY EMPLOYEE

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 238) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:



## H. RES. 238

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, Robert T. Hartmann is hereby designated a minority employee (to fill an existing vacancy) until otherwise ordered by the House, and shall receive gross compensation of \$28,000 per annum.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the December 1968 Report of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries recommended salary increases for the top officials of the three branches of the Federal Government. The Commission is chaired by Frederick R. Kappel, retired chairman of the board of directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and is established by the Federal Salary Act of 1967. Before President Johnson left office his recommendations, pursuant to the Salary Act, were sent to Congress. The President lowered this advisory Commission's original recommendation of \$50,000 to \$42,500 per annum for Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make my position quite clear in this matter. I believe that this House avoids its responsibility when Presidential recommendations of this kind are submitted to it and when Members do not vote on such recommendations one way or the other within the 30 days required by the Federal Salary Act of 1967. I believe that the advisory Commission's study was useful and that the President's amended salary recommendations were essentially sound but the House should have acted formally with respect to them before the time expired.

Mr. Speaker, I think the recommendations were essentially sound because:

First. We cannot get enough topflight people today from the private sector to serve as administrators of the Federal executive agencies unless the salary level is raised over the present rates for Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officials.

Second. Unless the Congress is to tend more toward becoming the domain of Members with independent incomes, salary increases are necessary. As the advisory Commission said:

It is our feeling that Members' salaries should be adjusted to compensate for the substantial and unique responsibilities they bear, to meet the cost peculiar to elective rather than appointive office, and to minimize the need to rely on other means of augmenting income.

But notwithstanding these considerations, the U.S. House of Representatives cannot, with any justification, complain about the erosion of its own power unless it has the candor to go on record for or against this and other Presidential recommendations of similar import. If the House of Representatives wishes to maintain its national authority, it must meet this responsibility.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I intend to introduce an appropriate resolution to facilitate the House expressing its sup-

port of, or opposition to, any future Presidential recommendation made pursuant to the Federal Salary Act of 1967 for pay raises for top officials of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. I believe that this House must have an opportunity to vote as a body on such Presidential recommendations within a reasonable period—if necessary, irrespective of the action of the concerned committees. Furthermore, in view of the Commission's suggestion that the income for Members of Congress is needed in part to "minimize the need to rely on other means of augmenting income," I believe this is an appropriate time to consider legislation requiring more complete disclosure of outside income and assets by Members of the House, and I also intend to introduce legislation to this end.

For my own part, I wish to announce that, had the President's salary recommendations come to the floor of the House for action, as should have been the case, I would have voted against a resolution disapproving these recommendations.

## "PUEBLO" INCIDENT NEEDS FULL INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHBROOK) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, all Americans are watching the U.S.S. *Pueblo* inquiry with the greatest concern. I am sure each Member of this body has received the great volume of mail I have—and it runs very nearly 100 percent in favor of Comdr. Lloyd Bucher and against the military-executive establishment. Above all, the individual thoughts expressed in these letters is the indication that we have entered a period in the history of the *Pueblo* affair when the vast majority of the people truly believe they are about to become the victims of the "closed Government." They are about to be thrown into the ranks of the uninformed because of bureaucratic coverup. The people are concerned that having waited patiently through 11 months while the men they supported were tortured and their Nation humiliated, they will now be treated to an exhibition of how government in error merely pulls the curtain from public view and buckpasses all the problems away.

In times such as these, the "people's right to know" is paramount. But this right is not always observed. We have had coverups following blunders; we have had our national pride and prestige slandered by the demands of self-serving bureaucrats. And many people believe it is about to happen again, primarily because they have had too many bad experiences not to expect it.

Looking back just a few years reveals the massive coverups in the Billy Sol Estes, Otto Otepka and Jerry Jackis cases, where loyal employees were axed by the bureaucratic system while their tormentors were untouched and in some instances were awarded promotions. The strange circumstances of the Bobby Baker case are closed as far as the light of public scrutiny is concerned; the TFX

contracts, a multibillion-dollar blunder with enormous political implication is now accepted by many as history; the Walter Jenkins-L. B. J.-Don Reynolds incidents are now nearly forgotten. All these have one common denominator. They represent the type of government above the people, government beyond their view, which threatens to subvert the truth in the search for the facts concerning the U.S.S. *Pueblo*.

I have been as concerned as anyone about the men of the *Pueblo* and the national and international ramifications of this piracy. And I am sure I have been as vocal as anyone. A look at the index to the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will reveal that as early as January 25, 1968, within hours after capture, and as late as January 30, 1969, I spoke out to the public and to my colleagues. And between these times there have been many other occasions when I have forcefully stated the positions of the people whom I represent and my personal views.

Nearly 6 months after the ship and crew were seized, my eighth annual public opinion questionnaire indicated the feelings by the people that the Government had taken the wrong tack. Asked if they favored an immediate retaliatory move when the ship was captured, nearly 80 percent of those answering said "Yes." Asked whether we should continue diplomatic activities—this was June 1968—or issue an ultimatum and go get ship and crew, 70 percent of those with an opinion selected the latter.

## THE PEOPLE SPEAK

I indicated the concern of many people when, on April 17, 1968, I forwarded to President Johnson telegrams, letters, notes, and petitions. In this letter I stated:

There are nearly 700 names here and they represent an equal number of incredulous Americans—men, women, and children, wives, mothers and sisters, who are ashamed of the lack of success in bringing about the return of these men and their ship.

The apparent abandonment of the *Pueblo* and her crew is a frightening and shameful precedent and one which, as these letters pointedly indicate, a great number and I believe a great majority of Americans find totally alien to our time-honored standards and beliefs.

I was among the many millions who urged the President to take action. As the letter stated, two areas should have demanded attention:

Take whatever action is necessary to secure as quickly as possible the return of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and her crew;

Explain, in full, to me and to the American people, what actions have been taken, what policy is being followed, and why.

The thousands of bumper stickers and the activities of many thousands of people, alone or in quickly organized groups indicated at the time that this was a nationwide concern of a magnitude seldom seen in our history.

There can be no doubt that a critical need exists to conduct a detailed, wide-ranging, organized investigation. There were too many contradictions from Government spokesmen when the *Pueblo* was seized, and the responsibility has been shifted and reshifted too often. The blame for the delay in informing the President of the harassment and board-

ing of the ship has not even today been finally placed.

Our Government's response was muddled and totally ineffective and our diplomacy disastrous. We have had a consistently weak—indeed, foolish—policy vis-a-vis world communism so the *Pueblo* disaster was part of a larger sordid picture. With a strong sounding voice we took the weakest of stands. "We cannot tolerate this piracy," we said, but we stooped to the absurdity of having then Secretary of State Rusk appeal to the "good offices" of the Soviet Union for help. By refusing, the Soviets added insult to the absurdity. This double blunder—first of assuming that the Communists were not the same tyrants of old and second of hoping they would aid us rather than their ally, was the type of policy which allowed 83 Americans to survive as best they could in the horrors of North Korean prisons.

The American people and the people of the entire world were asked to swallow a diplomatic lie in order to achieve the political—not humanitarian or military—expedient of seeing the captured men returned for Christmas. Again our policy in dealing with the Communists was based on weakness rather than strength, falsehoods, and compromise rather than truth.

Now, the people of America watch as a board of inquiry examines. The thought across the Nation seems to be that Comdr. Lloyd Bucher is to be made a scapegoat. This was the thought until the people and their Representatives in Congress began to protest.

It is now obvious that any full and final resolution to all the questions will come only from Congress. And the only way a full and final as well as a reasonably public inquiry can be had is through the operation of a joint bipartisan congressional committee. Secrets should be protected but we should not allow a coverup to be accomplished by simply stamping "secret" on the inquiry.

Admittedly, there are several options. We can rely solely on the investigation being conducted by the Navy but this is incomplete and of questionable objectivity. This sort of agency introspection is valuable to some degree but there is still the built-in limitation of having the accused sit as judge of what may well be his crime. We might also take as a supplement the correlative examination by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, but to a great extent the same limitations apply; the people in the Department supplying the information today were to a great extent also present when the blunders occurred and undoubtedly were a party to them. At least, they have been responsible for his policy of appeasement. In addition, neither of these investigations is directed at the probable liability of the White House, the State Department or the interwoven patterns of the National Security Agency.

We might also rely on the various committee investigations which are being conducted or which have been announced. These, however, are approaching the total question in a segmented manner, on a nearly random basis and are not coordinated either within their Houses of Congress or between the House and the Senate.

#### MY INQUIRY PROPOSAL

I propose an alternative. Along with other Members of the House, I have introduced legislation to establish a joint House-Senate committee to conduct a full investigation. Its 16 members would be divided equally between the two political parties. It would have no other duties than to investigate all ramifications of the capture of the *Pueblo*. Eight of the members would be appointed by the President of the Senate and eight by the Speaker of the House.

This bill, House Concurrent Resolution 109, lists the function of the committee as:

SEC. 2. The joint committee shall undertake a full and complete investigation and study of all circumstances leading up to the capture of the United States ship *Pueblo* and all events pertaining to the vessel and her crew after its capture until the time of the crew's release. The investigation and study shall give special attention to the policy and actions of the military departments concerned with respect to the preparation of the United States ship *Pueblo* for its mission and the military response of such departments during the period immediately preceding the vessel's capture. Such investigation and study shall, in addition, examine in detail the activities of the Department of Defense and the Department of State with respect to the negotiations (including official statements issued to the public respecting such negotiations) undertaken to effect the release of the crew of the United States ship *Pueblo*.

The committee is charged with submitting an interim report as soon as possible and a final report not later than the end of the present session of Congress. It is also charged with making specific recommendations, including "specific recommendations for legislation." It will have the power to subpoena witnesses and papers and reports as needed.

Granted, the naval inquiry now in progress in Coronado, Calif., into the capture of the *Pueblo* is a procedural matter which follows serious events and tragedies involving naval personnel and material for the most part. In this light, the inquiry has been productive so far in revealing information regarding the operational aspects of the *Pueblo* affair.

If, however, the inquiry ends up by oversimplifying and placing responsibility for the capture of the vessel on a solitary naval officer, I am sure there will be a reaction from the American public loud and clear which will demand a complete exposé of the whole mess from top to bottom.

Take, for example, the question of whether Commander Bucher violated Navy regulation No. 0730, which forbids surrendering command to a foreign state "so long as he has the power to resist."

Either the injection of this question into the inquiry is a diversionary tactic or the testimony of former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara before a Senate committee in 1968 is in error. On February 1, 1968, Secretary McNamara, along with Gen. Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee on a bill to authorize Defense Department appropriations for fiscal year 1969. When asked if the *Pueblo* and similar ships with their electronic gathering equipment were not one of the most important

types of craft at that time, Secretary McNamara responded with specific reference to Commander Bucher:

Yes, and may I add there that his first responsibility was not to attack the harassing vessels but rather to destroy his equipment.

Several sentences later the Secretary again emphasized this point:

But I do know that his orders were that under such circumstances his first objective was to destroy equipment and associated documents.

Let me repeat a very key passage from the above statement:

... his first responsibility was not to attack the harassing vessels but rather to destroy his equipment.

From the testimony of Commander Bucher and others, we learn that the *Pueblo* skipper set out to do just that—destroy the electronic equipment and associated documents. Possibly he did not perform this duty well, but to charge him with policy errors is unfair.

Evidently, the responsibility for the capture of the ship lies with those much higher in authority than the commander of the *Pueblo*. General Wheeler, when asked during the Senate hearing if we had learned anything from the *Pueblo* affair, responded:

Certainly, we must take a look at the instructions to the captains of these vessels. [Deleted.]

If, as Secretary McNamara has stated, Commander Bucher's first responsibility was not to fight back if the enemy closed in but to destroy the intelligence equipment and data, then we might possibly have the spectacle of an inquiry board endeavoring to establish why one of its officers did not disobey, rather than obey, his first and most binding operating order.

I realize the danger of oversimplifying in complex cases of this nature, and this is precisely why a congressional investigation is urgently needed. Incidentally, such an investigation could review the *Pueblo's* operating orders which, of course, is classified information but which could well throw considerable light on the priorities under which Commander Bucher operated.

#### A MISMANAGED MISSION?

An even broader aspect of an investigation concerns the placing of responsibility for the pathetic mismanagement of the mission from its initial inception to the signing of the false statement late in 1968. The overall responsibility for the mission lies, as is to be expected, right here in Washington. Secretary McNamara, during the above-cited Senate hearings, stated:

The basic purpose of the mission was reviewed at the upper echelons of the Government in Washington. It is true that it had been recommended by field commanders, but it is equally true that I am certain other high officials in Washington must assume responsibility for it.

What role, for instance, did the highly secretive National Security Agency have in the *Pueblo* operations? Here again we have highly classified information which would have to be handled by a committee behind closed doors, the results of which might never be revealed to the public. This was precisely the case when



the House Committee on Un-American Activities probed the security procedures and practices of NSA several years ago when two top echelon employees defected to the Soviet Union. These resulted in extensive overhaul of certain aspects of that agency's operation. The hearings in that case were behind closed doors—they were never published—but nevertheless many changes and the enactment of a Federal statute resulted thereby correcting serious deficiencies in that Agency.

At this point, one can only wonder why the *Pueblo* was allowed to begin its mission with highly secret intelligence gathering equipment but lacking the necessary destruct equipment to destroy it upon confrontation by the enemy. Possibly the answer is simple: our naive foreign policy planners do not believe that the Communists are our enemy. The intelligence sector of the *Pueblo* operation was under the jurisdiction of NSA which, in turn, is under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defense. Should the NSA, which has both a security mission and an intelligence mission, bear the blame for not insisting on adequate destruct equipment to destroy, if necessary, the reams of secret documents which eventually did fall into the hands of the North Koreans? This certainly appears to be a relevant question when one considers that a function of the NSA is to prescribe security policies and procedures for the U.S. Government. In addition, it organizes, operates and manages certain activities and facilities for the production of intelligence information, areas which certainly appear to be pertinent to the *Pueblo* operation.

One thing is certain: one would be hard pressed to hang the blame for the loss of the sensitive equipment and documents on Commander Bucher who tried a number of times to have the necessary destruct equipment installed on the *Pueblo*. Who did make the judgment that time and money would not allow the installation of such equipment which, belatedly, is available today?

Another question which poses itself as the result of the hearings by the Naval Board of Inquiry is why the *Pueblo* was allowed to travel undefended in hostile waters. As I understand the chronology of events, up until June 1967, two destroyers had escorted the U.S.S. *Banner* in its sorties into unfriendly waters. Thereafter, the destroyers were withdrawn, leaving the *Banner* and later the *Pueblo*, virtually at the mercy of hostile forces. The need for protection was further increased when one considers that prior to the *Pueblo's* arrival, the North Korean Government had publicly protested by radio that American surveillance ships were operating in the vicinity of Korean waters and that the North Korean Government intended to take action.

As to the possibility of air cover for the *Pueblo*, the military airfield at Osan, South Korea, was, I understand, less than 30 minutes by air from where the *Pueblo* was accosted. Yet, there were only four U.S. fighter planes at Osan, none of which could have been called upon for help; one was being repaired and the other three were armed with nuclear weapons.

The question arises as to why the *Banner* at one time had the protection of two destroyers which were later withdrawn. We know from Secretary McNamara's testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee that there were no contingency plans for the *Pueblo*. He stated:

I think the point is that we don't maintain contingency plans to react to hijacking on the high seas in all the situations in which that is possible, and there wasn't such a plan here.

This could explain why Rear Adm. Frank L. Johnson, commander of the naval forces, Japan, said, according to Commander Bucher, that if the *Pueblo* "got into trouble there would probably be no help forthcoming."

The question still remains to be answered as to what factors were involved in the change of policy whereby the *Banner* at one point in time required a two-destroyer escort when, in contrast, no protective provisions were made for the *Pueblo*. Was it some cold war "deal" with our enemies?

Finally, there remains the problem of what to do about future seizures. As I have previously indicated, adequate destruct equipment has been installed in other intelligence ships around the world. Also, according to Wayne Thomas in the Chicago Tribune of January 29, some of the newer recoilless gun tubes in the 75-millimeter and 105-millimeter classes were probably added.

This, unfortunately, is but a minor step in our efforts to prevent further *Pueblo* recurrences. What will be our diplomatic policy in similar cases in the future? Shall we allow our men to rot in Communist prisons until Christmas rolls around, sign a false statement and hope to get them home for the holidays?

Or should we, perhaps, explore ways to persuade the allies not to trade with those regimes which hijack ships of other nations in international waters. Or should we totally revise our cold war strategy in this battle for survival?

The handling of the *Pueblo* incident will give some indication of whether we continue our same losing policies of the past decade or learn by our mistakes, clean house, and work to restore the United States to its position of prestige. The resolution follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 109

Whereas there is deepening public interest and concern with respect to the capture of the United States ship *Pueblo* by North Korean forces; and

Whereas, although the open sessions of the court of inquiry have given the public a partial account of the circumstances surrounding the capture of the vessel and the treatment of the commander and crew during captivity, there remain many vital questions to be answered, particularly concerning the actions of the military and other agencies with regard to the preparation of the United States ship *Pueblo* and crew for its ill-fated mission, the response made to the calls for assistance from the vessel upon the approach of hostile forces, and the manner in which the ultimate release of the crew was effected: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. There is established a joint congressional committee to investigate the United States ship *Pueblo* affair (hereafter

in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "joint committee") to be composed of eight Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, four of whom shall be members of the minority party appointed after consultation with the minority leader, and eight Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, four of whom shall be members of the minority party appointed after consultation with the minority leader.

#### FUNCTIONS

SEC. 2. The joint committee shall undertake a full and complete investigation and study of all circumstances leading up to the capture of the United States ship *Pueblo* and all events pertaining to the vessel and her crew after its capture until the time of the crew's release. The investigation and study shall give special attention to the policy and actions of the military departments concerned with respect to the preparation of the United States ship *Pueblo* for its mission and the military response of such departments during the period immediately preceding the vessel's capture. Such investigation and study shall, in addition, examine in detail the activities of the Department of Defense and the Department of State with respect to the negotiations (including official statements issued to the public respecting such negotiations) undertaken to effect the release of the crew of the United States ship *Pueblo*.

#### REPORT

SEC. 3. The joint committee shall submit an interim report to each House of Congress as to the results of its investigation and study as soon as possible after the date of approval of this concurrent resolution, and not later than the close of the current session of Congress shall submit a final report to each House of Congress with respect to its activities, investigations, and studies under this concurrent resolution, together with such recommendations (including specific recommendations for legislation) as it determines appropriate in the light of the investigations and studies conducted under this concurrent resolution.

#### VACANCIES; SELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

#### HEARING; SUBPENA POWER

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying out this concurrent resolution the joint committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the joint committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, whether either House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the joint committee or any member of the joint committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

#### PERSONNEL AND UTILIZATION OF SERVICES OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 6. The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems necessary and advis-

able. The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, and facilities of the departments and establishments of the Government, and also of private research agencies.

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers signed by the chairman or vice chairman of the joint committee.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JAMES P. GRIFFIN

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

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay my respects to the life and service of the late James P. Griffin.

Since the year 1911, "Jimmy" or "Griff" was a familiar and popular personality here on the congressional scene. I am sorry, indeed, to note that his death will deny us that association here in the future.

Jimmy began his employment as a page in 1911. In the ensuing years he held several posts in the employ of the Republican leadership, but such was Jimmy's devotion to the House of Representatives that he gave of himself willingly, generously, and ably, to all Members regardless of party affiliation.

Those who knew Jimmy only in his later years of some infirmity, cannot remember the sprightly, eager, cheerful young James Griffin who contributed so much to this Congress during his 50 years of service. But all of us were younger once, and, God willing, we may be older, yet, I am sure nothing enriches the "golden years" like the knowledge that our friends remember the earlier miles we have walked together.

As I participated at the Mass celebrated for our departed friend, Jim Griffin, I was impressed by the sincere feeling of those who had come to pay their respects, and who would, like myself, be missing Jimmy in the days ahead.

To his sisters, to whom my dear friend, "Jim" Griffin was devoted, I extend my deepest sympathy.

I include in the RECORD at this point, the obituary from the Washington Evening Star of January 13, 1969:

JAMES P. GRIFFIN, PAIRS CLERK FOR HOUSE GOP UNTIL 1961

James P. Griffin, 75 who retired in 1961 as Republican pair clerk after 50 years of service with the House of Representatives, died Friday in Georgetown Hospital after a heart attack at his home, 2262 Hall Place NW.

Griffin, whose career spanned nine House speakers from Joseph Cannon to Sam Rayburn, was known as "the historian of Capitol Hill" because of his minute knowledge of congressional lore.

His memory was such that he once floored an elderly congressman by recalling not only his name, district, and term of service, but the subject of his maiden speech.

Born in Baltimore, Mr. Griffin spent his youth in New Jersey. He came to Washington in 1911 to be a House page. Known to House members as "Griff," he subsequently became chief page, deputy sergeant-at-arms, and minority clerk on the Republican side.

In his final job as pair clerk, Mr. Griffin

was responsible for pairing congressmen on opposite sides of a question so that the votes of absent members could be recorded.

Although this required speedy footwork when a vote was scheduled in a matter of minutes, Mr. Griffin, despite the 275 pounds supported by his 5-foot 9-inch frame, always managed to come through.

After his retirement, Mr. Griffin continued to be a frequent visitor to the House press gallery.

He leaves three sisters: Mrs. Agnes Attredge, who lived with him, Mrs. Marie Buckley of Washington, and Mrs. Catherine Mack of Springfield, Va.

Friends may call from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. today at Lee Funeral Home, 4th Street and Massachusetts Avenue NE. A rosary will be said at 8 p.m. tonight in St. Peter's Catholic Church, 313 2nd St. NE, and a requiem mass will be said at 10 a.m. tomorrow in the church. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949 REGARDING THE SUPPORT LEVEL OF CIGAR-BINDER TOBACCO, TYPES 51 AND 52:

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. DADDARIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to revise the support level of cigar binder tobacco—type 51, broadleaf, and type 52, Havana seed.

This bill, I am convinced, would breathe the new life into the Connecticut Valley cigar binder tobacco business in order to introduce an element of stability by placing a realistic support level or floor under the market for Connecticut tobacco.

It should be noted that the growers themselves voluntarily requested the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the price support level from the then existing level, in an effort to prevent further accumulation of surplus cigar binder tobacco. This was a time of complexity in the fields, as a result of the development of synthetic sheet tobacco, variously known in the trade as homogenized cigar binder, reconstituted cigar binder, and other trade names. The use of sound leaves for tobacco binder had lost much of the market, for which growers had been producing fine quality cigar binderleaf since early colonial days. The growers found the impact of this technological development to be disastrous, and tremendous surpluses developed.

The present price support level has become ineffective in giving the grower the support of protection intended by the law. The enclosed bill would meet the need to restore an element of stability to this situation. I hope it can be passed promptly so that the growers can be made aware of it in time to formulate their spring seedbed and growing plans for the 1969 crop.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House will stand in recess for a few minutes while we await a message from the Senate.

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes;  
H. Con. Res. 124. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses of Congress from Friday, February 7, 1969, to Monday, February 17, 1969; and  
H. Con. Res. 133. Concurrent resolution commending the leadership of the Boy Scouts of America for their fine work and contribution to American youth.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Iowa rise?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, since several House resolutions have been passed today by unanimous consent, my question to the distinguished Speaker is whether it would be in order at this time to call up House Resolution 133 disapproving the pay increase for certain officials and employees of the Federal Government?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Iowa that it has already been announced that there would be no legislative business today. Under those circumstances, and without determining the merits of the resolution, the Chair could recognize the gentleman. Yet the Chair in its discretion will not recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. FOLEY, today, for 10 minutes; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. McCLURE) to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ASHBROOK, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McFALL) to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DADDARIO, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, on February 19, for 1 hour, to eulogize the late Honorable Robert A. Everett.



## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. UTT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McCURE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. ADAIR.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio in two instances.

Mr. BUTTON.

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Mr. MORTON.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. PELLY in two instances.

Mr. BRAY in two instances.

Mr. DERWINSKI in three instances.

Mr. GUBSER in two instances.

Mr. LIPSCOMB.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McFALL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BLANTON.

Mr. CAREY.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. RIVERS.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD in two instances.

Mr. DIGGS in two instances.

Mr. KARTH.

Mr. PODELL in three instances.

Mr. MOORHEAD in three instances.

Mr. NICHOLS in two instances.

Mr. RARICK in four instances.

Mr. MARSH in four instances.

Mr. HANNA in two instances.

Mr. TIERNAN in two instances.

Mr. BRADEMAs in six instances.

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS in two instances.

Mr. BINGHAM in two instances.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION  
SIGNED

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 414. Joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with House Concurrent Resolution 124, 91st Congress, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, February 17, 1969.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 124, the House adjourned until Monday, February 17, 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:

491. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report relative to the sale or transfer of Government-owned communications facilities in Alaska for the 1968 calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of section 206, Public Law 90-135; to the Committee on Armed Services.

492. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of the number of officers on duty with Headquarters Department of the Army, and detailed to the Army General Staff on December 31, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 3031(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

493. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report relating to the disposal of foreign excess property for the period January 1 through December 31, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 40 U.S.C. 514d; to the Committee on Government Operations.

494. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered under the authority contained in section 13(b) of the act of September 11, 1957, pursuant to the provisions of section 13(c) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

495. A letter from the Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on employee personal property claims settled during calendar year 1968, pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 240-242; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 6608. 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. ASHLEY (for himself, Mr.

BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. KARTH, Mr. GROVER, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRAY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, and Mr. SCHADEBERG):

H.R. 6609. A bill to amend the Oil Pollution Act, 1924, for the purpose of controlling oil pollution from vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 6610. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide special assistance for the improvement of laboratory animal research facilities; to establish standards for the humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals in departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States and by recipients of grants, awards, and contracts from the United States; to encourage the study and improvement of the care, handling, and treatment and the development of methods for minimizing pain and discomfort of laboratory animals used in biomedical activities; and to otherwise assure humane care, handling, and treatment of laboratory animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 6611. A bill for the elimination of health dangers to coal miners resulting from the inhalation of coal dust; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CAREY (for himself, Mr. ADAMO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRADEMAs, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CLELLER, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. KARTH, Mr.

LEGGETT, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MINISH, Mr. PODELL, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ROBINO, and Mr. ST. GERMAIN):

H.R. 6612. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to require the establishment of nationally uniform minimum standards and eligibility requirements for aid or assistance thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 6613. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to articles in part of reprocessed or reused wool; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 6614. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to revise the support level for cigar-binder tobacco, types 51 and 52; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

H.R. 6615. A bill to provide that the reservoir formed by the lock and dam referred to as the "Jones Bluff lock and dam" on the Alabama River, Ala., shall hereafter be known as the Robert F. Henry Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 6616. A bill to eliminate hunger in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 6617. A bill to amend titles I, IV, X, XIV, XVI, XVIII, and XIX of the Social Security Act to require that drugs provided by, or under programs receiving Federal financial assistance pursuant to such titles, must be prescribed and furnished on a non-proprietary or generic basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLOWERS:

H.R. 6618. 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. FOLEY:

H.R. 6619. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt ammunition from Federal regulation under the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOLEY (by request):

H.R. 6620. A bill to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Confederated Tribes of Colville Indians located in the State of Washington and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FUQUA (for himself and Mr. SIKES):

H.R. 6621. A bill to extend public health protection with respect to cigarette smoking and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 6622. A bill to provide for orderly trade in glycine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 6623. A bill to assure every American workman and woman, without exception, a minimum wage of \$2 an hour, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 6624. 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.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 6625. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6626. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that pen-

sions paid to retired law-enforcement officers shall not be subject to income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 6627. A bill to authorize the appropriation of \$200 million for a U.S. contribution to multilateral special funds of the Asian Development Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 6628. A bill to provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Development Association, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 6629. A bill to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 6630. A bill to amend the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 to improve intergovernmental relationships between the United States and the States and municipalities, and the economy and efficiency of Government, by providing Federal cooperation and assistance in the establishment and strengthening of State and local offices of consumer protection; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 6631. A bill to amend section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the Attorney General to furnish a certificate of citizenship to a person holding certification of birth issued by the Secretary of State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6632. A bill for the relief of certain distressed aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 6633. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 6634. A bill to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. RONAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. ZABLOCKI):

H.R. 6635. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to require the establishment of nationally uniform minimum standards and eligibility requirements for aid or assistance thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. KARTH, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. POWELL, and Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey):

H.R. 6636. A bill to establish a Federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the Nation's elementary or secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KOCH, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RYAN, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 6637. A bill to establish a Federal sabbatical program to improve the quality of teaching in the Nation's elementary or secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 6638. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 6639. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 6640. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of community programs for patients with kidney disease and for the conduct of training related to such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SEBELIUS:

H.R. 6641. A bill to provide a special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 6642. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 6643. A bill to establish the Commission for the Improvement of Government Management and Organization; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 6644. A bill to amend chapter 207 of title 18 of the United States Code to authorize conditional pretrial release or pretrial detention of certain persons who have been charged with noncapital offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6645. 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. TIERNAN:

H.R. 6646. A bill to extend the well-established concept of the free public school system to provide the broadest educational opportunities possible to all students as a matter of right by authorizing the U.S. Commissioner of Education to award scholarships to undergraduate students to enable them to complete two academic years of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 6647. A bill to change the definition of "ammunition" for purposes of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 6648. 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. 6649. 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.

H.R. 6650. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 6651. 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.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. CHAIMO, Mr. FISH, and Mr. LOWENSTEIN):

H.R. 6652. 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. WYDLER:

H.R. 6653. 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.

By Mr. BLATNIK (for himself, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. REUSS, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H.R. 6654. A bill to provide temporary authority to expedite procedures for consideration and approval of projects drawing upon more than one Federal assistance program, to simplify requirements for the operation of those projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 6655. A bill to amend section 4063(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to exemption of specified articles from the tax on motor vehicles); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ECKHARDT:

H.R. 6656. A bill declaring a public interest in the open beaches of the Nation, providing for the protection of such interest, for the acquisition of easements pertaining to such seaward beaches and for the orderly management and control thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 6657. A bill to authorize voluntary withholding of Maryland, Virginia, and District income taxes in the case of certain legislative officers and employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6658. A bill to authorize voluntary withholding of Maryland, Virginia, and District income taxes in the case of officers and employees of the Architect of the Capitol or of the Botanic Garden; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. BETTS, and Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia):

H.R. 6659. A bill to confirm the purpose of the accelerated depreciation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, and to avoid loss to the Federal revenues in the case of regulated taxpayers through the application of these provisions contrary to the intent of Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 6660. A bill to authorize the reduction or elimination of the hazards of public rail-highway grade crossings along the high-speed rail line between Washington, D.C., and Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MCCLURE (for himself and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho):

H.R. 6661. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the southwest Idaho water development project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY (for himself and Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 6662. A bill to create a commission to study the passenger-carrying railroads of this country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself and Mr. BARRETT):

H.R. 6663. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado (by request):

H.R. 6664. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act, sections 1, 5, 32, 64, and 67, revising the provisions dealing with partnerships and partners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado (by request):

H.R. 6665. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act, sections 2, 15, 17, and 38, to permit the discharge of debts in a subsequent proceeding after denial of discharge for specified reasons



in an earlier proceeding, to authorize courts of bankruptcy to determine the dischargeability or nondischargeability of provable debts, and to provide additional grounds for the revocation of discharges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UTT:

H.R. 6666. A bill to amend section 105 of title 38 of the United States Code to provide that a person's own willful misconduct during active service which results in his death shall not bar his survivors from benefits under such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.J. Res. 432. 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. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.J. Res. 433. Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.J. Res. 434. Resolution to authorize a study and investigation of information service systems for States and localities designed to enable such States and localities to participate more effectively in federally assisted programs and to provide Congress and the President with a better measure of State and local needs and performance under these programs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.J. Res. 435. 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. PELLY:

H.J. Res. 436. 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. CAHILL:

H.J. Res. 437. Resolution condemning the execution of 14 Iraqi citizens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.J. Res. 438. Resolution to extend the time for the making of a final report by the Commission To Study Mortgage Interest Rates; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. Con. Res. 135. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress relating to the Nigeria-Biafra area; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 136. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to certain proposed regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the labeling and content of diet foods and diet supplements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HORTON (for himself, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. FISH, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARVEY, Mrs. MAY, and Mr. SNYDER):

H. Res. 239. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to establishing an all-volunteer military force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H. Res. 240. Resolution amending the rules of the House of Representatives to set aside a portion of the gallery for the use of scholars engaged in studies of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York (for himself, Mr. KARTH, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. MCNEALLY, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey; Mr. MADSEN, Mr. REUSS, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. FODELL, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. BINGHAM):

H. Res. 241. Resolution, U.S. aid for Iraqi Jews; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. Res. 242. Resolution providing funds for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; to the Committee on House Administration.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.R. 6667. A bill for the relief of Alfred Hudson David; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 6668. A bill for the relief of William Orville Bryans, his wife, Bridget Mary Bryans, and their minor children, Glynda Jane Merrill Bryans, Gemma Kathleen Bryans, and Garren Richard Bryans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6669. A bill for the relief of Ah Mee Qu Locke (Amy Locke); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 6670. A bill for the relief of Teresina Fara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 6671. A bill for the relief of Domenico Augello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6672. A bill for the relief of Rosalia Carcione, and Rosaria and Elena Carcione; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6673. A bill for the relief of Winston Cousins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6674. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Di Maggio, Calogera Di Maggio, and Calogero Di Maggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6675. A bill for the relief of Maria Luisa Luisi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6676. A bill for the relief of Antonio, Francesca, and Antonina Mazzamuto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6677. A bill for the relief of Carlo Scissura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6678. A bill for the relief of Errol Tucker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6679. A bill for the relief of Vito Vista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTTON:

H.R. 6680. A bill for the relief of Wladyslaw Wasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 6681. A bill for the relief of Sylvia Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHISHOLM:

H.R. 6682. A bill for the relief of Giacomo DeSimone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6683. A bill for the relief of Greta Hall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6684. A bill for the relief of Pietro Salvo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 6685. A bill for the relief of Lilia Romay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 6686. A bill for the relief of Filippo Trifilo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ECKHARDT:

H.R. 6687. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edith Y-Sheng Shu Yu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 6688. A bill for the relief of Calogero Di Maggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOLEY (by request):

H.R. 6689. A bill to increase the lease term to 99 years on Indian allotment No. MA-10, commonly known as "Wapato Point"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 6690. A bill for the relief of Lirio Mitra Soretis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 6691. A bill for the relief of Ophelia A. Nicholas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 6692. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Polcino and Almerinda Miletta Polcino, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6693. A bill for the relief of Bernard Joseph Marie Sweeny; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6694. A bill for the relief of Catalina Tarriga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 6695. A bill for the relief of Anthony O'Brien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 6696. A bill for the relief of Santiago D. Sison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 6697. A bill for the relief of Pedro Espiloy Alviar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 6698. A bill for the relief of Manuel Dias da Cunha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6699. A bill for the relief of Reinaldo Tristao da Cunha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 6700. A bill for the relief of Demitrie Ganas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6701. A bill for the relief of Ildefonso L. and Paulita K. Origenes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 6702. A bill to provide for the free entry of a four-octave carillon for the use of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RONAN:

H.R. 6703. A bill for the relief of Veronica Serrano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6704. A bill for the relief of Joannis Stefanis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 6705. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Suwathana Daramas Bunnag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6706. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carmen Hernandez Macawille; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6707. A bill for the relief of Georgios Dimitrios Sevastelis and his wife, Efsthia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 6708. A bill for the relief of Teofilo Blanco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 6709. A bill for the relief of Andree De Molenaar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAFFORD:

H.R. 6710. A bill for the relief of Raymond C. Melvin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 6711. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Vitale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 6712. A bill for the relief of Carmine Della Vittoria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6713. A bill for the relief of Maria Della Vittoria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

51. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Charles Francis Vincent Rogers, El Paso, Tex., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

52. Also, petition of Gordon Levon Dollar, Springfield, Mo., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.