

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 17, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

*Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer; and attend to the voice of my supplications.—Psalm 86: 6.*

Bless us this day, our Father, with a fresh realization of Thy presence, and strengthen us to face our tasks with faith and with fortitude. As we meet at the beginning of another week, gird our lives that they may be armored with all Christ-like graces in the fight to set men free. Grant us wisdom, grant us courage, that we fail not man nor Thee.

Help us to keep our minds clear, our hearts clean, and our spirits confident. May we live so honestly and so hopefully that no disputes may discourage us, no failure cause us to falter, and no falsehood make us false to ourselves, to others, or to Thee.

Give to us Thy love and in all the changes of this life upon earth; keep us loyal and loving unto the very end. Then open wide to us the gates of life eternal, through Him who lives forever. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 13, 1969, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. 1081. An act to provide for the striking of medals in honor of the dedication of the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library.

THE LATE HONORABLE  
HENRY O. TALLE

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great regret that I inform the House today of the death of a former Member, the Honorable Henry O. Talle, who served with distinction from Iowa's Second Congressional District for 20 years.

Mr. Talle, who was 77 years old, died last Friday in a Washington, D.C., hospital after suffering a stroke.

During his long service in Congress, from 1938 to 1958, Mr. Talle became the ranking Republican member of the Banking and Currency Committee, the Joint Economic Committee, and the Joint Committee on Defense Production. He was also the ranking Republican on the House District Committee.

An avowed conservative, he led or participated in many efforts to reduce Federal spending. He was for 18 years a professor of economics on the faculty of Luther College at Decorah, Iowa. Failing in his bid for reelection in 1958, Mr.

Talle then served for a year as assistant administrator for program policy with the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

He is survived by his wife, Gladyce, three daughters, a stepdaughter, a sister, two brothers, 15 grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

Funeral services for our former colleague will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the chapel at Fort Myer and burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Gross and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Talle and members of the family.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

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

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS) in paying tribute to a great former Member of this House. I had known Mr. Talle by reputation long before he came to Congress, and then, of course, when he came to Congress he made quite a reputation as a Member of this House. All who served with him know of his great capacity, ability, and dedication to public service.

It has been indicated Mr. Talle was an important member of the Banking and Currency Committee and the House District Committee. It can be said without question he was one of the most outstanding members of the Banking and Currency Committee. He, probably more than any other member, came prepared to serve in this area because he was a professor of economics in a college in Decorah, Iowa. His guiding hand, his knowledge, his insight and his studious evaluation of all the factors made him a very valued member of that committee and of the Congress. Members of the committee who served with him better than I can testify to this, or better yet, the record of Congress speaks for this and confirms the fact.

Mr. Talle was not only a very able legislator, he was an excellent representative of his people. He never faltered in his attention to his constituents, especially with farm problems and besides, he held himself out with justification as one who was interested in people and who held the rights of people uppermost in his mind. He was vitally interested in international affairs and took advantage of the opportunity to travel and learn and here, as in the committee he served, he made significant contributions in word and deed. He had a mental capacity to understand the other man's viewpoint and show proper respect and appreciation for the problems of foreign nations and their people. In this, he had the good fortune of having the concern and advice of his good wife, Gladyce, who is a very charming lady and has proved through the years to be a fine asset to his interests and to his needs and desires.

There is no tribute that speaks more eloquently or adequately of a man than to say he will be missed. In the case of Henry O. Talle it is especially signifi-

cant because he will be missed by so many who loved him, respected him, and admired him.

The sympathy of both Mrs. Schwengel and I goes out, indeed, to his wife, who survives him, his daughters and in-laws and their children and his stepdaughter.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Iowa yield to me?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD), the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Iowa yielding to me.

For 10 years I had the privilege of serving with Henry Talle. He was a gentleman of the highest order. Mr. Talle was a man of complete and total integrity. He was quiet but effective. He worked at the job and produced results. He was a person who had the respect and admiration of Members on both sides of the aisle. He was a person whom everyone liked because of his fine qualities.

I join with the gentleman from Iowa in extending to his wife and to his family our heartfelt condolences and deep sympathy on his passing.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to our distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Iowa and the distinguished minority leader in what they have said about our former colleague. He was a quiet, effective, and very able Member of the House. His contributions were certainly enormous.

I also join my friends in extending to his widow and his family my deepest condolences.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the dean of the Iowa delegation, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS), in expressing condolences to the family of former Iowa Congressman Henry O. Talle, who died last Friday.

Hon. Henry O. Talle, who represented northeast Iowa, served in the House of Representatives before I became a Member. Thus I did not know him personally; however, all Iowa knew of his reputation for promoting the conservative cause for good government in this country. The 20 years of service for Iowa and America by Mr. Talle will stand as a fitting memorial.

## GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the late Henry O. Talle.

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

There was no objection.

### THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF DEMOLAY

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

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute an outstanding organization of young men which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary—the International Order of DeMolay. This week has been designated as “DeMolay Week.”

The International Order of DeMolay was founded in 1919 by nine teenage boys and one young adult. The adult, Mr. Frank S. Land, had the vision and the motivation to capitalize in this special way on the desirability for young men to “belong” to an organization of their own that had meaning and purpose.

Since that time, nearly 3,000,000 youths have taken upon themselves solemn vows of the highest order of honor, integrity, and citizenship. Seven cardinal virtues are extolled: Reverence of God; love of parents; patriotism and respect for law and order; fidelity; comradeship; courtesy; and cleanliness. At the present time, there are 166,000 active DeMolay in over 2,500 chapters in 11 countries and territories. The Order of DeMolay is sponsored by the Masonic fraternity, but membership is not restricted to sons or relatives of Masons. Membership is open to any young man of age 14 to 21 who is of good character, believes in God, and is properly recommended.

DeMolays have risen to positions of respect and leadership in virtually every honorable calling. Many have become leaders in Government, business, industry, the military, the entertainment world, as well as distinguished members of the clergy.

The world has a desperate need for stability and purpose. Mr. Speaker, I hope this fine order of young men continues to grow in influence for good.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to state that within the district which I have the honor to represent, there are five DeMolay chapters: At Andrews, Tex., the Virgil Lasater chapter; at Brownfield, the Wayland-Parker chapter; at Lamesa, the Vernon W. Bryant chapter; at Lubbock, the E. Y. Lee chapter; and the Midland chapter.

I wish to take special note of their efforts toward self-improvement and promotion of community welfare through good citizenship.

### SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, since 1961, 74 American fishing vessels have been seized off the coast of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador. On occasion these attacks have been made by ships loaned by the United States to these countries.

Our shipping interests have been fined \$675,000. Until June 30, 1968, we had given foreign aid to Peru in the amount of \$476,000,000.

It reminds me, Mr. Speaker, of the little ditty which goes:

If you were a horsefly and I an old gray mare,  
I would stand and let you bite me and I  
would never raise a hair.

That is exactly how we are doing now toward Peru.

All they want is all we've got and then some  
All they want is all we have got and more.

The taxpayers of America are already burdened and are no longer willing to give aid to countries such as Peru which bites the hand that feeds it.

### CONSENT CALENDAR

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

### AMENDING THE ACT OF NOVEMBER 8, 1966

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4297) to amend the act of November 8, 1966.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to interrogate one of the chief sponsors of this bill.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I shall respond to the gentleman's questions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. The first question in which I am interested and one in which I am sure other Members are interested, is with reference to the progress that is being made by this Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. Just what progress has been made?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will yield on that point, the Commission has had a slow start. I might tell my friend that it was not until 1967 that it was well organized, almost a year after its inception. But at the present time it is going at its fastest rate of speed. There have been meetings of the Commission, and the advisory committee of 12 almost once a month. It hopes, as a matter of fact, to be through with the tentative final draft of the entire comprehensive revision of the criminal laws of the United States sometime late this spring, which is only a little behind schedule as contemplated at least originally in 1966. May I assure my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the Commission has made enormous progress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Based upon some of the preliminary reports that have been issued, does the gentleman feel as a result of the work of this Commission that there has been any attempt of the Commission to correct a number of the decisions of the Supreme Court which have been rendered in the last 10 years, decisions which have literally shocked the conscience of the people of this Nation in the field of criminal law?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I might say that the decisions of the Supreme Court entered into the consideration of

language of some of the proposed sections of the code.

It is a factor in the total overall review of what the language should be. I cannot tell the gentleman that we are in essence attempting to overrule the Court in any sense, particularly, but I must say that the work of the Commission will be a well-rounded work reflecting a number of points of view including those perhaps adverse to the Court as well as perhaps some that might favor some decisions the Court has made.

It will reflect the consensus and it will in the final analysis, I can assure the gentleman, come before the Congress to be debated and presumably to be accepted by the House, and by the other body as well. I believe that might be the appropriate time for us to look more thoroughly into the effects of it, particularly as to the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Another question, Mr. Speaker. A great amount of turmoil exists in this Nation of ours by reason of people crossing State lines for the purpose of inciting riots and committing other crimes, and that body of the law seems to be wholly inadequate.

Would the gentleman say that this Commission is addressing itself to this phase of the new criminal laws that are needed?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I can assure the gentleman that we are looking into that question also.

We had a recent conference of the Commission devoted to a very great extent to riots. I cannot prejudge the work of the Commission in terms of reporting to you at this time, but the same concern that the gentleman or any other Member would have was also expressed to the Commission, and I would say that we trust that the law in this regard will, as finally reconstituted and reformed, meet the approval of the Congress.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GROSS).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

On the subject of law and order and the courts, Chief Justice Warren went out of his way over the last weekend to assail Congress and lay on its doorstep the failure to clear the court dockets and reestablish law and order in the country.

He was particularly irked because his personal request for a messenger for the law library was rejected, and because another request for an additional law clerk for each Justice was refused.

Said Warren:

In the last three years, because number of cases has increased so much, we wanted to add one law clerk for each Justice.

You would think from the congressional reaction that we were just dipping our hands in the Treasury.

Well, what reason would Congress have to think otherwise? If the Justices of the Supreme Court would stop taking vacations of 5 months each year, do less mountain climbing, and stop traipsing around over the world at Government

expense as some of them do, including Warren, they could get their work done with the present personnel.

Moreover, in the light of some of Warren's decisions, it takes more than an ordinary amount of gall for him to attempt to blame Congress for the breakdown of law and order.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Of course, I read the same comments. However, let me say to the gentleman from Iowa that the work of the Commission does not go to administration of the courts, or some of the other points brought up by the Chief Justice, but other committees of the Congress are more directly concerned with the administration of the courts, including the Supreme Court, and can answer to that question.

The Commission goes merely to a review of the body of the law itself under which the people of this country will be seeking justice in the years to come, and may also hopefully serve as a model for the other criminal code systems in the country, particularly the State codes, with reference to their criminal laws in future years, and it is that test which it must meet when we come before Congress again with our proposed code.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, another question:

Has the committee investigated and looked into this request for \$350,000 of additional money? Is this due to present salary increases, or just why do they need this additional \$350,000?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. As I suggested at the outset, the Commission itself was delayed many, many months in its inception and in being organized and, in fact, even as to the entire Commission being appointed, sometime in 1967.

So while there is nearly a year's delay, this to a very great extent could have and does cause us to come back for a year's extension and for additional funds.

There are two other factors, I think that go to the dollar cost aspect of the Commission. One is, certainly, inflation, and the increased salaries, as are reflected not only throughout the Federal Establishment but the entire salary picture throughout the United States.

Second, the fact that the Commission in its last year's operation will incur sizable expenses for disseminating printed material throughout the country. Over \$50,000 alone will be required to print these exhaustive reports with the tentative final copies going to law-enforcement officials and other authorities throughout the country in hope that the final concluding form of it will be as reflective as possible and will find as broad support as possible throughout the country.

This additional year's salaries, and costs of operation generally as well as the special printing costs referred to have caused us, reluctantly, but nonetheless require us to come here today and ask for an additional \$350,000.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I urge the enactment of H.R. 4297, which would amend the act of November 8, 1966, establishing the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. H.R. 4297 would extend for 1 year, from November 8, 1969, until November 8, 1970, the time within which the Commission must submit its final report and would increase from \$500,000 to \$850,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for the operation of the Commission.

The Commission was established to formulate and recommend legislation to improve the Federal system of criminal justice and to revise the criminal laws of the United States.

The Commission consists of three Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, three Members of the House appointed by the Speaker, three members appointed by the President, one of whom shall be Chairman, and three members of the Federal judiciary appointed by the Chief Justice. I have had the privilege of serving as Vice Chairman of the Commission. My distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KASTENMEIER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. EDWARDS) are also members of the Commission.

There are several reasons why the proposed legislation should be enacted. The Commission was delayed for almost a year in getting started, some of its members not having been appointed until the spring of 1967 and the recruitment of its staff having been completed only in the fall of that year. Nevertheless, the Commission submitted an interim report as required by law on November 8, 1968. The Commission plans to publish a tentative draft of the new Criminal Code this spring and proposes to give it wide circulation for critical analysis. An additional year is required to enable the Commission to consider the comments that are expected to be submitted. The added funds proposed to be authorized are required to enable the Commission to maintain its staff and to meet the cost of printing the tentative draft and final report. Estimated expenditures for printing alone are \$51,000 for fiscal 1970.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4297 should be adopted to enable the Commission to compete its work and to present to the President and the Congress a document which reflects the best thinking in the Nation on the statutory statement of the Federal criminal law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, one of the most important procedures that the House follows in considering legislation is known as the Consent Calendar operation. Mr. Speaker, I have been a member of the objectors for 20 years and am now starting on my 21st year. It is under this procedure that most of the acts of Congress which become public laws are considered by the House of Representatives.

It has been the practice heretofore of the official objectors for Consent Calendar committees—the majority members and the minority members—to agree upon rules of procedure at the beginning of a session. I would suggest, to the new Members especially, that they read the statement regarding these rules of procedure, which has the approval of and bears the initials of all the members of the Consent Calendar committees, three members of the majority and three members of the minority.

The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT OF RULES OF OPERATION OF THE OFFICIAL OBJECTORS FOR THE CONSENT CALENDAR

On February 18, the majority and minority floor leaders appointed their respective members of the official objectors committees, the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Albert, appointed three members of his party and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Gerald R. Ford, appointed three members of his party. The objectors committees are unofficial committees of the House of Representatives, existing at the request and at the pleasure of the respective floor leaders of the two parties who, in order to facilitate the proper screening of legislation which may be placed on the Consent Calendar, designate Members of each side of the aisle charged with the specific responsibility of seeing to it that legislation passing by such procedure is in the interest of good government. The rule which is applicable to Consent Calendar procedure is Clause 4 of Rule XIII, found in Section 746 of the rules of the House of Representatives. The operation of such procedure is described in Cannon's Procedures in the House of Representatives.

For several sessions now objectors on both sides of the aisle have followed certain rules for consideration of Consent Calendar bills which they have made known to the Members at the beginning of a session. These rules are not publicized at this time to establish hard-and-fast procedures but rather to advise the Members of the House as to the manner in which the committee plans to operate throughout the 91st Congress.

The members of the committee feel that generally no legislation should pass by unanimous consent which involves an aggregate expenditure of more than \$1 million; second, that no bill which changes national policy or international policy should be permitted to pass on the Consent Calendar but rather should be afforded the opportunity of open and extended debate; third, that any bill which appears on the Consent Calendar, even though it does not change national or international policy, or does not call for an expenditure of more than \$1 million, should not be approved without the membership being fully informed of its contents, providing it is a measure that would apply to the districts of a majority of the Members of the House of Representatives, in which case the minimum amount of consideration that should be given such a bill would be clearance by the leadership of both parties before being brought before the House on the Consent Calendar.

It has been the policy of the objectors on the Consent Calendar heretofore to put such a bill over without prejudice one or more times to give an opportunity to the Members to become fully informed as to the contents of such a bill, and the Consent Calendar objectors for the 91st Congress wish to follow like procedure; fourth, that if a bill has been placed on the Consent Calendar and the members of the committee having jurisdiction over the legislation show that it has not been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget, by the respective Department reports from the committee or from the Delected by such legislation, or that such re-

partment show that the legislation is not in accord with the President's program, it should not pass on the Consent Calendar but that the chairman of the House committee having jurisdiction over the legislation, should either call it up under suspension of the rules with the permission of the Speaker or should go to the Rules Committee for a rule for such legislation. While the members of the objectors' committees feel that a report from the Bureau of the Budget is necessary before a bill should be placed upon the Consent Calendar, they do not wish to take the position that the report from the Bureau of the Budget must necessarily show the approval of such legislation by the Bureau. However, if such approval is not shown, then in the consideration of the legislation, even if considered on the Consent Calendar, the chairman reporting the bill, or the sponsor of the bill, should be willing to accept the responsibility of stating to the Members the action of the Bureau of the Budget and the reasons for such action.

The members of the Consent Calendar objectors' committee also feel it fair to state to the membership that it is not their purpose to obstruct legislation or to object to bills or pass them over without prejudice because of any personal objection to said bill or bills by any one member or all of the members of the Consent Calendar objectors' committee, but rather that their real purpose, in addition to expediting legislation, is to protect the membership against having bills passed by unanimous consent which, in the opinion of the objectors, any Member of the House might have objection to.

The members of the Consent Calendar objectors' committee earnestly request that the chairman of the standing committee of the House having the responsibility for bringing legislation before the House take into consideration the contents of this statement before placing bills on the Consent Calendar. While it is not absolutely necessary that the sponsors of bills appearing on the Consent Calendar contact the various members of the Consent Calendar objectors' committee, nevertheless, in the interest of saving time and avoiding the possibility of having bills laid over unnecessarily, it is good practice to do so; and the objectors welcome the continuance of the procedure of getting in touch with them at least 24 hours before the legislation is called up under the regular Consent Calendar procedure. In many instances such thoughtfulness on the part of the sponsors will clear away questions which the objectors have and consequently will make for the expeditious handling of legislation.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
EDWARD P. BOLAND,  
JOHN J. MCFALL,  
*Majority Objectors.*  
THOMAS M. PELLY,  
DURWARD G. HALL,  
ALBERT W. JOHNSON,  
*Minority Objectors.*

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

Mr. ASPINALL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Colorado on the statement he has just made and associate myself with it.

Speaking for the minority Members of the House of Representatives, these are important procedures and I think the distinguished gentleman would agree with me by and large it is at times misconstrued and is perhaps always unfortunate—because the Consent Calendar objectors are not objectors at all and they are never obstructionists, as the gentleman so succinctly puts forth in his statement wherein he sets forth the

categories on which the objectors are agreed as to procedure.

Indeed, rather than being obstructionists, they oftentimes expedite the business of the House by doing their homework in advance in order that the business of the House might be expedited.

I wonder if the gentleman does not agree that the people who function under this criteria and these rules as so-called objectors are not obstructionists but in fact do their homework sometimes laboriously and for long hours and prescience in order to know whether to object—or put over in order that the sponsor of the bill may have adequate time to discuss it with the so-called official objectors, to expedite the business of the House.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I agree wholeheartedly with what my colleague from Missouri has just stated to the House. These objector procedures are not designed to take from the various Members the responsibility which belongs to Members who are sponsoring pieces of legislation. Bill sponsors should go to the members of the objectors committee as well as to all other Members of the House who might be interested, in order to bring the matter before the House at the proper time so that we can expedite the calendar.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I associate myself with his statement and with his intent, and commend him for his leadership through 21 years.

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

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

H.R. 4297

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Act of November 8, 1966 (80 Stat. 1516) is amended by striking out "within three years after the date of this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "within four years after the date of this Act".*

*Sec. 2. Section 10 of such Act is amended by striking out "not to exceed a total of \$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "not to exceed a total of \$850,000".*

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

#### TAX REFORM

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

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, with the Ways and Means Committee hearings being conducted on a tax system overhaul, the attention of the entire Nation seems to be focused on this issue. Scores of newspaper stories and magazine articles dealing with tax reforms have appeared in recent weeks. Often these reports of tax irregularities are misleading.

I want to share with my colleagues a letter I received from one of my constituents, Mr. William E. McReynolds. The letter was directed to the associate editor of Newsweek magazine, Tom Nicholson, and was written in rebuttal to one

of these misleading articles printed by the magazine entitled "How To Make Millions and Not Pay a Cent."

Mr. McReynolds' letter is both timely and informative and does much to debunk some of the myths about the tax system which are perpetrated by many such misleading articles.

The letter follows:

LONGVIEW, Tex.,  
February 21, 1969.

MR. TOM NICHOLSON,  
Associate Editor, Newsweek Magazine,  
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. NICHOLSON: You do millions of readers, and I think the country at large, a serious disservice with such inaccurate and misleading reporting as that characterized by your essay entitled "How To Make Millions and Not Pay a Cent" on page 69 of the February 24th issue of Newsweek.

The article is inaccurate in that its reports that a high bracket taxpayer can "buy a herd of breeding cattle, for instance, and immediately deduct his total outlay plus most of his anticipated expenses over the next year." Not so. The tax law allows a high (or low) bracket taxpayer who buys a herd of breeding cattle to take depreciation deductions for that part of the year in which he held the herd and for the remainder of the time that he holds it, but not in an amount that will exceed the salvage value (and in many cases this would be the market value) of the herd. Thus, your reporter was completely in error. A taxpayer may not deduct the cost of the breeding herd, except in the year of sale, but must capitalize the cost of that breeding herd and may take reasonable depreciation deductions.

Your article is also extremely misleading in Case 1, Taxpayer "A".

In the instance you give of a taxpayer who makes a charitable contribution of some 5.1 million dollars under the unlimited charitable contribution provisions of Code Section 170, you might at least have told your readers of the stringent conditions under which this type of situation may apply. In order to qualify for the unlimited charitable contribution deduction provided by Code Section 170 a taxpayer must meet the following requirements:

The sum of the taxpayer's charitable contributions plus his Federal income taxes paid for eight of the ten years preceding the taxable year in which the transaction takes place, must exceed *ninety per cent of his taxable income*. In each of those eight qualifying years the taxpayer's charitable contribution deduction would be limited to either 20 or 30% of his adjusted gross income, thus, he would necessarily have paid in a considerable amount of income taxes during those eight qualifying years. Thus, it is not quite the loophole that you seem to imply in your Case 1 of Taxpayer "A". In my view, and this was apparently also the view of Congress when they enacted the statute, a taxpayer who makes charitable gifts and pays Federal Income Taxes in excess of ninety per cent of his taxable income for eight of ten consecutive years, is entitled to some kind of tax relief in the year that he gives an unlimited charitable contribution.

Another issue which has been the whipping boy for millions of tax reformers—so called—for many years, is the depletion allowance, which you refer to as a loophole which allows a taxpayer to "freely pocket 27½% of his total take from gas and oil wells before even thinking about calculating his tax". As all knowledgeable people know, an oil and gas operator seldom, if ever, is allowed to deplete his income at the rate of 27½% because of the limitation provisions of that particular code section. Code Section 613 provides that depletion allowance for any single property may not exceed 50% of the net income from that property. Because of

this, limitation it is doubtful that the depletion allowances as a whole throughout the industry exceed 10 or 15% of the total gross income from gas and oil.

Thus, your statement gives a very misleading impression to the average citizen who is unacquainted with the actual provisions of Code Section 613. Furthermore, you mislead by failing to report fully on the depletion provisions of the income tax law.

For example, it would have been helpful to your readers if you had told them that there are at least 43 other minerals that qualify for a depletion allowance of 23%, including everything from asbestos to zircon as well as titanium and vanadium. I have always felt that a cleverly disguised half-truth is a great deal more harmful and vicious than an outright falsehood.

I certainly do not believe, nor do I mean to imply, that our federal income tax law is perfect and not in need of any kind of modification. On the contrary, there are many areas that need to be updated and revised for the benefit of the country as a whole.

But if you begin to attack such basic provisions of our tax laws as the Capital Gains Tax and the Depletion Allowance, you begin to tinker with some very important machinery basic to the economics of our country. You ignore the fact that huge capital gains deals almost invariably involve tremendous numbers of jobs for people whose wages, of course, create taxable income, and the people who create these transactions are energetic, ingenious and ambitious people who by taking tremendous risks do obtain for themselves what some might call favorable tax treatment. In the process, however, they create an enormous amount of economic activity that benefits many people, and so for this reason I favor extreme caution in tinkering with the basic rules and provisions of our federal income tax law. For example, to outlaw tax exempt interest on municipal and state bonds would be to invariably increase the cost of operation of those municipalities, schools, and state governmental agencies involved. Would this be a true tax reform? Not in my view. You are simply shifting the burden from the Federal Government to the States and the Municipalities and to the cost of education of our children. Would outlawing the depletion allowance, or even seriously reducing it, be in the interest of our nation? I think not. Certainly not if it would put our major operating oil companies in an unfavorable position with companies of other nations in the world. Furthermore, it would result in higher prices for gasoline and other petroleum products, many of which are basic to our entire economy. I am not in favor of any adjustment in the depletion allowance as it affects oil and gas properties.

I trust, and I have every confidence in believing, that Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, his Committee Members, and the members of Congress will be a great deal more objective and honest in their approach to tax reform than that typified by your article.

This kind of reporting, Mr. Nicholson, does no one any good and it does a great deal of harm. Coming as it does on top of a lot of other inaccurate, misleading and wholly false reporting that we have seen recently in local newspapers and on television it is not a credit to the great American institution of Free Press. The readers of Newsweek deserve better at the hands of its editors.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. McREYNOLDS.

#### CHANGE DEFINITION OF "AMMUNITION" UNDER GUN CONTROL ACT

(Mr. KLEPPE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced, for reference to the appropriate committee, a bill to change the definition of "ammunition" under the Gun Control Act of 1968.

This bill is being introduced to correct what I consider to be a clear case of bureaucratic excess. I think the intent of Congress under the Gun Control Act of 1968—insofar as the purchase of long-gun ammunition is concerned—was misconstrued by the Treasury Department under the Johnson administration.

The Gun Control Act of 1968, in section 922(b)(5), clearly states that the one selling or delivering any firearm or ammunition must note the name, age, and place of residence of the person making the purchase.

However, in addition to that, the Treasury regulations issued under the Johnson administration require, first, the date; second, manufacturer; third, caliber, gage, or type of component; fourth, quantity; and fifth, mode of identification.

I have received numerous complaints from citizens in my district in North Dakota about these regulations as they relate to rifle and shotgun ammunition. It does not make sense to require the sportsman in North Dakota to register himself every time he wants to buy a box of shells.

The legislation would correct the regulations as they apply to the most commonly used "hunters" ammunition by changing the definition of ammunition.

The present definition is as follows:

The term "ammunition" means ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm.

The new definition under the legislation I am introducing is:

The term "ammunition" shall include only ammunition for a destructive device and pistol or revolver ammunition. It shall not include shotgun shells, metallic ammunition suitable for use only in rifles, or any .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

This substitute language is that of the Senate Judiciary Committee Report No. 1501, dated September 6, 1968, and I think there are now clear-cut reasons why the language should be reverted to.

The tight restrictions placed upon the American sportsman by the last administration are unfair, unnecessary and a needless burden. I do not believe that persons buying rifle, shotgun, and .22-caliber rimfire ammunition should be subject to registration—in fact, if not in name. It was not the intent of Congress to burden the hunter and sportsman as the present Treasury regulations are doing. We should act swiftly to correct this bureaucratic excess.

#### EDUCATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—THE KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE

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

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this

year I made reference to the Kansas State University project for agricultural development at Andhra Veterinary College, Andhra Pradesh, India.

The Kansas State experience will be heartwarming information for all Members of Congress. I, therefore, insert in the RECORD an article by Warren L. Prawl, staff member of the Office of International Agricultural Programs, Kansas State University. The article, which recently appeared in the Agency for International Development publication, War on Hunger, is based upon Mr. Prawl's experience as a member of the KSU team in India.

The article follows:

#### EDUCATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (By Warren L. Prawl)

(NOTE.—Warren L. Prawl, a staff member of the Office of International Agricultural Programs, Kansas State University, was a member of the KSU team in Andhra Pradesh from 1962 to 1966. The KSU team is financed by the Agency for International Development.)

Education and training for scientific agriculture are time consuming and expensive. It must be acknowledged, however, that these are foundation stones on which production increases can be built. Even though such efforts require great investments in resources and time, dividends accrue indefinitely after the initial educational task has been completed.

Practical training, sometimes called "learning on the job," is not a new concept in education. This is the way sons of farmers have learned the agricultural "trade" since man began to domesticate wild animals and cultivate crops. In today's world of scientific agriculture, there is a vast amount of knowledge to be learned and applied. Accordingly, some educators say that students of agriculture do not have time to study and learn both theory and application while pursuing their theoretical academic training. Application and practice are therefore often slighted. Agricultural educators around the world err when they accept this argument. In many developing areas of the world students in agricultural and veterinary colleges come from the urban areas. They lack opportunities to observe and learn agriculture through the apprenticeship method from their fathers before going to college. And, when they are at college, often little thought and even less effort is devoted to the problem of providing these students, many of whom serve as extension agents after graduation, with the necessary skills to demonstrate the methods and techniques of modern agriculture to their farmer clientele.

Educators, of course, have long realized the value of on-the-job-learning—the need for correlating curriculum with productive activity and of the need to provide students with skills useful in their chosen vocation. This report illustrates how some of the deficiencies in an agricultural education project were overcome. It should be of interest to others who are concerned with this problem.

#### EARN WHILE YOU LEARN

In South India a unique "Earn While You Learn" student activity was started in 1964 on a pilot basis at the Andhra Veterinary College located in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. Poultry was selected as the enterprise best suited for this project for several reasons. Poultry requires a low-capital investment with quick-returns. Eggs are an excellent source of protein (diets in India are very low in protein and the average consumption of eggs in the State of Andhra Pradesh was only seven to nine eggs per capita in 1963). Poultry farming does not require a large land area. It would provide opportunities for con-

ducting applied research on various aspects of poultry husbandry. Furthermore, an accurate and complete record of a large scale poultry operation would be available for use in the extension program in the area.

As the name implies, the activity was designed to teach veterinary students the practical aspects of poultry management. At the same time, the students could earn money to defray some of the expenses of their college education. The project would add to the production of eggs and meat in the area. This type of project would counter the criticism that too much emphasis was being placed on theoretical classroom teaching at the expense of practical training experiences. It must be admitted that this criticism was justified for many students come from the city or urban areas, not from the farm. A large percentage of the graduates enter government service as extension officers where theory must be applied to everyday situations. In the past they have not been competent to teach and demonstrate theory adequately.

#### ORIGINATED WITH AID

The original idea for such an "Earn While You Learn" project was suggested in early October 1963, by a poultry advisor serving with the Agency for International Development in New Delhi. The idea incubated rapidly in the mind of the author, who was serving as extension advisor with the Kansas State University field team in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, at the time. Enthusiasm and support of Indian colleagues and administrators developed rapidly. A proposal was immediately formulated and forwarded to AID/New Delhi requesting that a grant of rupees 50,000 (\$10,500) be allocated from U.S.-owned rupees for an "Earn While You Learn" demonstration project. The project was to be directed jointly by the author and Indian colleagues.

A rapid series of actions followed which testified to the imagination, interest and enthusiasm generated by the project proposal. In less than two months, AID, the Director of Animal Husbandry of the State and the State Ministry of Food and Agriculture had reviewed and approved the activity—a remarkable feat! This is an outstanding example of effective coordination and cooperation of a United States government agency, a United States educational institution, a state government department and an Indian educational institution.

The author and his Indian counterpart supervised the project as co-leaders. The students participating in the project elected officers from among their group to provide student leadership. The student treasurer had the responsibility for keeping all project accounts.

It was anticipated that 30 third-year students would volunteer for the project. The plan was to divide these 30 into 10 student groups and provide each group with a house, an initial stock of chicks, feed and equipment. (A flock of 100 adult layers is considered minimum for an economically viable operation under Indian farm conditions). All materials were provided in kind, not cash. Nearly 50 students volunteered for the project but space and finances were not sufficient to accommodate such a large group. Forty students were finally selected on the basis of interest, enthusiasm, need for financial assistance, maturity and academic records.

#### TEN HOUSES BUILT

As noted earlier, AID provided a grant of 50,000 rupees for the project. The College agreed to provide sufficient land to accommodate the buildings, technical guidance by the staff in all phases of the project, a free supply of electricity and water, meat processing and storage facilities, assistance and facilities for marketing meat and eggs, and the use of feed grinding equipment.

Ten houses were constructed in January

and February 1964. Brooders were constructed by a local contractor for Rs. 40 (\$8.50) each. Special feeders were designed and made locally at a cost of only Rs. 3.50 (\$.75) each. A one-ton air conditioner for the egg cooling room was purchased and installed for Rs. 3,000 (\$630). Actual expenditures for this first group are shown in Table I, below.

TABLE I—Expenditures for first "earn while you learn" poultry project

Item	Cost in rupees*
Ten houses	13,784
7,500 day-old chicks	10,216
Equipment	9,055
Feed mixing and storage building including egg cooling room	5,750
Feed	9,422
Wiring for electricity	1,540
Miscellaneous expenses	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,909</b>

\* Rs. 4.75 equivalent to 1 U.S. dollar.

There are two veterinary colleges in the State of Andhra Pradesh, one at Tirupati and one at Hyderabad. Those persons connected with the original project felt the same opportunity should be provided students of the College of Veterinary Science, Hyderabad. Appropriate actions to accomplish this were soon initiated.

There were severe space limitations at Hyderabad so a project only half the size of that at Tirupati could be operated. A plan and a request for a grant of Rs. 22,000 (\$4,632.) was forwarded to AID officials in New Delhi. The plan was immediately accepted and the grant approved. Only 20 students could be accommodated in the Hyderabad project. Three houses were constructed, chicks were purchased and in February 1965, the project was inaugurated.

#### PROJECTS ARE SELF-PERPETUATING

Dr. Balakrishna Reddy, co-leader of the Andhra Veterinary College project at Tiru-

pati and Dr. C. V. Reddy at Hyderabad were project co-leaders. N. V. Ramana Rao and V. Appa Rao also served as co-leaders at Tirupati. As personnel were promoted or transferred, other Indian colleagues became involved in the project. When the author completed his Hyderabad assignment, Dr. Earl Moore, another KSU advisor, became project co-leader.

These projects have enjoyed remarkable success and have earned the respect of educators throughout India. The projects are self-perpetuating for each student returns to the project an amount equivalent to the cost of the chicks, feed, supplies and a pro-rated amount of the miscellaneous expenses. Interest is collected as is a depreciation charge for the buildings. These loans are paid into a "revolving loan fund." Loans have averaged nearly Rs. 700 per student. Following this procedure the projects can continue indefinitely.

The Indian press has reported on the progress and results of the projects continuously since their inception. One news story caption read "Excellent Teaching Laboratory" and quoted one college principal as saying, "The project will be an excellent teaching laboratory and an extension of the classroom." Another headline noted "Students Raise Poultry to Learn and Earn."

The results in terms of student involvement, eggs produced and profits distributed are shown in Table II. By the end of March 1968, seven projects had been completed, five at Tirupati and four at Hyderabad. Project life is 14-15 months. In this five-year period, more than one and one-half million eggs have been sold and approximately ten tons of meat. The Tirupati group has raised 500-700 broilers each year in addition to the laying project. Gross receipts have exceeded Rs. 400,000. The net profit distributed to students was Rs. 83,623. for an average of Rs. 489. to each of the 171 students completing the project. Earnings meet approximately half the students' college expenses for a year.

TABLE II.—5-YEAR "EARN WHILE YOU LEARN" PRODUCTION RESULTS

Year and location	Students completing project	Eggs produced	Rupees		Profit per student
			Gross receipts	Net profit	
<b>Tirupati:</b>					
1964-65	40	318,679	91,332	9,298	225
1965-66	22	245,998	52,862	15,873	708
1966-67	32	239,590	64,845	19,911	622
1967-68	26	229,161	71,279	9,579	368
Subtotal	120	1,033,428	280,318	54,661	
<b>Hyderabad:</b>					
1965-66	18	189,505	144,500	10,924	611
1966-67	19	216,489	58,940	8,801	458
1967-68	14	136,164	34,378	9,237	703
Subtotal	51	542,158	137,718	29,034	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,575,586</b>	<b>418,036</b>	<b>83,623</b>	<b>*489</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimate. <sup>2</sup> Average.

In 1965, another "Earn While You Learn" project was initiated. This was a pork production project started at the Andhra Veterinary College, Tirupati. AID again made a small rupee grant available. The author served as co-leader of this project with Dr. P. V. Narayana Rao. Twenty students take part in this project each year. Each student is assigned three weanling pigs. Feed, pigs, equipment and supplies are provided. Students provide management for the project and slaughter the animals. Nearly 150 animals have been finished in this project with more than 25,000 pounds of meat sold to the public.

Students are not the only benefactors from these projects. Consumers reap at least three benefits. They are assured a constant supply of a quality product at a reasonable price. These conditions do not always exist in the developing countries.

It is obvious that these "Earn While You Learn" student projects could not have succeeded without the support of a large number of individuals and institutions. Students provided the enthusiasm, time and labor; project leaders supplied initiative, counsel and guidance; college principals cooperated fully by making space and facilities available; staff provided the technical knowledge and skills, and the Agency for International Development supplied the initial capital. It is equally obvious that all involved derived some benefit from the activities.

As noted earlier, the concept of "learning on the job" has been used in education for centuries. The opportunity for incorporating this concept into 20th century educational programs still remains. It is the hope of the author that others will view this case study as a challenge to their imagination and ingenuity.

## ANTI-BALLISTIC-MISSILE SYSTEM

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

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to place in the RECORD of today the views of the Honolulu City Council on the matter of the anti-ballistic-missile system as expressed in their Resolution 89 which I include.

As you know, the city of Honolulu was one of those chosen as an ABM site when the ABM was considered necessary for the protection of our population. Many of the cities involved rebelled against the installation of nuclear sites nearby, and the Honolulu City Council also gives that as a reason for its opposition, but that is only one of their many reasons. Their other reasons for opposition are as valid now as they were before the President changed the concept and purpose of ABM and moved it away from the cities.

The council is opposed to the ABM because of their own prudent vision and human compassion, because of their desire to see a diminution of the arms race, and because of the system's cost and questionable value.

Mr. Speaker, I submit Resolution 89 of the City Council of Honolulu:

## RESOLUTION 89

Whereas, our Nation's leaders are considering the manufacture and nation-wide deployment of the nuclear armed sentinel anti-ballistic missile system at a cost of untold billions of dollars; and

Whereas, prudent vision and a sense of human compassion in the use of our resources demand that we apply such funds instead to solutions to the crises of urban America and the plight of the poor and underprivileged of the Nation and the world; and

Whereas, a preponderance of the Nation's leading scientists question the defensive or deterrent value of such anti-ballistic missile system; and

Whereas, the continued existence of humanity depends upon a diminution of the arms race and not an ever-escalating proliferation of nuclear weapons; and

Whereas, deployment and operation of said anti-ballistic missile system would surely create unknown hazard to the lives of the people of the City and County of Honolulu and to this State; and

Whereas, a majority of the congressional delegation of the State of Hawaii has expressed clear and unequivocal opposition to the manufacture and deployment of the nuclear armed sentinel anti-ballistic missile system: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu*, That this Council supports the position taken by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink and Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga in opposition to the sentinel anti-ballistic missile system; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Clerk be, and she is, hereby directed to transmit copies of this Resolution to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, the Honorable Spiro Agnew, Vice-President of the United States, the Honorable John McCormack, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Honorable Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Hiram Fong, Senator, the Honorable Daniel Inouye, Senator, the Honorable Spark Matsunaga, Representative, and the Honorable Patsy Mink, Representative.

## REVIEW OF GAS-GERM WARFARE POLICIES NEEDED

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, American policies in the field of chemical and biological warfare, a matter of concern to every citizen, has recently been brought to the attention of the Congress. An accident at Skull Valley, Utah, use of mustard gas in Yemen, questionable U.S. policy in using incapacitating gases and defoliants in Vietnam, have all shown the need for thorough review of our policies and practices.

Recently, at the request of the gentleman from New York (Mr. McCARTHY), the U.S. Army presented a briefing on their chemical and biological warfare programs. This briefing, however, raised more questions than it answered. In response to a question about the safeguards used in transporting lethal chemical agents, the U.S. Army assured the members present that guards accompanied shipments of this material. Subsequently, a television crew in Denver photographed an unguarded open railroad car holding a dozen or more large containers marked "lethal gas." There was no guard present. The Skull Valley incident and the frightening situation in Denver show that our safeguards are by no means perfect. In fact, chemical and biological weapons may constitute more of a danger to the American public than nuclear warheads.

Mr. McCARTHY has addressed to Secretary Laird and other department heads a series of questions that cover in depth the public policy aspects of our chemical and biological warfare programs. The answers to these questions are essential to an intelligent evaluation of our activities in these fields by both Congress and the public. I look forward to reading the replies.

The public concern about our policies in these two fields is evidenced by the widespread comment that the briefing received. It showed that, in contrast to an almost overabundant supply of information about weapon systems such as the antiballistic missile, the public knows too little about chemical and biological warfare. Without this information, we cannot either initiate or defend a worthwhile U.S. policy.

I place an editorial appearing in the Buffalo Courier-Express of Tuesday, March 11, commenting on initiatives in the field of biological warfare, in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues. I further want to commend Mr. McCARTHY for his action, for bringing this topic up for public discussion.

The editorial follows:

## HORRORS SEEN IN BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

At a time when arms-control advocates are putting emphasis on the horrible destructiveness of nuclear weapons, it appears that they have been overlooking or ignoring an even more horrendous method of mass destruction—biological and chemical warfare. Terrifying as an atomic holocaust may be, the existing threat that entire countries may be wiped out through the sinister use of chemi-

cal or biological agents is unthinkable—unthinkable, that is, to the average citizen.

However, the power of these scientific weapons is not being overlooked or ignored by the military establishment in the United States or in the Soviet Union. Testimony given at a Senate-House briefing by Defense Department officials the other day revealed that the United States has an overabundance of chemicals which could be used on enemy forces and conceivably on civilian populations. But despite the magnitude of the U.S. chemical-biological weapon arsenal, Russia's is even bigger, the experts testified. They recommend that U.S. supplies be increased.

The fact that such arms exist in two of the world's most powerful countries is sound reason for apprehension in other nations around the world. Britain proposed the banning of production and use of these weapons at the Geneva disarmament talks last summer, but the proposal was opposed by both the United States and Russia for various reasons, probably based on the restraining threat they posed to each other.

However, it seems that nations truly concerned with world peace and the preservation of the human race would willingly renounce the production and use of such horrible weapons. Britain most certainly would be acting in the interest of mankind if she brought the matter up for discussion again and insisted that favorable action be taken on it. There is no room for barbarism, no matter how scientific it may be.

## CONGRESSMAN HORTON SALUTES BISHOP KEARNEY'S AMBASSADORS OF GOOD WILL

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

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, before the House gets down to its legislative business for this St. Patrick's Day, I want to share with my colleagues a wonderful honor which has come to my home community of Rochester, N.Y.

Last week, I received a letter from the Reverend Brother John Heathwood, of Bishop Kearney High School in Rochester. His letter best expresses the special excitement which pervades the city and his school on this St. Patrick's Day. He writes:

For the past two years, the Bishop Kearney High School Marching Band has led the St. Patrick's Day Parade up Fifth Avenue in New York City. In the reviewing stand last March 17th, Mr. Maurice Dunne, an Irish official, turned to Governor Rockefeller and said, "I want that band to march in Dublin next year."

That, Mr. Speaker, was the beginning of a communitywide effort which has brought the famed Bishop Kearney High School Band to Dublin to lead today's St. Patrick's Day Parade.

The liftoff of a chartered DC-8 jet from the Syracuse, N.Y., airport last Friday afternoon, began the climax of a year-long effort to make possible the journey of the Bishop Kearney Marching Kings to Ireland. Student projects and donations from many supporters of the school raised the \$43,000 necessary to make this dream trip a reality for the 90-member Marching Kings Band, the 12-member color guard, and the 10-member team of majorettes.

These 112 young men and women, and the eight administrative personnel from

Bishop Kearney who was accompanying them, are not only representing their school and the Catholic Diocese of Rochester, but they are ambassadors of good will for city, the State of New York, and the entire United States.

Their trip, to honor Ireland's patron saint, will bring to the people of Dublin and all of Ireland the greetings of Irish Americans, and those Americans who join their Irish brothers 1 day each year for the "wearing of the green."

In an era when our front pages are filled with accounts of violence, dissent, and destruction caused by a few students at American public and private institutions of learning, I should like to share with my colleagues a proud description of the students and accomplishments of this Rochester Catholic school, named for the retired Bishop of Rochester, the Most Reverend James E. Kearney.

Bishop Kearney High School, founded in 1961 by the Most Reverend James E. Kearney, retired bishop of Rochester, accepted its first class in the fall of 1962. Since that time the school has compiled an enviable record. Its students have consistently lived up to the school motto "Fac Omnia Bene"—Do All Things Well. Bishop Kearney students have been in the forefront of regents scholarship winners year after year. The senior classes have year after year had a record of more than 90-percent acceptance in college with well over 50 percent of that number receiving full or partial scholarship awards to the college of their choice.

Bishop Kearney students have always been active in the field of community service. The action group, for example, does tutorial work in the inner city schools. At the moment the students are conducting a drive for the benefit of Project Hope.

In the field of music Bishop Kearney High School has an outstanding record. Each spring since 1964 the school has produced a major musical including such productions as "Oklahoma," "West Side Story," "Brigadoon," and this year "Kismet." The band, founded in 1965 by the present director, Mr. Raymond J. Shahin, has for 2 years led the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York City.

It was this honor which lead to the present honor of being invited to participate in the parade in Dublin, Ireland. The band members are representative of the entire student body in that their enthusiasm, loyalty, and citizenship is typical of these qualities which you will find in each and every student at Bishop Kearney High School. These young men and women will be worthy representatives of their school and country next week in Ireland.

The school is staffed by the Irish Christian Brothers, the School Sisters of Notre Dame, and 65 lay teachers. The student body at the present time numbers nearly 1,600, making Bishop Kearney the largest private high school in the area.

Representing this fine school in Dublin today are the following members of the Marching Kings Band, the color guard, and majorettes. I am proud that the American flag carried by the color guard in the Dublin parade is one that flew over this building, our U.S. Capitol, which I presented to the school last week

specifically for this purpose. The list referred to follows:

BISHOP JAMES E. KEARNEY HIGH SCHOOL  
MARCHING KINGS BAND

Mary Ann Aiello, Peter Alano, Greg Andrews, Mary Bailey, Charles Bayer, Diane Balgiorno, Carol Bianchi, Mike Bianchi, Mike Born, Ellen Bossert, Andy Calabrese, Robin Camardo, Rosalee Campione, Jane Caufield, Mario Ceramo, Margo Ciak, Jim Clements, Pat Conlon, George Conte, Gail Correnti, Martha Correnti, Steve Coulombe, Steven Cushman.

Gary DeBurgomaster, Jim DiTucci, Maureen Dooehna, Rick Duncan, Greg Enos, Tom Erb, Jim Erbeling, Gerry Farraenola, Mary Jo Frumusa, Peg Gelante, Joe Galante, Joanne Guarneri, Mike Hauck, Jean Haughout, Charles Hauser, Jeanne Hauser, Richard Iacona, Robert Kaesser, Art Kaegan, Joe Keown.

Kathy Kilmen, Barb Klos, John Koetter, Jan Koetter, Ed Kraseski, MariFran Kraseski, Mary Kraus, Rick Krause, Marilyn Krowl, Greg Lettau, John Lunk, Teri McLaughlin, Richard Mahany, Marg Marcille, Mike Mueller, Bark Neary, Chris Oldenburg, Ann Page, Dave Pell, Sue Potter, John Rafalak, Louis Rotondo.

Jim Scarpulla, Pat Scarpulla, Gail Schlemitz, Elaine Schmidt, Barb Schreiber, Fred Schubert, Jim Scott, Ray Shaheen, John Shepard, Brian Smith, Gll Smith, Doug Smits, Anne Stevens, Mike Thomas, Barb Trybulski, Anne Valinus, Bill Valinus, John Vogt, Robert Walsh, Jim Cauley, Pat Amberg, Tom McLaughlin, Pat Krowl, Bill Trybulski, Tom Walsh, Dave Mueller.

Color guard: Marge Cramer, Linda Fioralda, Sue Boss, Sharyn Christo, Debbi Husted, Annette Ceramo, Chris Patti, Carol Morrisette, Peggy Sloane, Janet Burgo, Anita D'Ambrosia, Pat Travis.

Majorettes: Lena Marino, Cathy Seitz, Joanne Spiegel, Cathy Irwin, Debbie Portanova, Sue Frostbauer, Sue Larzelere, Jean Winnick, Beth Sanger, Judy Napier.

These administrative personnel accompanied the band to the Dublin parade:

Raymond J. Shahin, director of music; Miss Doris Britt, director of majorettes; Miss Sally Morrisette, director of color guard; Mr. Andrew W. Korts, moderator, Kings Band; Mrs. Dolores Clements, moderator, Kings color guard; Sr. M. Loreen SND, moderator, Kings majorettes; Rev. Brother Heathwood, publicity chairman; Rev. Brother Collins, business manager.

This past Saturday, as an example of the communitywide tribute this band has attracted, the Rochester Times-Union published an editorial salute to the student president of the Marching Kings, Douglas Smits.

Smits, who was instrumental in efforts to make the trip possible, is at this hour, with other members of the Marching Kings, performing during half-time of the Irish "World Series," the all-Ireland hurling match played today before 50,000 people. In addition to the parade and the half-time show, the band will view a play at the Abbey Theater and will then tour Wicklow, Waterford, Callan, and Kilkenny, Ireland. They will be treated tonight to a medieval banquet at Bunratty Castle in Limerick. Tomorrow, a special reception is planned for the Marching Kings by the lord mayor of Dublin. Upon landing in Ireland, the band received a cabled message of congratulations from President Nixon.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with our colleagues the text of the Times-Union's editorial salute to the band and to President Douglas Smits,

written by Phil Currie. Although brief, it relates the very great effort that was exerted by the band, the student body, and the whole community in order to bring this honor to our city and our country. It follows:

TIMES-UNION SALUTES DOUGLAS SMITS  
(By Phil Currie)

Bishop Kearney High School Band will march in the St. Patrick's Day Parade Monday—in Dublin, Ireland.

It's a great honor for the school. But as band president Douglas Smits will tell you, getting there was no easy matter.

The trip came up last year after the band performed so well in the New York City St. Patrick's Day parade that an Irish government official issued the Dublin invitation.

"When we first heard about it, we were real excited," says Smits. "But about halfway to the trip deadline, some of the enthusiasm died. It looked like money would be a big problem."

"That was the rub, all right. The Kearney kids needed \$43,000 to get the 96 band members, majorettes, color guard and chaperons to Ireland. That's where Smits, a 17-year-old drummer, and many others came in.

"With parental help, they launched a breath-taking series of paper drives (one every two weeks for several months) and bake sales. They sold tickets to a smorgasbord dinner and carted in hundreds of items for a country auction.

They even took inventory for a discount store. And when they climbed on the airplane for Dublin yesterday, they were assured the bills would be paid.

As band president, Doug Smits was in the midst of all those projects, joining with Director Ray Shahin to coordinate work of members and parents. He and his colleagues also put in a heavy practice schedule to perfect the band's modern sound and marching skill.

The young bandsman, a senior, was band secretary last year. He is a member of the National Honor Society, a measure of his scholastic achievement.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Smits of 4475 Culver Road, Irondequoit, Douglas is not the only musically inclined member of his family. His mother and two sisters play the piano and his father—while not a musician—is an artist.

SOCIAL SECURITY JUSTICE FOR  
MARRIED WORKING PEOPLE

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

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, based on some information furnished to me by the Social Security Administration, I estimate that about 7 million people are paid about \$2 billion a year less than they deserve because of the way social security benefits are computed when both a husband and a wife work. In order to correct this situation, I introduced, on February 6, H.R. 6500, a bill which would permit a working couple to add together their social security earnings if it would give them a higher monthly payment. In addition, where the combined earnings of the couple exceed the maximum earnings that one person can have, additional benefits, based on the higher earnings, would be payable.

This legislation is comparable to my bill in the 90th Congress, H.R. 17532, which generated a substantial number of inquiries from other Members of Congress which resulted from a newspaper column by Helen Bottel in behalf

of King Features Syndicate that appeared throughout the country and accordingly in many of my colleagues congressional districts. Some of the newspapers that the column appeared in are the Augusta, Maine, Kennebec Journal; Charleston, W. Va., Mail; Chicago American; Eugene, Oreg., Register Guard; Fort Worth Star Telegram; Greenville, S.C., Piedmont; Monroe, Mich., News; Montgomery, Ala., Journal; Newark Star Ledger; New Brunswick, N.J., Home News; Pueblo, Colo., Chieftain; Seattle Post Intelligencer; Toledo Blade; Wheeling News Register; Worcester, Mass., Telegram; and Ypsilanti, Mich., Press.

One of the columns written by Helen Bottel follows:

HELEN HELP US: CONGRESSMAN NOW KNOWS WOMEN'S POWER  
(By Helen Bottel)

"Working Wife's" letter which appeared in your column May 1 only echoes what I and many other working wives have been complaining about for years.

"Note from H: I'll repeat the complaint for those who came in late: The law now says that when a working wife and her husband retire, she may either have approximately one-half of his Social Security pension—the amount to which she is entitled as a wife—or her own pension, as a worker, whichever is greater. But she always forfeits one to take the other. Too often this means the wife donates all, or a major part of her 'withholding' to the Government.

"Though we don't begrudge the dependent wife's allotment, we maintain we are penalized under the present Social Security Act for being married working women.

"We're tired of paying many hundreds of dollars into Social Security, then, because we're married, forfeiting our insurance.

"I wrote to my congressman as you suggested, Helen. I hope many others did too—and that something will be done."

—Another one of "Us."

DEAR "Us": They did. And it has.

Because of your combined efforts, a new bill is before Congress.

I'm happy to print a letter from the Honorable Edward J. Patten, Representative, 15th District, New Jersey. It proves again that when women pull together, we make things happen.

"DEAR MRS. BOTTEL: As a result of the column which you wrote in the Star Ledger, Newark, N.J., entitled 'Working Wives Want Their Benefits,' a number of women had written to me relative to introducing a bill in the Congress to correct this inequity. Enclosed herewith is a copy of the bill which I introduced in the House on May 27 and a copy of my statement that appeared in The Congressional Record.

"You have indeed performed a public service by getting these women united in their quest for equal rights. Sincerely, Edward J. Patten, Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C."

So there it is, W.W.'s—a bill designed especially for wives who work. Whether or not Congress acts favorably on such an amendment to the Social Security Law is largely up to you. Write two letters today—before you forget—urging consideration of H.R. 17532, now before the ways and means committee, which will help correct the inequity in the Social Security Act, as concerns employed married women. Send one letter to the Congressman from your local district and the other to the Honorable Edward J. Patten, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 20515.

Mr. Speaker, due to the substantial amount of mail which I have received

from throughout the country during the 90th Congress in support of this legislation, I thought I would seek out the support of my colleagues in the House for cosponsorship of this legislation in the 91st Congress. I started out by obtaining a bill number that is indirectly related to this bill, namely, H.R. 6500. A list of the Members of the House of Representatives who have advised me of their desire to cosponsor H.R. 6500 in the 91st Congress follows:

COSPONSORS OF H.R. 6500

- Mr. Addabbo of New York.
- Mr. Ashley of Ohio.
- Mr. Bevill of Alabama.
- Mr. Blanton of Tennessee.
- Mr. George Brown of California.
- Mr. Button of New York.
- Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania.
- Mr. Carey of New York.
- Mr. Carter of Kentucky.
- Mr. Conyers of Michigan.
- Mr. Dickinson of Alabama.
- Mr. Donohue of Massachusetts.
- Mr. Duncan of Tennessee.
- Mr. Don Edwards of California.
- Mr. Ellberg of Pennsylvania.
- Mr. Eshleman of Pennsylvania.
- Mr. Fisher of Texas.
- Mr. Friedel of Maryland.
- Mr. Gibbons of Florida.
- Mr. Halpern of New York.
- Mr. Hays of Ohio.
- Mr. Ken Hechler of West Virginia.
- Mr. Harold Johnson of California.
- Mr. Kyros of Maine.
- Mr. McKneally of New York.
- Mr. Matsunaga of Hawaii.
- Mr. Minish of New Jersey.
- Mr. Minshall of Ohio.
- Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania.
- Mr. Moss of California.
- Mr. John Murphy of New York.
- Mr. Nix of Pennsylvania.
- Mr. Perkins of Kentucky.
- Mr. Podell of New York.
- Mr. Randall of Missouri.
- Mr. Rarick of Louisiana.
- Mr. Rosenthal of New York.
- Mr. St. Onge of Connecticut.
- Mr. Sandman of New Jersey.
- Mr. Sikes of Florida.
- Mr. Sisk of California.
- Mr. White of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, the present problem is an accidental result of a change in the law that came about not long after the original Social Security Act was enacted. The original 1935 act provided for the payment of retirement benefits only, there were no dependents or survivor's benefits. However, before any monthly benefits were paid, the law was changed in 1939 so as to provide dependent's and survivor's benefits. In this way, it was thought that meaningful income protection could be provided at a reasonable cost to single workers, to married workers and their wives and their families. In general this system has worked out fairly well. But, as more and more married women have worked and earned significant retirement benefits in their own right, the shortcomings of the present system in providing some married couples with a meaningful return for their social security taxes has become apparent.

As long ago as 1963, the social security problems of working women were recognized by The President's Commission on the Status of Women. In a report to the Commission, its Committee on Social Insurance and Taxes said:

In many cases a married woman who is potentially eligible for benefits on both her husband's and her own earnings feels that she receives little or no return from her contributions to the program. If she had not worked and made contributions to the program, she nevertheless would get a wife's or widow's benefit based on her husband's earnings, and it might be as high as the benefit she gets as a result of her own work, or higher. Basically, the feelings of married working women that they do not get enough of a return for their contributions arises from such situations.

This situation is bad enough but there is an even worse situation in which a husband and a working wife can pay the same amount in social security taxes as a husband whose wife never worked and get less benefits than the couple where the wife never worked. For example, the benefit paid to a person with average monthly earnings of \$200 is \$101.60; thus when the husband and wife both have average earnings of \$200, the total monthly payment is \$203.20. On the other hand, the monthly benefit payable to a man with average monthly earnings of \$400 is \$153.60 and his wife who has never worked can be paid an additional benefit equal to one-half of that amount—\$76.80—making a total monthly payment to the couple \$230.40, or \$27.20 a month more than is paid when the same amount was earned equally by a husband and his wife.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6500 is intended to correct these situations which come about because of the way social security benefits are computed. When a husband and wife both have earnings covered under the social security program, the husband is paid a retirement benefit based on his own earnings; if the wife has worked long enough to be entitled to a benefit based on her own earnings she is, in effect, paid the higher of the wife's benefit based on her husband's earnings or the retirement benefit based on her own earnings.

Mr. Speaker, I have had a table prepared which shows additional examples of how the present law works to pay more in benefits if the wife has not worked than if she has. I insert the table in the RECORD at this point in my remarks:

TABLE I.—HUSBAND'S AND WIFE'S SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS UNDER PRESENT LAW

Average monthly earnings <sup>1</sup>	Total monthly benefits for couple	
	If husband and wife have equal earnings <sup>2</sup>	If benefit is based on husband's earnings <sup>3</sup>
\$50	\$110.00	\$82.50
\$100	110.00	107.30
\$200	143.00	152.40
\$300	176.80	190.70
\$400	203.20	230.40
\$500	230.00	266.30
\$600	254.20	306.00
\$650	268.60	323.00
\$800	307.20	.....
\$1,000	355.00	.....
\$1,200	408.00	.....
\$1,300	436.00	.....

<sup>1</sup> Earnings of husband and wife are each equal to one-half of the amounts shown in first column.

<sup>2</sup> Husband's earnings are equal to amounts shown in first column.

<sup>3</sup> Maximum amount payable under present law is based on average monthly earnings of \$650. Husband's benefit is \$218 and wife's benefit is limited to \$105 when one-half of the husband's benefit exceeds amount.

To eliminate this situation H.R. 6500 would provide that, for the purpose of computing the benefits paid to a husband and his wife, their earnings may be combined if the total payments to the couple would be increased. In order to qualify for this computation, the husband and wife must be living together or, if they are not, both the husband and wife must agree to have their benefits combined under the alternative procedure. If the husband's and the wife's earnings are combined, a benefit would be computed, as it is under present law, on the basis of average earnings up to the maximum amount, currently \$450, that could be credited to a single person who retires in the same year that the couple's benefit is computed.

If the couple's combined earnings exceed the highest amount of earnings that a single person could have, a special rule would apply to those earnings above the single person maximum and up to twice that amount. In that case an additional amount equal to 28.43 percent of the excess would be computed and added to the amount described earlier. The reason for using the 28.43 percent factor is to be found in the present formula for determining social security benefits. Although benefits under the present law are determined by a table in the law, the table is based on the following formula: 71.16 percent of the first \$110 of average monthly earnings, plus 25.88 percent of the next \$290, plus 24.18 percent of the next \$150, plus 28.43 percent of the last \$100. Since 28.43 percent is the factor used in present law at the top of the formula, it seems logical to extend it to the amount of combined average earnings in excess of the amounts used in computations under the present law.

Under any new alternative computation, the benefit paid to a husband and his wife would be 75 percent, each, of the benefit computed in the way I have outlined. Because the benefit paid to a wife is 50 percent of the amount paid to her husband, the alternative benefit computation guarantees that when a husband and his wife both work, they will be paid an amount which is at least equal to the amount which would have been paid to them had the husband's earnings been equal to the combined earnings. Also, where the husband and wife have worked and paid social security taxes which are in excess of the maximum amount that could have been paid by an individual retiring in the same year, the couple will get an additional amount related to the additional earnings.

Mr. Speaker, I have had four additional tables prepared which compare the social security benefits payable to a married couple under present law and under H.R. 6500. I will include the tables in the RECORD immediately following the conclusion of my remarks.

Table II shows how the provisions of H.R. 6500 would be applied to the benefits of a husband and wife and contrasts the benefits paid to a husband and wife under present law and under H.R. 6500. In making this table, it was assumed that the husband and wife both retire at age 65 in 1969 and that their average monthly earnings are equal. In every

case, except where the minimum benefit provisions of present law apply, the benefits under H.R. 6500 are greater than those paid under present law. At the lower earnings levels, the increased payment would be the smallest, and at the highest level, it would be the largest.

Table III, also, is based on the assumption that the husband and wife retire at age 65 in 1969. However, the husband is assumed to have the maximum possible earnings, \$450, while the wife's average earnings vary from \$25 to \$450. Here too, the total payments to the couple under H.R. 6500 are shown to be higher than under present law in every case in which the wife has any earnings. Where the wife has no earnings, the total payment is the same under both present law and under H.R. 6500. It is worth noting that under present law the wife's earnings have no effect on the total payment to the couple until the benefit paid on her own earnings exceeds the wife's benefit paid on the husband's earnings. Where the husband has average earnings of \$450, this point is not reached until the wife's average earnings are \$151 a month. At this level, the benefit based on her own earnings is \$89.50 a month, \$2 a month more than the wife's benefit based on the husband's earnings.

In this connection I might point out that in 1969, a woman who works and earns \$150 a month pays social security taxes of \$86.40 a year and her employer pays an equal amount. And, for these taxes they get nothing, if the husband happens to have paid the highest possible amount in social security taxes.

As bad as the situation is under present law, it will gradually grow worse until in 2006, when creditable earnings will have grown so that average monthly earnings can be as much as \$650, a woman whose husband has maximum possible earnings will need average earnings of at least \$212 a month before the couple will get any increased benefits because of her work. Then the increase would be 20 cents a month. If her average earnings are only \$210 a month, the couple will get nothing for the extra social security taxes paid on her earnings. And, under the present law the tax paid by the wife on \$210 a month will rise from the present \$120.96 a year to \$172.68 starting in 1987; the employer will, of course, pay an equal amount.

Tables IV and V are similar to tables II and III except that they illustrate the effects of H.R. 6500 in the year 2008, the first year in which a man retiring at age 65 can receive the highest benefits contemplated by the present law.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that justice and equity call for a change in the social security laws along the lines proposed in H.R. 6500. If we are going to require married working women to pay the same social security taxes as a single or married man, and that is what we require, then we should also guarantee them some return for their taxes. I find the situation I have outlined intolerable. Therefore, I urge the Committee on Ways and Means to look carefully at H.R. 6500 when next they consider social security legislation. And, I hope that the next social security bill to come to the floor contains a provision based on H.R. 6500.

TABLE II.—HUSBAND'S AND WIFE'S SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER H.R. 6500

Average monthly earnings of husband and wife, each <sup>2</sup>	Total monthly benefit for couple <sup>1</sup>	
	Present law	H.R. 6500
\$25	\$11.00	\$110.00
\$50	110.00	110.00
\$100	143.00	152.40
\$150	176.80	190.80
\$200	203.20	230.40
\$225 <sup>3</sup>	215.40	247.60
\$250	230.00	268.80
\$300	254.20	311.60
\$350	280.80	354.20
\$400	307.20	396.80
\$450	330.00	439.00

<sup>1</sup> Assumes that husband reaches age 65 in 1970; the highest possible average monthly earnings for such a man is \$450.

<sup>2</sup> The combined earnings of the couple are twice the amounts shown.

<sup>3</sup> Highest amount to which regular computation applies. Above this amount the 24.18 percent factor is used.

TABLE III.—HUSBAND'S AND WIFE'S SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER H.R. 6500 WHERE HUSBAND HAS AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF \$450, <sup>1</sup> AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF WIFE'S EARNINGS

Average monthly earnings of wife	Total monthly benefit for couple	
	Present law	H.R. 6500
-----	\$247.50	\$247.50
\$25	247.50	258.20
\$50	247.50	269.00
\$100	247.50	290.20
\$150	253.40	311.60
\$200	266.60	332.80
\$250	280.00	353.20
\$300	292.10	375.60
\$350	305.40	396.80
\$400	318.60	418.20
\$450	330.00	439.60

<sup>1</sup> Maximum average possible for a man who retires at age 65 in 1970.

TABLE IV.—HUSBAND'S AND WIFE'S SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS UNDER PRESENT LAW AND H.R. 6500

Average monthly earnings of husband and wife, each <sup>2</sup>	Total monthly benefit for couple <sup>1</sup>	
	Present law	H.R. 6500
\$25	\$110.00	\$110.00
\$50	110.00	110.00
\$100	143.00	152.40
\$150	176.80	190.80
\$200	203.20	230.40
\$250	230.00	266.40
\$300	254.20	306.00
\$325	268.60	327.00
\$350	280.80	348.40
\$400	307.20	391.00
\$450	330.00	433.80
\$500	355.00	476.40
\$600	408.00	561.60
\$650	436.00	604.20

<sup>1</sup> Assumes that husband reaches age 65 in 2006, the first year in which average monthly earnings of \$650 is possible for a man retiring at age 65.

<sup>2</sup> The combined earnings of the couple are twice the amounts shown.

TABLE V.—HUSBAND'S AND WIFE'S SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER H.R. 6500 WHERE HUSBAND HAS AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF \$650, <sup>1</sup> AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF WIFE'S EARNINGS

Average monthly earnings of wife	Total monthly benefit for couple	
	Present law	H.R. 6500
-----	\$323.00	\$323.00
\$25	327.00	337.80
\$50	327.00	348.40
\$100	327.00	369.80
\$150	327.00	391.00
\$200	327.00	412.40
\$250	333.00	433.80
\$300	345.10	455.00
\$350	358.40	476.70
\$400	371.60	497.80
\$450	383.00	519.00
\$500	395.50	540.40
\$600	422.00	583.00
\$650	436.00	604.20

<sup>1</sup> Maximum amount possible under present law. This amount will not be payable to a man who retires at age 65 until the year 2006.

<sup>2</sup> The present law limits the wife's benefit to a maximum of \$105. Thus, the husband's benefit is \$218 and the wife's \$105 rather than \$109.

**THE NATIONAL PREMIER OF "THE GOVERNMENT STORY"**

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to request this special order today so that Members of this body could recognize the completion and national premier of the "The Government Story," a series of 40 half hours of television programs on the operation of the three branches of the Federal Government. This series has been produced by Group W—Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. in cooperation with the Operation Government Committee, of which my wife has been an active member over the past 3 years.

The following people have been active members of the Operation Government Committee: Mrs. Carl Albert, Mrs. William H. Ayres, Mrs. Jonathan B. Bingham, Mrs. Hugo Black, Mrs. Hale Boggs, Mrs. John W. Byrnes, Mrs. Edmond Campbell, Honorable EDITH GREEN, Mrs. Fred R. Harris, Mrs. Chet Holifield, Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey, Mrs. Warren G. Magnuson, Honorable CATHERINE MAY, Mrs. Henry S. Reuss, Mrs. John J. Rhodes, Mrs. Stewart L. Udall.

Other members of the Operation Government Committee include: Dr. Stephen Horn, now dean of graduate studies at American University in Washington. Dr. Horn is the host and senior consultant of "The Government Story." His background is a unique mixture of practical politics and scholarship. Administrative assistant to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and legislative assistant to former Senator Thomas H. Kuchel from my State of California, Dr. Horn was one of the first 10 fellows of the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard and is the author of "The Cabinet and Congress."

Mark E. Talisman, administrative assistant to Congressman CHARLES A. VANIK, was instrumental in the formation of the committee. He conceived and outlined the original proposal to utilize television in achieving the aims of the committee. He has served as project director of the Operation Government Committee.

A team of eminent political scientists served as consultants: D. B. Hardeman, professor of political science, Trinity College; Hugh LeBlanc, professor of political science, George Washington University; Howard Pennyman, professor of political science, Georgetown University; and William Prendergast of the Republican conference.

In addition, Randall B. Ripley, of the Brookings Institution, was consultant on Congress, and his colleague, Mr. Horn, senior consultant for the series.

The entire project was under the supervision of Richard M. Pack, Group W senior vice president, programing and production.

In the more than 2 years of preparation, according to Mr. Pack, over 85,000 feet of film were shot and more than 100,000 feet of film researched. Major sites for on-location filming were the Capitol, the Supreme Court, and Mount

Vernon. Attracted by the bipartisan effort to relate the story of their Government to all Americans, the noted actor E. G. Marshall who long starred in the series "The Defenders," and Paul Long, television announcer, enlisted as off-camera narrators.

As work on the project progressed, the programs evolved into a total of 20 segments on Congress, 15 on the Presidency, and five on the Federal courts. An accompanying release details the complete list of programs by title and content.

Executive producer of "The Government Story" is Michael Sklar, winner of the George Foster Peabody Award, and producer of the "Conquest" series and of Intertel—International Television Federation—productions.

The producer is Alfred R. Kelman, who was responsible for the production, for WBZ-TV, Boston, of a documentary on playwright Eugene O'Neill which won an Academy Award nomination.

David J. Weiss, Vivian Moss, and Tom Johnson are the associate producers, and Charles Hollyday and Jerry Lee the studio directors.

The programs were taped in the studios of Group W stations KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh, and WJZ-TV, Baltimore.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to the House that the 40 half hours of television programs called "The Government Story," which has been produced by Operation Government Committee and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., will be premiered in the caucus room of the Cannon Office Building tomorrow evening, March 18, at 5 p.m. One of the half hours will be screened for the assembled guests, including all of the Members of the House and the Senate, the Supreme Court, and the Cabinet. There will then be a presentation of the films to the Speaker of the House and distinguished minority leader for presentation to the Library of Congress. It is my sincere hope that the Members and their wives will join us in this important event.

As most Members undoubtedly know already, the Operation Government Committee is composed of Members' wives, wives of Justices of the Supreme Court, and the President's Cabinet. They have been meeting for over 3 years planning and helping to execute these 40 half hours of television on the workings of the Federal Government's three branches, now known as "The Government Story." This series has taken the cooperation and assistance of almost everyone in both sides of the Capitol.

For my part, I have been very close to the series since Mrs. Vanik has served as cochairwoman, along with Betty Ford, the wife of the minority leader, for these past 3 years. My administrative assistant, Mark Talisman, started this whole project, and got our wives involved and has continued to serve as the project director. I am proud of these people. They have completed the most accurate and useful series on the various aspects of legislative process that we know of. I am anxious that the country be able to benefit from this first hand account of this great story.

One of the unique aspects of this project

is that the people who tell this complicated story of legislative process are the Members of Congress themselves. The Westinghouse people have creatively edited these interviews and Dr. Steve Horn, now dean of graduate studies at American University, moderates the series. The Library of Congress, the Archives, the Smithsonian, the National Geographic, and so many other organizations cooperated fully to make this mammoth task a great deal easier.

The officers and staff of the House and the Senate were unstinting in their time and efforts on behalf of this series and without their cooperation it would not have been possible.

Special mention must be made of the commitment made by Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., to see that this series was properly produced. Don McGannon, Dick Pack, and Joseph Bandino have never failed to supply the leadership and commitment which this series demanded. There were many times when they could have cut corners and done less than what was needed, but they never did. Now they, too, will be able to claim the fruits of their labor because so many millions of Americans will better understand their Government and the way it operates.

For the interest of the Members here and of the public I wish to insert at this point in the RECORD, the listing of the titles and description of each of the 40 half hours of programs which will be screened in this country beginning in the next few weeks. The titles and descriptions of each program are as follows:

**"THE GOVERNMENT STORY"**

(A group W television series)

**PROGRAM SEQUENCE AND BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF CONTENT**

*Congressional group—20 programs*

1. "Of the People"

A profile of the U.S. Congress . . . how it began and how it works today. How Congress shares power with the President, and a look at the Senators and Representatives in the performance of their duties. Comments on the nature of representative government by leaders of the past and present.

Historical sequences with pictures and music telling the story of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the First Congress of 1789.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: E. G. Marshall.

Guests (in order of appearance): Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper, House Majority Leader Carl Albert, Rep. Melvin Laird, Rep. Charles Vanik, Rep. James Scheuer, Sen. Mike Monroney, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, House Speaker John McCormack, House Majority Whip Hale Boggs, House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, House Minority Whip Leslie Arends, Sen. Russell Long, Sen. Everett Dirksen, Rep. Philip Landrum, Rep. Thomas Ashley.

2. "The Chief Legislator"

How the President works with Congress. . . . Conflict and cooperation between the Legislative and Executive branches of government. . . . A closer look at the concept of "shared powers."

Some questions discussed and dramatized with motion pictures and photos: Has Congress abdicated its legislative responsibilities? Has the Presidency overstepped its rightful powers in domestic and foreign policy?

A picture-history of changing relationships between Congress and the President over the decades. A profile of the varying styles of

some modern Presidents in attempting to get Congress to adopt their legislative programs.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: Paul Long.

Guests (in order of appearance): Sen. Frank Church, Rep. Thomas Ashley, Sen. Everett Dirksen, Sen. Peter Dominick, W. Averell Harriman.

### 3. "The Honorable Gentlemen"

A group portrait of the 100 members of the Senate and the 435 members of the House. A closer look at the theory and practice of political representation. The similarities and differences between "representation" in the Senate and the House. How various senators and Representatives see their roles.

A picture story with music dramatizing the conflicts over representation and centralized government among the nation's leaders when the United States was first formed.

Host: Stephen Horn

Historical Narrator: E. G. Marshall

Guests (in order of appearance): Sen. Joseph Clark, Rep. James Scheuer, Rep. Richard Bolling, Rep. Ken Hechler, Rep. Charles Goodell, Rep. Jamie Whitten, Sen. Wallace Bennett, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, Sen. J. W. Fulbright.

### 4. "A Question of Reflection"

How campaigning for election and reelection affects the working Congress. An examination of such questions as: Is the high cost of election campaigns undemocratic, and what should be done about it? Does the 2-year term of Representatives make them less effective members of Congress than Senators, who enjoy 6-year terms? How does campaigning affect the members' legislative activities? Incumbents and challengers, their problems and strategies.

A picture story with music showing how campaigning for Congress has changed since the early days of the Republic.

Host: Stephen Horn

Historical Narrator: E. G. Marshall

Guests: Ex-Sen. Paul Douglas, Rep. James Scheuer, Rep. William Ayres, Rep. John Brademas, Rep. Ken Hechler, Rep. Henry Reuss, Rep. John Schmidhauser.

### 5. "The First Term"

The excitement and frustrations of the freshmen congressmen and senators in confronting their new jobs. A look at the seniority system in the Senate and House. Problems of the new members in settling in Washington, learning the ropes on Capitol Hill, and first steps toward becoming effective legislators. Some advantages the freshman senator enjoys over the first term Representative.

Host: Stephen Horn

Guests: Rep. Robert Mathias, Rep. Margaret Heckler, Sen. Edward Brooke, Sen. Mark Hatfield.

### 6. "The Man Behind the Gavel"

A profile of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Why he is the second most powerful elected official in the United States. Motion pictures showing the election of Speaker John McCormack, and a discussion by him of the Speaker's duties and responsibilities.

A picture story with music showing how the office of Speaker has changed over the decades under the influence of powerful men and great events. The story of Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: E. G. Marshall.

Guests: Speaker John McCormack, Rep. Emanuel Celler, D. B. Hardeman.

### 7. "The Battle of the Bills"

The leaders of the House . . . the field generals of party conflict in the House of Representatives. Describes how the Party Leaders operate to persuade their party members to vote with the party. A look at party or-

ganization among the Democrats and Republicans . . . some differences and similarities. The question of Party discipline. Some important differences between the parties in the Senate and the House. The role of the party leaders when they and the President belong to the same party, and the role of the opposition.

A picture story with music showing the violence and lack of party discipline in the House of Representatives during the 19th century . . . how the House came to be dominated by powerful Speakers, and the revolt of 1910. The organization of the House today.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: E. G. Marshall.

Guests: House Majority Leader Carl Albert, House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, House Majority Whip Hale Boggs, House Minority Whip Leslie Arends.

### 8. "The Drift of Power"

The men who lead the Senate. A comparison of leadership in the Senate and House, and why Senate leadership is noticeably weaker. Problems of party discipline in the Senate. How some leaders, Lyndon Johnson in particular, have transformed weak organizational power into great strength.

A picture story with music showing the fluctuations of power and party organization in the Senate in the 19th and 20th centuries, how it evolved to the state of today.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: E. G. Marshall.

Guests: Sen. Mike Mansfield, Sen. Russell Long, Rep. Carl Albert, Sen. Everett Dirksen, Rep. Leslie Arends, Sen. Thomas Kuchel, Robert Novak, Ex-Sen. Paul Douglas.

### 9. "The Law Machine"

How Congress considers and passes laws. Differences between the Senate and the House. The steps a bill must pass through to become law, starting with hearings in both Senate and House, party conflict in committee and in floor debate, reconciliation of House and Senate versions. The problems and strategies of leadership in steering a bill through Congress. The effect of individual personalities on the passage of legislation.

A pictorial history in pictures showing some of the great debaters on the floor of Congress during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: Paul Long.

Guests: Rep. Wilbur Mills, Rep. Phillip Landrum, Rep. John Byrnes, Rep. Charles Vanik, Rep. Thomas Ashley, Rep. Carl Albert, Rep. Hale Boggs, Rep. Melvin Laird, Sen. Mark Hatfield, Sen. Fred Harris, Sen. Russell Long, Sen. Thomas Kuchel.

### 10. "The Right Hand of Congress"

The thousands of anonymous congressional assistants and staff members on Capitol Hill. Differences between Committee Staff members and personal staff members of Senators and Representatives.

A group portrait of the various kinds of dedicated, enthusiastic and knowledgeable people, ranging from clerks to technical experts, who do the enormous amount of spade work demanded by members of Congress and Congressional committees. Motion pictures showing these people at work on Capitol Hill. Interviews in which they discuss their jobs.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Stewart French, Gerald Grinstein, Baily Guard, Fishbait Miller, Mark Tallisman, Dan O'Neil, Carl Marcy, Sen. Mike Monroney, Rep. Charles Vanik, Sen. William Proxmire.

### 11. "The Trip to the Top"

How seniority leads to power and affects the working Congress.

How seniority is obtained, differences between Senate and House. How seniority may be employed to affect the fate of legislation. Seniority in the committees and its effect

on democracy. Some revolts against the seniority system, including the revolt within the powerful Rules Committee of the House.

A discussion of seniority, pro and con by leading members of Congress.

A group portrait of the all-powerful but not-well-known senior committee members and chairmen.

A short history of the seniority system in pictures.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: Paul Long.

Guests: Sen. Mike Monroney, Rep. Wright Patman, Sen. William Proxmire, Sen. Joseph Clark, Speaker John McCormack, Rep. Richard Bolling, Rep. Thomas Ashley, Rep. Carl Albert, Rep. Chet Holifield, Rep. Margaret Heckler.

### 12. "The Ways and the Means"

How Congress raises the revenues to run the federal government.

The unique power of the House to control the federal purse-strings; why the Constitution gave that power to the House. The role of the Senate in money-raising. A close look at the Ways and Means Committee of the House, a key committee of the House of Representatives. An examination of the committee members and why the committee commands such high prestige. A short history of the great confrontation between Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills and President Johnson over the Tax Bill of 1967.

A picture history of the changing structure of federal taxation from the first days of the nation down to the present.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: Paul Long.

Guests: Rep. Wilbur Mills, Rep. Charles Vanik, Rep. Henry Reuss, Rep. John Byrnes, Sen. Fred Harris.

### 13. "Watchdogs of the Treasury"

A profile of the House Appropriations Committee, which plays a decisive role in determining how Congress will spend more than 150 billion dollars yearly.

From the Post Office to the Space Program to the defense effort, every dollar authorized to be spent by Congress must go through the appropriation process; the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate decide how many dollars shall be spent where, on what, and under what conditions.

An examination of the budgeting process. . . . The differences in power and prestige between the House and Senate committees . . . the process of compromise . . . the political importance of appropriations . . . appropriations as a potential source of conflict between the President and Congress.

A picture gallery of the key men of the appropriations committees who are automatically among the most powerful men in Congress.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Rep. Melvin Laird, Budget Dir. Charles Schultze, Rep. Jamie Whitten, Sen. William Proxmire.

### 14. "The Right To Lobby"

How Congressional lobbyists try to influence legislation.

Defines what is a lobby and who is a lobbyist . . . Answers such questions as: Is lobbying ethical . . . do lobbies serve a legitimate function in Congress . . . how do lobbies operate . . . are they effective in influencing legislation?

A motion picture profile of trade union lobbyist Evelyn Dubrow at work on Capitol Hill.

A picture history of lobbying, past and present.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: Paul Long.

Guests: Rep. John Byrnes, Rep. Joseph Resnick, Rep. Ogden Reid, Rep. Leonor Sullivan, Rep. Wright Patman, Sen. Fred Harris, Sen. Joseph Clark.

## 15. "The Search"

How Congress employs hearings and investigations in the legislative process.

Differences between "hearings" and "investigations". The uses of both by Congress for gathering information. So-called good and bad hearings and investigations. The use of investigations as a publicity tool, and as an aid to legislation.

A picture history of congressional hearings, starting with the first in the time of President George Washington.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: Paul Long.

Guests: Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, Sen. Philip Hart, Sen. Karl Mundt, Jerome Alderman.

## 16. "The Friendly Rivals"

Friction and cooperation between Congress, the President's cabinet, and the federal Civil Service.

The growth of the so-called federal bureaucracy over the past century . . . the real meaning of bureaucracy as the work force of government . . . the development of that work force from a "spoils system" to civil service status. . . . The problem of Congress in dealing effectively with the huge, complicated and well organized Executive branch. . . . The question of divided loyalties within the Executive Branch, which often has stronger links to Congress than it has to the President. Congressional reaction to the bureaucracy.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Sen. Thruston Morton, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, Sen. Winston Prouty, Sen. Fred Harris, Rep. Chet Holifield, Rep. Melvin Laird, Rep. Philip Landrum, Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien, Budget Director Charles Schultze.

## 17. "The Conscience of Government—Congress and the Nation's Social Welfare"

The development of social programs as a federal government responsibility. . . . Some alternative views of the government's role in human welfare programs. . . . A comparison of social programs under Democratic and Republican Congresses and Presidents. . . . Social programs and the politics of Congress. . . . Lobbying and social welfare.

A picture history of Congressional social welfare action, beginning with the first years of the Nation, going on to the Reconstruction Period after the Civil War, to the present.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: Paul Long.

Guests: Rep. Charles Vanik, Rep. Richard Bolling, Rep. Melvin Laird, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff.

## 18. "Invitation to Conflict"

How Congress participates with the President in shaping foreign policy.

Conflict between President and Congress in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. . . . The powers of the Senate under the Constitution. . . . The powers of the House implied in its constitutional right to control the purse strings. . . . Some unresolved questions: Has the power of the President over the conduct of foreign policy increased unduly in the past few decades. . . . How could Congress recapture its lost initiative. . . . Should it do so?

The Vietnam war as a specific example of conflict between the President and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A picture history of struggle between the President and Congress over the conduct of foreign policy from the early days of the nation down to the present.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Historical Narrator: E. G. Marshall.

Guests: Sen. Frank Church, Sen. Peter Dominick, W. Averell Harriman.

## 19. "The Folks Back Home"

The dependence of Senators and Representatives on their constituents, and the various ways in which the members of Congress give service to them.

The wide range of interpretations which the members of Congress place on the word representation. Congress is a "court of last appeal" for the citizen in his dealings with the federal government. The amount of time given over by Senators and Representatives to this kind of constituent service. The problem of responsibility to constituent opinion. The problem of constituent pressures on Members of the House due to their 2-year term.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper, Sen. Jacob Javits, Sen. Joseph Clark, Sen. Wallace Bennett, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, Sen. W. J. Fulbright, Rep. James Scheuer, Rep. Henry Reuss, Rep. Charles Vanik, Rep. Chet Holifield, Rep. Thomas Ashley, Rep. Margaret Heckler.

## 20. "The New Look"

Change and reform to modernize Congress.

The charge that Congress has become the weak link in our national government because of the rapid and huge development of the Executive branch. An examination of such questions as: Why has Congress lost its legislative initiative to the President, and what could be done to restore it . . . the problems of party responsibility. . . . Would a change in the seniority system strengthen Congress. . . . The problem of election campaign contributions. . . . The overall problem of Congressional ethics and conflicts of interest. . . . The need of Congressional reorganization and the use of electronic computer systems to give Congress quick access to the mass of information it must have in order to function effectively.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Sen. Karl Mundt, Sen. William Proxmire, Rep. Jack Brooks, Rep. James Cleveland.

## Presidency group—15 programs

## 21. "Road to the White House," part 1

How candidates for the office of President of the United States are created and developed. The obstacle course which must be successfully negotiated if a presidential aspirant is to become a legitimate candidate. When, actually, is the candidate's "hat thrown into the ring"? The role of the State Primaries. . . . problems of "going the primary route". The role of the State Party leaders, what they look for in a candidate. Various strategies employed by candidates at the national nominating conventions.

Historical motion pictures illustrating such points; with: Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Pres. John F. Kennedy, Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey, Adlai Stevenson, Sen. Robert Taft.

Host: Stephen Horn.

## 22. "Road to the White House," part 2

A closeup look at the nominating conventions, and the rocky road that leads from the conventions to the White House.

How the candidate projects the image of a "winner". . . . Some problems of the party leaders and rank-and-file. . . . The importance of a first-ballot victory. . . . The role of the "favorite son" candidates. . . . Some victorious convention maneuvers, particularly the Eisenhower strategy of 1952 and the Kennedy strategy of 1960. The difference between pre-convention campaigning and post-convention campaigning. The high costs of the second campaign for the presidency. . . . Some campaign strategies. . . . The problems of the electoral college.

Historical motion pictures; with: Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Pres. John F. Kennedy, Pres. Harry S. Truman, Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Host: Stephen Horn.

## 23. "The Transfer of Power"

How the office of the President of the United States changes hands and the problems involved.

The importance of a smooth transition for the new President and the nation. The interregnum, how it used to be bridged, and how it is bridged today. The problem of maintaining continuity of leadership, particularly in the field of foreign policy. How the new President prepares himself for his huge task. The role of the outgoing President. The role of presidential staff in easing the transition.

The new President's staffing problems . . . formulating his program . . . taking hold of the reins of leadership in domestic and foreign policy.

With historical motion pictures and photos of past presidential transitions; and guests: Pres. Harry S. Truman, Pres. John F. Kennedy, Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Pres. Asst. Bryce Harlow, Pres. Asst. Douglas Cater.

Host: Stephen Horn.

## 24. "Organization at the Top"

The key men who help the President run the nation.

The Vice President: prestige without power. . . . The changing role of the Vice President. . . . The President's cabinet: its uses and weaknesses as an effective administrative tool. Presidential "balancing" in the creation of cabinets. . . . The creation and growth in importance of the White House Office.

The importance of White House organization to keep pace with the growing power of the President.

A picture history and motion pictures showing the changing role of the Vice President, cabinet, and the men closest to the President; with: Pres. John F. Kennedy, Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey, Pres. Asst. Bryce Harlow, Pres. Asst. Joseph Califano.

Host: Stephen Horn.

## 25. "The Right Hand of the President"

The President's personal White House Staff.

The creation, growth, and duties of the White House Staff. Some differences between the President's personal staff and other assistants and advisers. Conflict and cooperation between the White House Staff and the Cabinet. How different Presidents have organized their staffs, and why. The White House staff and Congress. Powers and limitations of the President's staff.

A picture history and motion pictures showing how various Presidents have chosen and organized their staffs and the reasons for the differences; with: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy, and members of various Presidential staffs.

Host: Stephen Horn.

## 26. "The Lonely Office"

The wide range of jobs, duties and responsibilities that we call the Presidency.

How and why the office of President is the biggest and loneliest job in the world. Why decision-making responsibility in every area of national life falls ultimately on the President. Various examples illustrating the President's duties. An examination of the growth of the Presidency, and of the question: Is the Office too big for any one Man?

Historical photos and motion pictures showing the growth of the Presidency and changes in the office; with: Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Harry S. Truman, Lyndon B. Johnson, Lawrence O'Brien, Everett Dirksen, Peter Dominick, Frank Church, Fred Harris, Thomas Ashley, Carl Albert, Chet Holifield.

Host: Stephen Horn.

## 27. "The President's Program"

How the President plans ahead, using the resources of national government to overcome national problems.

How and why the Executive Branch spends about 180 billion dollars annually. How presidential programs began, and reached their

present great scope. The President's State of the Union Address and the Executive Budget as reflections of his program. How the President chooses between various programs. The political and personal factors which affect his choice.

Motion picture films on presidential programs; with: Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Rep. Carl Albert, Sen. Everett Dirksen, Presidential Assistants Bryce Harlow, Joseph Califano, and others.

Host: Stephen Horn.

### 28. "The Presidential Persuaders"

How the President leads and lobbies Congress to get his program enacted into law.

The frictions between the parties and within the parties which affect the President's program. The President's lobbyists who specialize in persuading the members of Congress on behalf of the President and his program. Direct and indirect pressures on Congress the use of Presidential "arm-bending" and other less obvious techniques. The problem of party discipline.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Presidential Assistants Bryce Harlow and Joseph Califano.

### 29. "The Political Executives"

How the President's top advisers (excluding the Cabinet) do their jobs.

Why the top executives around the President are "political". Where they come from, and where they go when the President leaves office. Problems of recruiting suitable people. The pressures on, and sometimes divided loyalties of, the men who represent the President in his dealings with Congress and the federal departments.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Roger Jones, Special Assistant to the Director of the Budget, Robert C. Wood, Undersecretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bryce Harlow, White House Assistant.

### 30. "The Civil Servants"

The two and a half million employees of the federal government who work in the Executive Branch.

How the federal civil service evolved from the spoils system of the 19 century. The true meaning of the so-called bureaucracy. The President's problems in obtaining cooperation for his programs from the civil service. Political pressures on the civil service from the upper echelons of the Executive Branch, Congress, and various private professional groups.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Roger Jones, Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Richard Murphy, Assistant Postmaster General.

### 31. "The View From Mount Vernon"

How the Presidency has changed and grown in power since the days of George Washington.

Videotaped at President Washington's home at Mt. Vernon, Va.

A discussion with Dr. Samuel Beer of Harvard University of the great changes which have taken place in the Presidency, and the great Presidents of history who brought about those changes.

How Presidents conceived of the executive power in the early days of the nation compared with contemporary views. A discussion of the party system then and now.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guest: Samuel Beer.

### 32. "The Buck Stops Here"

The office of President as a center of national decision-making.

The President's ever-explosive environment. Why the President cannot avoid the final responsibility for decisions. The President's sources of advice in reaching decisions. How Presidents of the past reached decisions. Some methods by which modern Presidents

reach major policy decisions. President Kennedy's process of decision-making in the Cuban Missile Crisis analyzed in detail.

With a picture history of the Cuban Missile Crisis and motion picture film, with Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harry S. Truman, and John F. Kennedy.

Guests: Rep. Chet Holifield, Presidential Assistants Bryce Harlow and Joseph Califano.

Host: Stephen Horn.

### 33. "President, Press, and Public"

How the President communicates with the public through the press and broadcast media.

The critical importance of modern communications to the President in his role as national leader. Interactions between press and President. An examination of such questions as the credibility gap, the white lie, and managed news. How various modern presidents have dealt with the communications media.

A picture history of Presidential relations with the press and public from the time of Washington down to the present, with Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy.

Guests: Charles Bartlett, Douglas Cater.

Host: Stephen Horn.

### 34. "The Regulators"

How the President deals with the so-called "fourth branch of federal government", the federal regulatory agencies.

The peculiar role of the "independent" regulatory agencies, created by Congress but staffed by the President. Why these agencies were created. How independent are they? A look at their function as intermediaries between the federal government and private industry.

A picture history of the creation of the first great agency, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the development of the seven major commissions and agencies which followed.

Guests: Presidential assistants Bryce Harlow and Joseph Califano.

Host: Stephen Horn.

### 35. "The Federal Partners"

How the federal government cooperates with State and Local government in making a wide range of services and benefits available to the people.

The enormous scope of federal programs and how they are administered at the Federal, State and local levels. Some questions: Is administration of such programs too centralized in Washington? How can decentralization be accomplished effectively? Are the States and cities adequately prepared to play a larger role? What the federal government can do to solve the urban crisis.

Videotaped on the steps of the Capitol at Washington, D.C.

Guests: Sen. Edmund Muskie, Mayor Ralph Kelley of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Phillip Maher of the Institute for State Planning.

Host: Stephen Horn.

### Federal courts group—five programs

#### 36. "The Justice Machine"

A profile of the Federal Court System.

The position of the federal courts in our three branches of government with shared powers. The organization of the federal courts into District, Appellate, and Supreme Courts. The relationship of the federal courts to State courts, jurisdiction of each.

Some problems of the federal courts, such as overcrowded dockets. The concept of "judicial review" which gives the Supreme Court powers which in many ways equal that of the Congress and the Executive Branch.

Historical motion picture films of key cases in the history of the Supreme Court, and a picture story of the crucial Marbury Case of the early 19th century which produced the concept of judicial review.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guest: Ernest C. Friesen, Administrator of the Federal Courts.

### 37. "The Check That Balances"

The role of the Supreme Court in defining the legality of actions by Congress and/or the President and the Executive Branch.

Judicial review in practice . . . some key cases. The constitutional bases of the Supreme Court's actions. Arguments pro and anti. An examination of the charge that recent Supreme Court rulings on civil rights and matters involving civil liberties invade the province of Congress. Did the Warren Court overstep its constitutional powers?

A picture history of the Supreme Court over the decades, featuring landmark decisions by the Court, with motion pictures and photos.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Sen. Sam Ervin and Justice J. Skelly Wright of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

### 38. "Framework of Freedom"

The Supreme Court and the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

A closer look at the Bill of Rights and how its provisions have been implemented by Supreme Court decisions. How Supreme Court interpretations of the Bill of Rights have varied from time to time due to various pressures and circumstances. How modern advances in technology have threatened personal rights, and how the Supreme Court has acted to redress the situation. An examination of the use of the 5th Amendment and other constitutional rights by those presumed to be lawbreakers.

With motion pictures of the Billie Sol Estes case, the Dr. Sheppard case, the Senate Racketeering Investigation, with Dr. Martin Luther King, Sen. John McClelland, Sen. Robert Kennedy, Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

### 39. "Men of Justice"

How the Supreme Court Justices reach their decisions.

The human aspects of the Supreme Court. A view of the Justices as men with individual personalities and prejudices, rather than as impersonal units of an institution. The problems faced by the Justices of squaring their personal feelings with the requirements of the "law". An examination of such questions as "fact" and "what the constitution means". How the previous experiences of the Justices affect their decisions. Justices and politics. How the Justices deliberate and exchange views. The problem of secrecy.

Videotaped on the steps of the Supreme Court building. With a picture profile of the outstanding Justices of the Court.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guests: Bennett Boskey and Eugene Grossman, members of the Supreme Court Bar.

### 40. "Supreme Court and Society"

The effect of Supreme Court decisions on the quality of American life.

The Supreme Court as a policy-making body, directly affecting the legal, social and political realities of the nation. Some key cases, from the Dred Scott decision of 1857, down to the obscenity cases of the 1960's. The Court as a leader for social liberalism. Divisions within the Court, and some reasons why the Court is rarely unanimous, and often reverses itself. An examination of the question of whether the Court, an appointed body and therefore not democratically chosen, should have the right to decide matters of broad national policy.

With motion picture film and historical photographs.

Host: Stephen Horn.

Guest: Justice J. Skelly Wright of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my congratulations to ladies of the Operation Government Committee and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. upon the completion of 40 half hour tele-

vision programs known as "The Government Story."

It is a deep source of pride to me to have had a small part in helping this historic series on the operation of the three branches of the Government come to this final day when they are ready to be screened on stations throughout the country.

As many of the Members here know, the Operation Government Committee is composed of wives of Members of this body and of the Senate. There are also wives of members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet. These women are assisted in their work of helping their husbands tell "The Government Story" by Mark Talisman, administrative assistant to our colleague, CHARLES VANIK, of Ohio. It was Mark who came to me over 3 years ago and asked for some help to get such a series started so that families around the country could better understand the workings of their Federal Government.

Mrs. Vanik and Mrs. Ford, the wife of my distinguished colleague, GERALD FORD, the minority leader, have led these wonderful, hard-working women in opening the doors of the Congress to the careful and talented work of the Westinghouse creative staff. It has taken over 3 years of hard work to complete these programs. There are 22 programs on the Congress and the balance on the executive and judicial branches. Soon, everyone in the country will be able to see these programs at a convenient evening hour and schools will have available versions for their educational television system and 16 millimeter projection. Teachers' guides will also be available at a later date.

It should be noted that under the leadership of Mr. Donald McGannon, chairman of the board of Group W, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., which operates WBZ Radio and Television in my congressional district, this company has made a great commitment both financially and time and talentwise, to see this great project through. It is no small task for a profitmaking company to produce such an extensive series and then make it available to other stations free of charge and for there to be no commercial sponsorship during the showing of any of the series.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., its leader, Mr. McGannon, Mr. Richard Pack, executive vice president, whose commitment to this project has been unstinting, and the Westinghouse Washington office who has been liaison officer, are all to be commended for their willingness to provide the American people with this great learning opportunity to know more about their Federal Government.

Again, I wish to extend my thanks and congratulations to the women of the Operation Government Committee and to Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. for their dedication in seeing this great project to its completion. I am delighted to have played a part in it.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in calling attention to the national premiere of the extensive series of television programs on the Federal Government known as "The Government Story."

This 40 half hour series is unprecedented. This is the first time that such an extensive educational program has been written with the general public in mind. The Members of the Congress, the Senate, the Supreme Court, and the executive branch have been able to sit in informal conversation and be interviewed. These programs are not lectures, but utilize the very newest techniques of graphics and cinematography so that the important story of the Federal Government will be interesting and lively.

The women of this Operation Government Committee worked hard with the Westinghouse Broadcasting staff to assure that the series would be available for family viewing as well as classroom use. Within the next few weeks, television channels throughout the country will start screening these programs on a weekly basis at near prime-time hours so that the whole family can enjoy these fine programs.

Areas of the country served by educational television networks will also have tapes of the series available for use in the classroom. For those areas where educational television is not now available will have the use of 16 millimeter film.

Mrs. Albert and I have enjoyed helping in this important project and look forward to the national premiere tomorrow evening, March 18, in the caucus room of the Cannon Office Building. I am sure the people of my congressional district will benefit greatly from this series. Westinghouse and the ladies committee are to be highly commended for their splendid work. I certainly am grateful for their commitment.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it has been a very long and arduous task to come to this day when the completion of "The Government Story" can finally be announced. I suppose I should be especially pleased, since my wife, Betty, has spent so much time on this vital project as cochairman, along with Betty Vanik, the wife of my distinguished Ohio colleague, CHARLES A. VANIK.

These ladies of the Operation Government Committee have done miracles in their work in helping Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. accomplish, among members of both parties, what so many of us seek in regular legislative endeavors.

The bipartisanship and good will which the Members of this House and the other body have shown in cooperating in this series promise to make it among the most candid and useful educational programs on how the Federal legislative process really works.

I wish to add my thanks and congratulations to Don McGannon, Dick Pack, and all of the Westinghouse staff for their farsightedness in supporting this vital project. Without their cooperation and assistance this serious matter could not have been produced. While they probably did not realize fully what they were getting into when this series started over 3 years ago, I could have warned them how tenacious our wives would be when they pursued goals in which they firmly believed. It is obvious on this day of the national premiere of these 40 half hours of television programming that they have succeeded—and the Westing-

house Broadcasting Co. is still in business. The Nation is the better for the cooperation and work of these two groups.

I commend to the attention of this body that a national premiere of the series will be held in the caucus room of the Cannon Office Building tomorrow evening, March 18, at 5 p.m. when a copy of the series will be presented to us for the Library of Congress. I do hope that you and your wives will attend this important event.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, after many years of diligent work, the Operation Government Committee, of which my wife is a member, and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. will see their work come to fruition in the national premiere of "The Government Story."

I have been particularly interested in the production of such a series because I know first-hand the increased interest our constituents have in the operation of the Federal Government. I have been closely associated with the development of this series. We all have tried our best to assure that the fairest and most complete story of the Government's work could be told. From what I can determine, the excellent, talented staff of Westinghouse has done a magnificent job and has, indeed, accomplished this great task.

Westinghouse Broadcasting and our ladies are to be congratulated for their steadfastness in the face of some technical difficulties. The enormity of the task which they faced over 3 years ago would have been sufficient to stop a group with lesser determination.

Now that the series is to begin its screening around the country, everyone will be able to see the fruits of all of this labor. I am sure there will be general agreement that the story has been well and fairly told. It is my hope that a skillfully edited version of about a half-hour in duration will soon be made available for showing to tour groups who come to the Capitol. It is so difficult for anyone to understand the complexity of the Federal legislative process. This series and a shorter version for use in the Capitol will go a long way in helping to develop better understanding of our system of government.

I wish to extend my personal congratulations to the ladies of the Operation Government Committee, to Don McGannon of Group W, and all of his staff including Dick Pack who followed this production so closely. Also a word of thanks to Mark Talisman who thought up this series and served as project director. I, too, look forward to the premiere tomorrow evening.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with my colleagues in recognizing the national premiere of "The Government Story." Mrs. Byrnes joined many others in working hard to help Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. produce this monumental series of 40 half hours of television on the nature of the work of the Federal Government.

Every Member of this body and in Federal service has seen the need for this kind of series—but few have been willing to take up such an extensive task.

It was because of the perspicacity of the women on the Operation Government Committee and the extensive commitment of Group W that a beginning was made over 3 years ago. I know first-hand that my wife has attended dozens of Operation Government Committee meetings during which the series was planned with Westinghouse.

Tomorrow evening, March 18, at 5 p.m. the fruits of all of their labor will be viewed by a distinguished audience of Government officials. I am sure that this series will be warmly received and have great success throughout the country.

My heartiest congratulations to the executives and staff of Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. and to the dedicated women on the Operation Government Committee for all of their work. They have done a great service for the country in bringing this series to completion.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my word of praise for Operation Government—the Westinghouse series on the workings of the Federal Government. This product of active bipartisanism is to be highly commended.

I have watched as this series developed over these past 3 years. It is amazing to see how complicated it is to produce such a lengthy series. It is not simply enough to write the scripts and film them being read. Interviews had to be set up with numerous Members of the House and the Senate which took a great deal of staff work.

Permission had to be sought to film in various parts of the Capitol Building and other Government buildings. Scripts had to be reviewed over and over for accuracy and interest. Cooperation from various Government offices was essential if this series was to be interesting and lively.

As will be seen tomorrow evening, at the first public viewing, the series is not only lively and interesting, it is highly educational. When several of the half hours were screened last year, everyone in the audience, from 11 years of age to senior citizens, came away with a greater understanding of the Federal Government than they had had before.

My congratulations to the ladies of the Operation Government Committee and Don McGannon and his staff at Westinghouse for their great work. Their reward will be a better informed, more alert citizenry who will undoubtedly understand their Federal Government a great deal better.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, we are all so very proud to arrive at this day when we can say the 40 half-hour television programs which our committee, Operation Government Committee, has worked on so hard, are finally ready for public viewing. I am proud to have been a member of this committee which was conceived over 3 years ago to help the American public better understand the workings of their Federal Government.

We have come a very long way from the first days of this project. It has been so obvious to many of us that there are some misunderstandings about the ways in which the legislative process works. It is not possible for a visiting constituent to learn very much about this compli-

cated process with a short visit to the Capitol. Therefore, it has been the hope of us members of the Operation Government Committee to help television tell this exciting story in depth so that the whole family can better know the detailed story which should be told.

There are 40 half hours of television viewing. It is my understanding that the first 22 programs on the Congress will be shown in over 15 major TV markets around the country starting within the next month. WTOP in the Washington, D.C., area will be screening these programs very shortly.

At the specific request of the Operation Government Committee, Westinghouse has offered these films as long as there will be no commercial sponsorship. At a later time educational and 16-millimeter versions will also be circulated so that the series can be used in classroom instruction.

I wish to extend my personal thanks to the chairman of the board of Westinghouse Broadcasting, Mr. McGannon, and to Dick Pack, the senior vice president, who have backed this great effort the limit to assure accuracy, the very best and most dedicated staff and every possible facility to assure the most historic and useful film which is available on "The Government Story." I wish also to thank the project director of our committee, Mark Talisman, for all of his efforts in conceiving of this project and seeing it through with us.

Betty Vanik and Betty Ford deserve special mention for they are the women who kept this project vital and pushed and prodded when doors needed opening and things had to be expedited.

It is my sincere hope that everyone will get to see the product of all of the labors of our committee and Group W. It is my feeling that there will be a better, clearer understanding of the operation of the system on the Federal Government as a result of this series.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, after a great deal of work, the Operation Government Committee and Group W, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., have announced that their splendid "Government Story" series will soon be aired.

As a member of the Education and Labor Committee of the House, I have been particularly interested in seeing this monumental undertaking develop. My wife has been a very active member of the Operation Government Committee and I had an opportunity to be interviewed for one of the shows. The high degree of professionalism of the staff and the creativity which obviously went into the writing and the editing of the shows is a great credit to the members of the Westinghouse staff and to the hard-working Operation Government Committee who continually sought to maintain very high production standards.

I am convinced from seeing this program develop that commercial television has a great, creative role to play in education. It had been the intention of the Operation Government Committee not to restrict this great endeavor solely to educational television channels. In this way the whole family could enjoy this highly informative series at a convenient evening hour. The series can thus also be used by teachers during the normal

course of school curriculum on the Government or political science.

Special attention was also paid to the fact that there are areas in the country where educational television systems have not yet been installed. In these areas, a 16-mm. version will be offered at a later date. Teachers' manuals and accompanying guides will also be made available so that the classroom instruction can be of the highest order.

In my judgment, a great deal can be learned from this successful series by other television companies, some of whom have unsuccessfully tried to accomplish this great task, and by program developers who wish to teach the complicated but fascinating story of the three branches of the Federal Government. The Group W, Westinghouse staff including their dedicated chairman, Don McGannon, and senior vice president, Dick Pack, and the Operation Government Committee which worked so hard to see the highest quality series produced. They have succeeded admirably. I commend the series to the Members of this body and to the national television viewing audience.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleagues I, too, wish to congratulate the women of the Operation Government Committee and the staff of the Group W, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., who have worked so hard in the past 3 years to see this great project through.

As can be seen from the topics covered in each of the 40 half hours of television, it will be possible for the first time in the history of television and the Congress to get a comprehensive in-depth view of the operation of the legislative process. The committee system of legislature is examined in a two-part series, along with an intensive view of the offices of both the House and the Senate.

The Office of the Presidency and the work of the executive branch are also scrutinized at length. However, it has been the consistent goal of this series to allow the people who work within each of the branches to tell the story of their work from their point of view. Extensive use was then made of the vast archives and files of the Smithsonian, the Archives, and the Library of Congress to illustrate the topics under discussion.

Dr. Steven Horn, who has had extensive experience on Capitol Hill and is now deal of graduate studies at American University, does a masterful job of moderating the whole series.

The series was conceived by Mark Talisman, administrative assistant to my colleague, CHARLES VANIK, of Ohio, over 5 years ago to answer the crying need for educational material on how the Federal Government works. He has since served as project director of the Operation Government Committee composed of the wives of Members of the House, Senate, Cabinet, and Supreme Court.

I hope that this series will enjoy extensive distribution throughout the country. It will help to engender a greater understanding of how our federal system works.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks on the subject matter of the special order granted today to the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLLIFIELD).

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

There was no objection.

#### RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HALPERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I can think of no more fitting time than today—St. Patrick's Day—to lay the foundation for lasting peace and religious tolerance in northern Ireland.

Recent developments have highlighted a situation that has been allowed to fester for far too long; in northern Ireland, one-fourth of the population is deprived of voting, housing, and job rights—simply because they are poor and Catholic.

Under northern Ireland's archaic election laws, only owners of property can vote, unmarried adult children living at home cannot vote, and property owners are given votes according to the size and value of their land.

Because of these 19th-century laws and ruthless gerrymandering, the Unionist Party, predominantly Protestant, holds 60 percent of the seats in the Londonderry City Council, even though the Nationalists, mostly Catholics, comprise two-thirds of the population.

The "proper" party affiliation is also an important qualification in obtaining housing and jobs.

And, as though that were not enough, northern Ireland has a special powers act which permits the home minister to order the arrest and imprisonment of citizens without charge or trial.

Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing two resolutions which I hope will alleviate some of these injustices. The first would call upon the President to act through our U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, and to protest against religious discrimination in northern Ireland.

I believe that the government of northern Ireland has violated many of the provisions of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The resolution would, further, ask Congress to express its sense that our Government strongly condemn the injustices in northern Ireland.

The second resolution would call for a plebiscite under United Nations auspices, through which all the people of Ireland—north and south—would have the opportunity to express their will for union.

We condemn discrimination in Mississippi and Rhodesia, and we should just as strongly condemn discrimination and class separation in northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that we in the free world spoke out.

And what could be a more appropriate time than today—in the true spirit of St. Patrick's Day.

#### MIZE SPONSORS LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, I have joined the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RAILSBACK) and other colleagues in sponsoring legislation which will permit more effective law enforcement in the United States.

Criminal activity has increased dramatically. Competent police officers and administrators are staggering under the floodtide of criminality especially in our urban centers. The legislation which I will discuss today would materially assist police in the discharge of their difficult duties.

Police officers, in the line of duty, must be accorded clear authority to prevent crime, as well as apprehend those who have violated the law. Two bills which I cosponsor advance this proposition. The first, H.R. 7506, is commonly referred to as the Federal "stop-and-frisk" law.

#### STOP AND FRISK

On the street, officers often observe suspicious conduct. In order to prevent imminent criminal activity, Federal officers and District of Columbia policemen should have the clear statutory authority to detain suspects for a reasonable period of time. Detention of this sort, prior to the decision to arrest, is called investigative detention. Further, officers should have the clear statutory authority to insure their physical safety from attack by the detainee. An officer can reasonably accomplish this by patting down the exterior of a suspect's clothing, using a technique commonly called the "frisk."

H.R. 7506 specifically defines police latitude in the difficult moments of investigative detention; it also places strict limits on duration and permissible police conduct throughout detention.

This legislation would permit an officer to detain any person whom he reasonably suspects is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a crime. I emphasize that the detention must be reasonably necessary to determine the lawfulness of the suspect's conduct. The detention will not normally exceed 30 minutes.

Clearly an officer must have the power to protect his person from attack during investigative detention. Protection is provided by the bill, for the officer is granted the authority to frisk the suspect for weapons—and for weapons only.

In the course of a limited search for weapons, an officer will sometimes discover contraband materials, such as burglar tools, narcotics, and concealed guns. H.R. 7506 provides that contraband discovered in a reasonable search for weapons is admissible as evidence in criminal prosecution for possession of contraband.

Each Member of Congress, as he reviews the Federal "stop-and-frisk" proposal, should determine to his satisfaction the constitutionality of the bill. The fourth amendment provides:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.

If "stop and frisk" violates the fourth amendment guarantees, it of course should not become law.

Mr. Speaker, after careful review, I am confident that this proposition does not infringe upon the rights of individuals. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court have convinced me that "stop and frisk," as embodied in this legislation, does not constitute an unreasonable search. These same decisions have convinced me that certain seizures of contraband are also not unreasonable, and should be permitted to be entered as evidence against the detainee.

In Terry against Ohio, decided on June 10, 1968, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of an individual who was stopped by an experienced police officer. The officer was convinced, based upon his 39 years on the force, that the defendant was "casing" a store for a holdup. He "frisked" the suspect, and found a firearm concealed on his person. The defendant was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon. The Court held that the search and seizure was not unreasonable, for the officer was acting as a reasonable officer should act in preventing crime. The discovery of contraband was incident to a search which was necessarily performed for the protection of the officer's safety.

In Terry, the Court balanced the interests of society against the interests of the detainee, and concluded that society had a strong interest in the prevention of crime. The temporary investigative detention, and the subsequent search of the suspect's person for weapons, did not constitute an unreasonable violation of his person.

Thus the courts, in case law, have developed the theory that society has the right to those protections which "stop-and-frisk" procedures clearly provide.

Mr. Justice Harlan in his concurring opinion in Sibron against New York, spoke on the admissibility of contraband uncovered in the course of a search for weapons, saying:

The frisk made incident to that stop was a limited one, which turned up burglars' tools. Although the frisk is constitutionally permitted only in order to protect the officer, if it is lawful the State is of course entitled to the use of any other contraband that appears.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that the language of Terry and Sibron will convince even the most ardent civil libertarian that the legislation which I advocate is constitutional under current interpretation. It might be noted that the Supreme Court declined to pass on the constitutionality of the New York State "stop-and-frisk" law in the Sibron decision.

I have high hopes that a Federal "stop-and-frisk" law can be passed for the benefit of Federal and District of Columbia officers. This legislation can then serve as a model for State legislatures in concurrent efforts to control serious crime in America.

#### AUTO INSPECTION

Mr. Speaker, I have also cosponsored legislation which would permit police officers, while enforcing the provisions of the so-called Dyer Act, 18 U.S.C. 3212, to inspect automobile identification num-

bers. This inspection must be based upon the reasonable belief that the vehicle has been stolen and transported interstate.

This bill, H.R. 7505, codifies existing case law in much the same manner as does the "stop-and-frisk" proposal. It would permit officers to effectively determine whether an auto has been stolen without resorting to the cumbersome procedure of a search warrant. It would have a positive effect in apprehending those suspected of auto theft, and perhaps reduce the theft rate—currently a national scandal.

FBI uniform crime reports for 1968 indicate an increase in auto theft of 18 percent over 1967. There is no question that police must be given clear authority to counter this disgraceful increase.

The needs of society must be balanced against the minor irritation which a motorist suffers when an officer lifts his hood to inspect his motor number or opens his car door to inspect his automobile body number. Such a search could not be considered unreasonable and therefore should be permissible under the fourth amendment.

#### CRIME RATE MUST BE COUNTERED

Mr. Speaker, these proposals have been carefully drafted to avoid conflict with the Bill of Rights. The Congress must move to counter the crime wave which has characterized urban life in recent years. This epidemic of crime can be countered, with resolute legislative action.

The Supreme Court has already clearly spoken on the vital interests of society and determined that police officers have the right to conduct reasonable searches for weapons and make reasonable detentions of suspects for investigation. The Congress should not shrink from its responsibility in this difficult area of law enforcement. Congress should enact laws which will codify and clarify proper police procedure whenever possible.

I urge all Members to give serious, thoughtful consideration to the two proposals which I advocate today. In view of the sharp increase in crime, early action on these bills is most appropriate.

#### A PEOPLE-ORIENTED FARM PROGRAM

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

Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill—H.R. 9009—which I consider to be a comprehensive program to strengthen marketplace income for farmers, reduce the influence of Government in the management decisions of farmers, and provide financial assistance to farmers who need skills training and other forms of assistance in order to develop off-farm income.

The emphasis of my bill is Government action to assist farmers in their adjustment as people to changing technology, in contrast to present farm programs which deal almost exclusively with Government action to adjust commodity supplies.

#### AN EXCITING NEW NATIONWIDE ENERGY COMPANY—AT THE EXPENSE OF THE AMERICAN TAX-PAYING PUBLIC

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PODELL, Mr. Speaker, during the first week of March, I took issue with the decision of the Department of Justice which in effect allows the largest merger in oil industry history to take place—that between Atlantic Richfield and Sinclair Oil Corp. Merger of these two companies, 10th and 11th largest in America, will create our country's sixth largest oil corporation. At that time I pointed out that already a policy of favoritism to major corporate interests at expense of the public was emerging. Nor have I changed that opinion.

In delving further into the oil industry's labyrinth, I make further astounding discoveries. In the case of this merger, they are especially thought-provoking—worthy of passing on to this body and our public at large.

On Thursday, March 6, 1969, there appeared a full-page ad in the New York Times, paid for by the Atlantic Richfield Oil Co. I take the beginning words of my presentation from its headline—in part. This exciting new nationwide energy company proclaims its new growth and presence in altruistic terms that would make a Salvation Army lass consider herself selfish. An energy-hungry world is about to be wondrously served by this new colossus of oil. An average reader would commence to salivate in anticipation of anticipated bargains, which are implied by the lush metaphors and dripping adjectives in the advertisement.

There is no mention of oil pollution, such as despoils the California coast right now. Nor is there mention of the economic hammerlock oil companies have upon American consumers or the manner in which they seek to keep out cheaper fuel, such as has been suggested in the form of a free import zone and refinery at Machiasport in Maine. No mention is made of false, misleading games utilized by oil companies, which cheat consumers. All that is presented to us is an image of public service. A 27½-percent oil depletion allowance? Never heard of it.

How about letting taxpayers in on a little more information about this merger, which Mr. Nixon's Department of Justice has so kindly given a green light to. Let us glance momentarily at the Atlantic Richfield Oil Co. and Sinclair Oil Co. from a taxpayers standpoint.

Every taxpayer in the United States paid more in Federal tax than Atlantic Oil did in the early and middle 1960's. This company could and did earn \$105,299,000 net income before tax in 1965. It did not pay a single dollar in Federal taxes during that year. Now that is really public service.

In 1964, Sinclair Oil Co. earned \$66,440,000 in net income before taxes. They did even better. Taxpayers of the United States paid them \$3,119,000 for making that amount of money. Match that kind of altruism.

In 1964, Richfield Oil Co. earned \$26,255,000 in net income before Federal taxes. Taxpayers of the United States paid them \$629,000 for being so successful. Has such unselfishness been seen before? Surely we should present these companies' official with appropriate rewards.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain we now have on our national scene "an exciting new nationwide energy company." They aim to be first in war and first in peace. Certainly they are already close to being first in the pockets of most of their countrymen. Certainly they have cast covetous eyes upon such potentially productive areas as the Kenai Moose Range in Alaska. Certainly they will attempt to get rights to drill there, so they may earn more money in profits and pay less taxes.

The oil industry is a fourth level of government now. Such actions as the one taken by the Department of Justice in allowing merging of Sinclair and Atlantic-Richfield only enlarges their scope and opportunities for tightening the economic stranglehold they already have on America's windpipe.

But we shall fight back. We shall give them the struggle of their profit-loaded, tax-evading lives; the Justice Department notwithstanding.

#### OIL INDUSTRY ARROGANCE RAISES CONSUMER PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PODELL, Mr. Speaker, there are times when I must admire the oil industry for its nerve. Their audacity leaves me breathless. Robbing the Federal Treasury of billions through the oil depletion allowance, they simultaneously ridicule the intelligence of our average motorist with games and promotions which are questionable. Blithely polluting coastal lands of our west coast with absolute impunity, they maintain costs of fuel and energy deliberately high, depriving consumers of any fair treatment in prices demanded for oil and oil products. Bulging with profit, the oil companies placidly contemplate an outraged, frustrated nation. And how do they respond to our pleas and questions?

Now oil companies have raised gasoline prices. This is going to cost the average American consumer \$800 million a year. That is inflation. This is why it is harder and harder for working people to make ends meet. And remember that oil companies have that delectable 27½-percent oil depletion allowance with which to help write off their excessive profits. Only the consumer suffers. Only the struggling taxpayer hurts.

Texaco started matters off, raising prices it pays for crude oil. But Texaco happens to produce most of the crude oil it refines. So we can determine that Texaco simply instructed Texaco to raise its prices to itself. This justifies an even greater depletion allowance than Texaco now receives. It may interest millions of Americans to know during this period of toting up income taxes, that

this company paid out a mere 1.9 percent of its net income in taxes in 1967. I wonder how that will rest with the average struggling wage earner in this Nation?

It also may interest American consumers to know that the oil industry has been preventing cheaper foreign oil from entering American markets. This is perhaps why most oil companies are fighting the Machiasport proposal and all other proposed "free trade zones."

The oil import program, according to the Interior Department, costs the taxpayers and consumers between \$2 and \$4 billion yearly. Again the gas price hike claims our attention. America's oil refining industry has the lowest per unit labor cost of any major industry. Texaco itself stated in its 1968 annual report that the wholesale gasoline market is stable. In 1968, Texaco's after-tax profits increased by 10.8 percent to \$835,500,000—highest profit level Texaco has ever recorded.

Mr. Speaker, the rest of the industry slavishly followed Texaco's lead. I can only gaze in astonishment at such profitable acrobatics at the expense of those who require oil and gas daily. Truly, those old robber barons of the gilded age would doff their hats in mute admiration of the ability oil companies have to stifle Congress, prevent Federal action and throttle the taxpayer while rifling his wallet.

These gasoline price raises must be rolled back. But a further note should and must be sounded. There is going to be a reckoning between the Federal Government and the oil industry, and it cannot be long delayed. Their gravy train must and will be derailed. Our public interest demands it.

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY

(Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, St. Patrick's Day is properly a time for celebration. It is a day to remember the contributions of the Irish people to the world, as well as to commemorate the whole of Irish history—fraught as it is with tragedy and oppression, determination and ultimate triumph.

Ireland's place in European civilization, as well as in American history, is broad and colorful. For Ireland has produced more than her share of patriots and soldiers, poets and dramatists, saints and scholars, and sturdy immigrants to the New World.

Irish patriotism is world famous. In the 16th century, for example, the leadership of Hugh O'Neill and Hugh O'Donnell against English tyranny stands as a brilliant testimony to Irish pride. That their efforts met with defeat at the Battle of Kinsale, in 1601, does not diminish the service they performed in keeping alive the spirit of Irish nationality—which finally prevailed three centuries later.

Irish history subsequent to the defeat at Kinsale is one of the darkest periods in Celtic annals, although, even in despair, the Irish proved their worth by

their perseverance, their refusal to be annihilated. "Cromwell's Curse," the oppression of Ireland under Oliver Cromwell in the 17th century, was neither forgotten nor forgiven in Ireland. During this period over 30,000 soldiers were forced into exile and thousands of commoners were sent into virtual slavery in the West Indies.

The removal of Cromwell's regime led only, in the long run, to the Irish defeat at the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690—but yet again, the Irish refused to accept defeat. Penal laws were passed which virtually destroyed Catholic landowners. In 1719 the Declaratory Act finally obliterated what little substance of Irish legislative influence that remained. The lowest point had been reached.

The repeal of the Declaratory Act in 1782 marked a turning point, and despite the perfidious Act of Union, in 1800, Ireland's consciousness as a nation had been aroused: the history of the 19th century is one of continual patriotic opposition to foreign domination, culminating in the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, which in turn led to full independence—creation of the Republic of Ireland—in 1939. With that act nearly 1,200 years of foreign invasion and oppression came to an end.

We cannot, in surveying Ireland's political history, fail to mention the names of the great patriots of the 19th and early 20th centuries—Charles Stewart Parnell, Michael Davitt, and Eamon de Valera, to name but three. Their service to the Irish nation is invaluable and never to be forgotten.

But the Irish determination to be free is supplemented by a poetic and literary tradition that is one of the finest and most glorious in Europe—and one which did much to keep alive the spirit of Irish nationhood during the dark centuries of despair. The Irish literary tradition of greatness can be said to have begun in the 17th century—when the need to forge a common Irish identity was especially great. This literary efflorescence attained international recognition in the 18th century, in the works of playwrights like Oliver Goldsmith and Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The world still remembers the poignant, yet penetrating, lament of Goldsmith over the condition of the Irish peasant:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

And yet, this note of sadness finds, more than a century later, harmonious resolution in the peaceful verse of William Butler Yeats, which augured better times to come—a resolution of comfort and pride in the Irish landscape, soon again to be placed in the hands of its own people:

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree . . .

And I shall have some peace there . . .  
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

Jonathan Swift, who wrote "Gulliver's Travels," was Irish; as was Richard Steele, editor of the Tatler, and Lawrence Sterne, creator of Tristram Shandy. But perhaps the most Irish of all Irish writers was Thomas Moore, regarded for a century as Ireland's national poet. In his lyrical verse he embodied as no one

else the Irish love of music, the sense of poetic imagination which characterizes the Irish spirit. It was he who wrote of Tara's halls, of the mute harp, of the "pulse of the patriot, soldier, or lover." It was he who, more than any other poet, kept alive the ancient Celtic imagination which can turn hardship into endurance, and which glories in the wearing of the green.

But finally, and, in the long run, most importantly, the Irish spirit of religious devotion has been manifest throughout Ireland's history—and is most aptly symbolized in Ireland's first saint, for whom this day is named. The Irish devotion to the Church is so well known that it bears no repetition here; but in conclusion, I would like to say that there is no more apt symbol of Ireland, of her people and her culture, than that brave and hardy soul, St. Patrick, who set out across the Irish Sea with no more than a burning conviction and an unshakable faith, and whose zeal was rewarded, it may be said without too much exaggeration, with that extraordinary synthesis we know as Ireland.

That synthesis extended itself in the 1800's as a gigantic wave of immigrants to America; and the Irish are today so integral a part of America that all of New York and Boston turn out every year for their St. Patrick's Day parades. In 1960, of course, Americans elected a man of Irish ancestry to the Presidency—a man whose memory inspires us all as Americans and as men. Today is Ireland's day. Let us mark it with reverence and with joy.

#### 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. HOLFIELD (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 60 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.

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

Mr. FINDLEY, for 1 hour, on March 20.

Mr. HALPERN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HALPERN, for 5 minutes, on March 18.

Mr. LOWENSTEIN (at the request of Mr. FLOWERS), for 60 minutes, on March 26; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. ZWACH in two instances.

Mr. FINDLEY in two instances.

Mr. BURKE of Florida.

Mr. MORTON.

Mr. CONTE in two instances.

Mr. WEICKER.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia.

Mr. QUILLEN in four instances.

Mr. ROBISON.  
 Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.  
 Mr. MIZE.  
 Mrs. REID of Illinois.  
 Mr. CRAMER.  
 Mr. SCHADEBERG.  
 Mr. MICHEL in two instances.  
 Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. GUDE.

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

Mr. PATMAN.  
 Mr. SHIPLEY.  
 Mr. HANNA in five instances.  
 Mr. EVINS of Tennessee.  
 Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON.  
 Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD in two instances.  
 Mr. BARRETT.  
 Mr. TUNNEY.  
 Mr. RARICK in four instances.  
 Mr. FRASER.  
 Mr. EILBERG.  
 Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.  
 Mr. GAYDOS in three instances.  
 Mr. MINISH.  
 Mr. PODELL in three instances.  
 Mr. MURPHY of New York.  
 Mr. BINGHAM in three instances.  
 Mr. VANIK in two instances.  
 Mr. DENT.  
 Mr. BROWN of California in two instances.  
 Mr. BOLAND in two instances.  
 Mr. DORN in two instances.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1081. An act to provide for the striking of medals of honor of the dedication of the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 18, 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:

582. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of agreements signed under Public Law 480 in January and February 1969 for use of foreign currencies, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

583. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations, transmitting notification of the location, nature, and estimated cost of certain additional facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air Force Reserve, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

584. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees issued in January 1969 in connection with U.S. exports to Yugoslavia, pursuant to the

Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, and the applicable Presidential determination; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

585. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a comparison of taxes in the District of Columbia with those of its environs and other metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Government Operations.

586. A letter from the Governor of the Canal Zone and President, Panama Canal Company, transmitting a report of disposal of foreign excess property by the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government for calendar year 1968, pursuant to the provisions of section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 398); to the Committee on Government Operations.

587. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket Nos. 22-E and 22-F, the Yavapai and the groups and bands thereof, ex rel. Calloway Bonnaha, Harry Jones, Fred Beauty, and Warren Gazzam; the Yavapai-Apache Indian Community; the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Community, *Plaintiffs v. The United States of America, Defendants*, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946, as amended (60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

588. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting copies of the first annual plan for U.S. participation in the world weather program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

589. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, transmitting the second interim report of the Commission, including a recommendation concerning immunity laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

590. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on management of equipment by the Atomic Energy Commission; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PERKINS: Committee on Education and Labor, H.R. 515. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to clarify responsibilities related to providing free and reduced-price meals and preventing discrimination against children, to revise program matching requirements, to strengthen the nutrition training and education benefits of the programs, and otherwise to strengthen the food service programs for children in schools and service institutions, with amendment (Rept. No. 91-81). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BEVILL (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. JONES of Alabama, and Mr. NICHOLS):

H.R. 9003. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters

of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 9004. A bill for the relief of certain distressed aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 9005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow a deduction for certain amounts paid by a taxpayer for tuition and fees in providing a higher education for himself, his spouse, and his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9006. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 9007. A bill to designate the bridge authorized by the act of October 4, 1966, as the "Light Horse Harry Lee Bridge"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 9008. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 9009. A bill to adjust agricultural production, to provide a transitional program for farmers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 9010. A bill to incorporate College Benefit System of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 9011. A bill to authorize the support of Casa Loma College, a vocational college of applied science and arts, to stimulate its development and operation, to further define its corporate powers and provide such support as necessary to fulfill its purposes of providing vocational education and manpower training programs within a 4-year collegiate institution in such a way as to preserve human dignity and worth of the socially, economically, and culturally deprived; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9012. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide a paraplegia rehabilitation allowance of \$100 per month for veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean or Vietnam conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 9013. A bill to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 9014. A bill to expedite the interstate planning and coordination of a continuous Lewis and Clark Trail Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 9015. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.R. 9016. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to present a gold medal to the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 9017. A bill to permit the District of Columbia Council to make rules and regulations under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 9018. A bill to regulate the business of debt adjusting in the District of Columbia other than as an incident to the practice of law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 9019. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to secure to physically handicapped workers employed in sheltered workshops the right to organize and bargain collectively, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9020. A bill to guarantee productive employment opportunities for those who are unemployed or underemployed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9021. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide for family planning programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9022. A bill to provide for certain reorganizations in the Department of State and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 9023. A bill to provide for the disclosure of certain information relating to certain public opinion polls; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 9024. A bill to provide for a Federal Athletic Commission to regulate organized sports when and to the extent that such regulation is in the public interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9025. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for the use of certain devices upon individuals in the exercise of their rights under the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9026. A bill to amend the rules pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States by requiring the display thereof whenever the flag of a State, or of a political subdivision thereof, or the flag or pennant of a society is displayed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9027. A bill to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment in lieu thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9028. A bill to protect civil rights by providing criminal and civil remedies for unlawful official violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9029. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 9030. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1905, relating to the dumping of certain materials into the navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 9031. A bill to encourage and assist private enterprise to provide adequate housing in urban poverty areas for low-income and lower-middle-income persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9032. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head-of-household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 1 year or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9033. A bill to provide incentives for the creation by private industry of additional employment opportunities for residents of urban poverty areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9034. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to improve the program of aid to families with dependent children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9035. A bill to amend title II of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, to provide that payments received thereunder shall be disregarded for certain public assistance purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9036. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitle-

ment to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9037. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to revise certain provisions thereof relating to public assistance which were enacted or amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1967; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9038. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to assure all recipients of such assistance (in conjunction with recent social security benefit increases) an average increase of \$7.50 in the total amount of their income from such assistance and other sources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ERLBORN:

H.R. 9039. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 9040. A bill to amend the Federal Hazardous Substance Act to protect children from toys and other articles intended for use by children which are hazardous due to the presence of electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 9041. A bill to amend subchapter II of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD:

H.R. 9042. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to designate the home of a State legislator for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOREMAN:

H.R. 9043. 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. FREY:

H.R. 9044. 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. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 9045. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 9046. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the provisions permitting the deduction, without regard to the 3- and 1-percent floors, of medical expenses incurred for the care of individuals 65 years of age and over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.R. 9047. 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.

H.R. 9048. A bill to improve the safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9049. A bill to provide that the nuclear accelerator to be constructed at Weston, Ill., shall be named the "Enrico Fermi Nuclear Accelerator" in memory of the late Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 9050. 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. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 9051. A bill to provide that the nuclear accelerator to be constructed at Weston, Ill., shall be named the "Enrico Fermi Nuclear Accelerator" in memory of the late Dr. Enrico Fermi; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 9052. A bill to amend section 716 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the interservice transfers of officers of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 9053. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOELSON:

H.R. 9054. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLEPPE:

H.R. 9055. A bill to provide for a study of the need for regulation of weather modification activities, the extent of coordination and the appropriate responsibility for operations in the field of weather modification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9056. 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. McCURE:

H.R. 9057. 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. McKNEALLY:

H.R. 9058. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 9059. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts:

H.R. 9060. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 9061. A bill to extend the coverage of the Automobile Information Disclosure Act to Guam; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9062. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the deduction of rent paid by tenants in Government-assisted low- or moderate-income housing, to permit the deduction of expenses incurred by a student at a college, university, or vocational school, and to increase personal exemptions from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTEN (for himself, Mr. ADAMO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAYS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. JOHNSON of California, and Mr. KYROS):

H.R. 9063. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their

combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTEN (for himself, Mr. McKNEALLY, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NIX, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. RARICK, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SIKES, Mr. SISK, and Mr. WHITE):

H.R. 9064. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of benefits to a married couple on their combined earnings record where that method of computation produces a higher combined benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself, Mr. DENT, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. CAREY, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. CLAY, Mr. AYRES, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. ESHLEMAN, and Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin):

H.R. 9065. A bill to provide for special programs for children with learning disabilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 9066. 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.

H.R. 9067. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head-of-household benefits to unmarried widows and widowers, and individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more, who maintain their own households; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 9068. A bill to rescind the pay increases for Members of Congress and other Federal officials pursuant to Presidential recommendation to Congress in the budget for the 1970 fiscal year, to abolish the quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. REID of Illinois:

H.R. 9069. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9070. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 9071. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida (by request):

H.R. 9072. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to recovery of a reasonable attorney's fee in case of successful maintenance of an action for recovery of damages sustained in transportation of property; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHERLE:

H.R. 9073. A bill to restrict imports of milk and dairy products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9074. A bill to revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHWENDEL:

H.R. 9075. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 9076. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to establish an equitable survivors' annuity plan for the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 9077. A bill to impose import limitations on prepared or preserved strawberries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 9078. A bill to provide that, for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, individuals who were illegally detained during 1968 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be treated as serving in a combat zone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.R. 9079. 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. 9080. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 9081. A bill to amend section 809(c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat retrospective rate credits as return premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 9082. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 9083. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WYLIE (for himself and Mr. HUNT):

H.R. 9084. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide for cost-of-living increases in the annuities and pensions (and lump-sum payments) which are payable thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9085. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for cost-of-living increases in compensation, dependency, and indemnity compensation, and pension payments; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 9086. 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. CORMAN:

H.J. Res. 552. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period April 21 through April 26, 1969, as "Schoolbus Safety Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H.J. Res. 553. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit States from imposing the death penalty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.J. Res. 554. Joint resolution proposing an

amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.J. Res. 555. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.J. Res. 556. Joint resolution in honor of Amelia Earhart and Joan Merriam Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H.J. Res. 557. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the Supreme Court for the purpose of deciding whether an act of Congress or an act of a State legislature is unconstitutional; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 558. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that appointments of Judges to the Supreme Court and judges to all other Federal courts, as established under section 1 of article III, be reconfirmed every 6 years by the Senate and to require 5 years' prior judicial experience as a qualification for appointment to said offices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 559. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H. Con. Res. 169. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the furnishing of relief assistance to persons affected by the Nigerian civil war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 170. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to reduced air fares for children, youth, and members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Con. Res. 171. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should have one uniform, nationwide, fire-reporting telephone number and one uniform, nationwide, police-reporting telephone number; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H. Con. Res. 172. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to religious discrimination in Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DIGGS:

H. Res. 321. Resolution concerning Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 322. Resolution authorizing Members of the House of Representatives to employ during each summer one student congressional intern; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H. Res. 323. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the people of all Ireland should have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under the auspices of a United Nations Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

60. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, relative to Federal inspection of meat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

61. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, relative to Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

62. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, relative to revising certain provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to lower the voting age; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

63. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relative to use of the waters of the Upper Missouri River Basin in the upper Great Plains States before diversion of such water to other States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

64. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, relative to repeal of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

65. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, relative to naming the body of water created by the Corps of Engineers dam on the Kootenai River near Libby, Mont., "Kooconusa Lake"; to the Committee on Public Works.

66. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Montana, relative to naming the body of water created by the Corps of Engineers dam on the Kootenai River near Libby, Mont., "Kooconusa Lake"; to the Committee on Public Works.

67. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relative to the rights of the State of South Dakota to Missouri River Basin water; to the Committee on Public Works.

68. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relative to review and authorization of a bank stabilization and navigation project on the Missouri River between Sioux City, Iowa, and Gavins Point Dam in South Dakota and Nebraska; to the Committee on Public Works.

69. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Montana, relative to elimination of the freeze in aid to families with dependent children under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

70. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Montana, relative to imports of meat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

71. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Oklahoma, relative to uniformity in unemployment compensation benefits and rates and workmen's compensation benefits and rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BELCHER:

H.R. 9087. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain mineral interests of the United States in certain lands located in Wagoner County, Okla., to I. Earl Nutter; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 9088. A bill for the relief of Clifford L. Petty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:  
H.R. 9089. A bill for the relief of Maria Drag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9090. A bill for the relief of Giacomo Fragale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9091. A bill for the relief of Antonio Benanti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:  
H.R. 9092. A bill for the relief of Thomas J. Condon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:  
H.R. 9093. A bill for the relief of Milovan Radanovich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:  
H. Res. 324. Resolution to provide for sending the bill, H.R. 8568, with accompanying papers, to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims; 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:

80. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the City Council, city and County of Honolulu, Hawaii, relative to the Sentinel antiballistic missile system; to the Committee on Armed Services.

81. Also, petition of Bennie Lee Scott, Jackson, Mich., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—Monday, March 17, 1969

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Mighty God, Lord of the nations, we thank Thee for this Nation which Thou hast given us, for it is Thine and not our own. Help us ever to cherish all that is holiest in tradition and to welcome all that is healthiest in innovation. Enable us to commit our times to Thy providence. Grant to us Thy wisdom and strength for daily duties in this place that we may serve Thee with clear minds and warm hearts and new insights for the world's needs. Amid the din of many voices grant us the grace to pause and to hear Thy still small voice. As we seek to do the right wilt Thou first make plain what is right.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of March 13, 1969, the Secretary of the Senate, on March 14, 1969, received a message in writing from the President of the United States submitting two nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations received on March 14, 1969, see the end of proceedings of today, March 17, 1969.)

THE JOURNAL

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 13, 1969, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the legislative calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider all the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The bill clerk read the nomination of James V. Smith, of Oklahoma, to be Ad-

ministrator of the Farmers Home Administration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

The bill clerk read the nomination of Carlos C. Villarreal, of California, to be Urban Mass Transportation Administrator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill clerk read the nomination of Henry Kearns, of California, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in connection with this nomination, I am very concerned about what to me is about as conspicuous a conflict of interest as I have seen since I came to the Senate, and for this reason I will vote against this nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Henry Kearns, of California, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States? [Putting the question.]

The nomination was confirmed. Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.