

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.) the Senate

adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 26, 1970, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 25, 1970:

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
Allan Oakley Hunter, of California, to be President of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, March, 25, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. W. Christopher Hobgood, First Christian Church, Alexandria, Va., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we beseech guidance on this Hall. Here wars have been declared, peace celebrated, accomplishments recognized, and the Nation's directions have taken form.

Remind us that we harm history by not recognizing the purpose of the past, and do greater harm by not seeing our opportunities today.

In this land of promise, make us good stewards of the natural world; workers for justice; advocates of the day when "swords will become plowshares"; persons committed to excellence of ideal.

Bless the women and men who shape legislation here, with wisdom to know right and compassion to see every person as precious.

That peace and hope may be central so that all may be free to celebrate life's goodness, we dedicate today in this great House. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4148) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes."

THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE ON DESEGREGATION—THE SAME OLD STORY

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

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned, the much-publicized Presidential message on desegregation simply amounted to a rehash of the same old story. While showing some real fancy footwork and trying to be all things to all people, I am afraid that what the President has really done is add his support to the dual standard and unequal treatment for the South that had already been established by the Supreme Court and HEW.

From the statement we can only con-

clude that freedom of choice is the law of the land everywhere but in the South. Forced busing is undesirable everywhere but in the South. The neighborhood school concept is good for everybody except us in the South and by engaging in rhetoric about the de facto and de jure differences in the origin of any segregation in education, the President is really saying to the North, East, and West that you can go ahead with yours the way it always has been but we are going to keep putting pressure on the South.

I do not know how this message will be received by others but I, for one, have just about had enough of this playing politics with our schools. We are either going to have a single national policy with single national standards or we are not, and they are not going to fool me with this cute distinction of what segregation is founded on neighborhood housing patterns and what began as a matter of law.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-944) on the resolution (H. Res. 583) to provide additional funds for the Committee on Agriculture, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 583

Resolved, That effective December 1, 1969, the further expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by H. Res. 127, Ninety-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Agriculture, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed an additional \$100,000, including expenditures for the employment of accountants, experts, investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings, if not otherwise officially engaged.

SEC. 3. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations

established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 1, strike out the following: "effective December 1, 1969."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-945) on the resolution (H. Res. 649) to provide funds for the further expenses for the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 192, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 649

Resolved, That the further expenses for the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by H. Res. 192, incurred by the Committee on Science and Astronautics, acting as a whole or as a duly authorized subcommittee, not to exceed \$400,000, including expenditures for employment, travel, and subsistence of attorneys, experts, and consultants (including personnel of the Library of Congress performing services on reimbursable detail) and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 5, strike out \$400,000 and insert in lieu thereof \$350,000.

The committee amendment was agreed to:

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-946) on the resolution (H. Res. 750) to provide for the further expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 105, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 750

Resolved, That the further expenses of the investigation and study to be conducted pursuant to H. Res. 105, by the Committee on Armed Services, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$250,000, including expenditures for the employment of special counsel, consultants, investigators, attorneys, experts, and clerical stenographic, and other assistants appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House.

Sec. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing laws.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 97-947) on the resolution (H. Res. 752) providing for the expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI(8) incurred by the Committee on Government Operations, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 752

Resolved, That the further expense of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by rule XI(8) and H. Res. 214, Ninety-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Government Operations acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$900,000 including expenditures for employment of experts, special counsel, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, which shall be available for expenses incurred by said committee or subcommittee within and without the continental limits of the United States, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by said committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise officially engaged.

Sec. 3. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-948) on the resolution (H. Res. 780) to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 780

Resolved, That the additional expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by H. Res. 93 of the Ninety-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on the Judiciary, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$250,000 including expenditures for the employment of experts, special counsel, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the committee or any subcommittee thereof, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, add the following:

"Sec. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-949) on the resolution (H. Res. 781) providing funds for the operation of the Select Committee on Small Business, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 781

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by H. Res. 66 of the Ninety-first Congress, incurred by the select committee appointed to study and investigate the problems of small business, not to exceed \$515,000 in addition to the unexpended balance of any sum heretofore made available for conducting such study and investigation, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Small Business shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 5, strike out "\$515,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$465,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-950) on the resolution (H. Res. 783) to provide additional funds for the expenses of studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 152, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 783

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the investigations and studies authorized by H. Res. 152, Ninety-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Banking and Currency, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, appointed by the chairman of the committee, not to exceed \$331,000, in addition to the unexpended balance of any sum heretofore made available for conducting such investigations and studies, including expenditures for employment, travel, and subsistence of accountants, experts, investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any

study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, add:

"SEC. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. HAYS, Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-951) on the resolution (H. Res. 784) to provide additional funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 152, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 784

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by H. Res. 152, Ninety-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Banking and Currency, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$350,000 in addition to the unexpended balance of any sums heretofore made available for conducting such investigations, studies, and inquiries, including expenditures for employment, travel, and subsistence of attorneys, accountants, experts, investigators, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, with respect to any matter or matters in the field of housing coming within the jurisdiction of such committee or subcommittee, including, but not limited to, (1) the status and adequacy of mortgage credit in the United States, (2) the terms and availability of conventional mortgage financing, (3) the flow of savings in relation to home financing needs, (4) the operation of the various Government-assisted housing programs, (5) the current rate of construction of residential dwelling units in relation to housing requirements and demands, (6) the role of housing construction in the national economy, (7) the requirement of and demand for Federal assistance in the development of community facilities, including mass transportation and other related facilities, (8) urban and suburban problems, including transportation facilities, as they affect the availability of adequate housing, (9) the operation of the slum clearance and urban renewal programs, and (10) rural housing and adequacy of rural housing credit, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. HAYS, Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-952) on the resolution (H. Res. 785) to provide funds for the expenses of the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 131, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 785

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by H. Res. 131 by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, not to exceed \$200,000, in addition to the unexpended balance of any sums heretofore made available for conducting such studies and investigations, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the committee or any subcommittee thereof, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized and signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. The chairman, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, is authorized and empowered to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any other departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 3. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise officially engaged.

SEC. 4. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 5. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

With the following committee amendment:

On Page 1, line 4, strike out "\$200,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$175,000".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. HAYS, Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-953) on the resolution (H. Res. 786) to provide further funds for the expenses of the investigations authorized by House Resolution 21, and ask

for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 786

Resolved, That the further expenses of investigations and studies to be made pursuant to H. Res. 21 by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$80,000, including expenditures for the employment of professional, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any matter which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

SEC. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. HAYS, Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-954) on the resolution (H. Res. 789) providing for the expenses incurred pursuant to House Resolution 200, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 789

Resolved, That, effective from January 3, 1970, the expenses of the studies and investigations to be conducted pursuant to H. Res. 200 by the Committee on Education and Labor, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$769,600, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the committee or any subcommittee thereof, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized and signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration. Of such amount \$60,000 shall be available for each of six standing subcommittees of the Committee on Education and Labor, and not to exceed \$409,600 shall be available to the Committee on Education and Labor.

SEC. 2. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise officially engaged.

SEC. 3. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

With the following committee amendment:

On Page 1, line 1, delete "That, effective from January 3, 1970, the" and insert in lieu thereof "That the further"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-955) on the resolution (H. Res. 801) to provide funds for the further expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 189, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 801

Resolved, That the further expenses of the studies and investigations to be conducted pursuant to H. Res. 189 by the Committee on Public Works, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$587,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the committee or any subcommittee thereof, as the chairman deems necessary, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized and signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The chairman, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, is authorized and empowered to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any other departments or agencies of the Government.

Sec. 3. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Public Works shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR SELECT COMMITTEE CREATED BY HOUSE RESOLUTION 17

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-956) on the resolution (H. Res. 808) to provide funds for the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 17, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 808

Resolved, That the further expenses of the study and investigation to be conducted by the select committee created by H. Res. 17, not to exceed \$850,000 including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditures in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Select Committee To Investigate and Study Crime in the United States shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

Mr. HAYS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the resolution be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment. On page 1, line 3, strike out "\$850,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$600,000".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING EXPENSES FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-957) on the resolution (H. Res. 815) providing expenses for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 815

Resolved, That the further expenses of investigations and studies to be made pursuant to House Resolution 116 by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$465,000, including expenditures for the employment of professional, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purposes by any other committee of the House, and the

chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

Mr. HAYS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the resolution be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-958) on the resolution (H. Res. 836) to provide additional funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 47, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 836

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by H. Res. 47 of the Ninety-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, not to exceed \$100,000 in addition to the unexpended balance of any sum heretofore made available for conducting such study and investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

Mr. HAYS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the resolution be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-959) on the resolution (H. Res.

844) authorizing the expenditure of certain funds for the expenses of the Committee on Internal Security, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 844

Resolved, That, effective January 3, 1970, expenses of conducting the investigations authorized by clause 11 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, incurred by the Committee on Internal Security, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$480,000, including expenditures for employment of experts, special counsel, investigators, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by said committee and signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. That the official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings, if not otherwise officially engaged.

Sec. 3. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Internal Security shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

Mr. HAYS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the resolution be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments:

On page 1, line 1, delete "That, effective January 3, 1970," and insert in lieu thereof "That the further".

On page 1, line 5, strike out "\$480,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$450,000".

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, with my usual benign consideration for the sensibilities of other Members, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RYAN) for his annual speech on this resolution.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, at least the gentleman from Ohio did not refer to "benign neglect," and I appreciate his benign compassion.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. As the House well knows, I do rise annually on the floor to protest the extravagant and exorbitant amount of money voted routinely for the Un-American Activities Committee, now dubbed the House Internal Security Committee.

But a rose by any other name, the old saying goes, smells the same.

We are here faced with a request for some \$450,000, almost a half million dollars, to finance the activities of this committee for the forthcoming year.

Last year the amount was \$400,000. I do not know what has transpired in the last year to justify an increase of \$50,000. But at a time when Members of this House are constantly expressing their concern about inflation and Government spending, it would seem to me that the first place we should cut is the budget of this committee.

In 1968 the appropriation was \$375,000; in 1967 it was \$350,000. Without rhyme or reason, it snowballs each year.

The history of the committee is clear. I have repeated year after year on this floor, as have others, how it has infringed on basic civil liberties; how it has brought shame and discredit through its procedures and through the nature of its hearings upon the House of Representatives; how it is practically barren of any legislative activity.

The old saw about throwing good money after bad is exactly on point here.

The mandate in rule XI of the House Rules for the Internal Security Committee is so broad ranging and vague that the committee in effect has carte blanche to undertake intrusive investigation into virtually every organization and person who perceives ills in our society and seeks to ameliorate them. The committee's very existence signals the urge toward repression which is egging on bigotry throughout our Nation.

What is more, the powers of the House Internal Security Committee encroaches upon the jurisdiction of other committees of the House. This is particularly true in regard to the Judiciary Committee, which has traditionally had jurisdiction over matters of espionage, sedition, and the criminal penalties associated with these crimes.

Nor can this request for \$450,000 be considered in isolation from past history. The name may be different but the aims are the same. The House Internal Security Committee remains, in purpose and in intent, the direct successor to the House Un-American Activities Committee. As did HUAC, so does this committee serve, as I said last April 1 when I opposed the appropriation for this Committee, "to harass and expose, not to investigate."

Past legislative history dictates rejection of the current appropriation recommendation of \$450,000. Throughout its history only six bills reported out of this committee and its predecessor have been enacted into law. During the 89th Congress not one bill reported out was passed by this House. In the 90th Congress one bill was passed by both Houses of Congress and signed into law. Thus far, in the 91st Congress, only one bill reported out—H.R. 14864—has been passed by this House. And as I said on January 29 in opposition to H.R. 14864:

Virtually every section . . . is objectionable for its infringement upon individual liberties.

This is quite a costly record the people of this country have been bearing—not only in terms of the objectionable nature of the legislation reported out of the House Internal Security Committee, but, as well, in terms of the meager production for which so much money has been spent.

The record of the first session of this Congress amply demonstrates the total lack of legislative need for this Committee. In 1969, 15,434 bills were introduced in the House. Almost unbelievably, only 25 bills were referred to the House Internal Security Committee. And of these 25, 20 were either identical to each other or very similar. Thus, the grand total of substantive legislation before this Committee in 1969 amounted to five bills—a number so small as to make the current recommendation for \$450,000 ludicrous.

But the story does not end at this point. All five of these bills properly belonged within the jurisdiction of other committees.

Let me briefly outline the status of each of these bills referred to the Internal Security Committee.

H.R. 384, introduced January 3, 1969, requires the Attorney General to maintain a register of Communist-action, Communist-front, and Communist-infiltrated organizations. The bill is currently in committee, as well it might be, since this or similar bills have been introduced in the last four Congresses without ever having been reported out.

H.R. 959, introduced January 3, 1969, proscribes two types of activities: obstructing movement of military personnel or supplies; and giving aid to nations with which the United States is engaged in armed conflict. Almost the identical bill was introduced in the 89th Congress as H.R. 11864, and was then referred to the Judiciary Committee. H.R. 959 is currently in committee—hearings were held on September 15 and 16. The statements of J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Internal Security holding hearings on H.R. 959 on September 15, 1969, shows that even the administration sees no need for this legislation. Assistant Attorney General Yeagley said:

The Department of Justice, as stated in the report from the Deputy Attorney General, knows of no compelling need, from a legal or factual standpoint, for this proposed legislation.

H.R. 11731, introduced on May 27, 1969, in effect makes dissent on college campuses criminal. The bill proscribes acts of force, threats of such acts, occupying of buildings, and "any other overt act in violation of any provision of law or any duly adopted rule or regulation promulgated by appropriate administrative authority of such federally assisted institution" willfully committed with intent to prevent, obstruct, or interfere with the orderly administration or operation of a federally assisted institution. Like the other bills, H.R. 11731 is in committee. Its concern with activities on college campuses likens it to H.R. 10940 and H.R. 13842, both of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

H.R. 11825 and numerous similar bills provide for repeal of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, which is title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Hearings on these bills began last week, on March 16. Again, this same subject matter is before the Judiciary Committee.

to which has been referred H.R. 11373 and other bills.

H.R. 14864, passed by the House on January 29, is entitled the Defense Facilities and Industrial Security Act of 1970. The Washington Post well characterized this piece of legislation, when it said in its editorial of January 29:

Behind this malevolent and maladroit piece of legislation lies the misconception that lay behind the McCarthy hysteria of the 1950s—the misconception that the way to promote national security is to mistrust all Americans and to judge their suitability for employment in terms of the conventionality of their ideas.

Again, the Judiciary Committee would well have considered this bill, as it does those other bills referred to it, such as H.R. 725, which concern strengthening of our internal security.

The legislation referred to the House Internal Security Committee clearly could have been, and should have been, considered by other committees of this House—in most cases, the Judiciary Committee. Thus, apart from the philosophical and political offensiveness of this committee, there is as well its moribund legislative role warranting cessation of its funding.

The price the taxpayer pays for this body is, in monetary terms alone, a stiff one. Firstly, it should be pointed out that as of December 31, 1969, the House Internal Security Committee had the fifth largest staff—48 people—of the 21 standing committees provided for by rule X of the House rules. The following chart shows comparative staff sizes and rankings:

Committee	Staff size (as of Dec. 31, 1969)	Rank
Appropriations.....	95	1
Government Operations.....	62	3
Education and Labor.....	61	2
Banking and Currency.....	50	4
Internal Security.....	48	5
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.....	38	6
Public Works.....	37	7
Post Office and Civil Service.....	36	8
Judiciary.....	35	9
Armed Services.....	33	10
House Administration.....	31	11
Science and Astronautics.....	25	12
Ways and Means.....	23	13
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.....	21	14
Foreign Affairs.....	21	15
Veterans' Affairs.....	19	16
Agriculture.....	16	17
Interior and Insular Affairs.....	14	18
District of Columbia.....	12	19
Rules.....	6	20
Standards of Official Conduct.....	5	21

In terms of requests for funds this year, the Internal Security Committee ranks fifth; and in terms of the recommendations of the House Administration Committee before us today, the Internal Security Committee ranks sixth of the committees being considered:

Committee	Committee request	House Administration Committee request
Government Operations.....	\$900,000	\$900,000
Education and Labor.....	769,600	769,600
Banking and Currency.....	681,000	681,000
Public Works.....	587,000	587,000
Internal Security.....	480,000	450,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.....	465,000	465,000

Committee	Committee request	House Administration Committee request
Science and Astronautics.....	\$400,000	\$350,000
Post Office and Civil Service.....	394,000	394,000
Armed Services.....	250,000	250,000
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.....	200,000	175,000
Foreign Affairs.....	150,000	150,000
Agriculture.....	100,000	100,000
Veterans Affairs.....	100,000	100,000
Interior and Insular Affairs.....	80,000	80,000

The \$400,000 which was appropriated last year for the House Internal Security Committee was not the limit of the funds available to it. Additional funds derived to it, as to other committees, under the Legislative Appropriation Act, Public Law 91-145. From July 1, 1969, through December 31, 1969, these funds covered \$103,139.71 paid in salaries to the standing committee staff of the House Internal Security Committee. For the year, this staff received a total amount of \$198,652.18, which, as I said, was not expended out of the funds appropriated by a House resolution, such as we have before us today.

Mr. Speaker, neither legislative goals, philosophy, nor economy justify the existence of the Committee on Internal Security. To the contrary, they all call for its dissolution. The committee serves no ends save repression and harassment. It accomplishes nothing of benefit, and works only to the detriment of the public and of this House.

Mr. Speaker, the utter lack of justification for the existence of the Internal Security Committee—a committee having the fifth largest staff of any standing committee this past year and the sixth largest appropriation recommendation today—urges us all to reject H. Res. 844, calling for an appropriation of \$450,000. Not only is there no legislation which requires continuation of the activities of this committee, but its infringement of civil liberties and its tarnishing of the prestige and reputation of many of the individuals who appear before it, compel the committee's discontinuation.

By approving the request of funds, the House will thereby sanction the excesses and outrages of this committee, and the waste of money its existence means. The time is past due for the House to withdraw that sanction, which it has mistakenly tendered in years past. I urge my colleagues to vote for civil liberties and individual liberty—and this means a vote against H. Res. 844.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield an additional minute?

Mr. HAYS. No; I cannot yield any more. There is a lot of other legislation to come up today. I am sorry.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 307, nays 52, not voting 71, as follows:

[Roll No. 62]
YEAS—307

Abbott	Dulski	Lloyd
Abernethy	Duncan	Long, La.
Adair	Edmondson	Long, Md.
Adams	Edwards, Ala.	Lujan
Albert	Edwards, La.	Lukens
Alexander	Erlenborn	McClary
Anderson, Ill.	Esch	McClure
Andrews,	Eshleman	McCulloch
N. Dak.	Ewins, Tenn.	McDade
Arends	Fallon	McDonald,
Ashbrook	Fascell	Mich.
Aspinall	Feighan	McEwen
Ayres	Findley	McFall
Baring	Fisher	McKeally
Beall, Md.	Flowers	Madden
Belcher	Flynt	Mahon
Bell, Calif.	Foley	Mailhard
Bennett	Ford, Gerald R.	Marsh
Betts	Foreman	Mathias
Bevill	Fountain	Matsunaga
Biester	Frelinghuysen	May
Blackburn	Frey	Mayne
Blatnik	Friedel	Meeds
Boggs	Fulton, Pa.	Michel
Boland	Fuqua	Miller, Calif.
Bow	Gallianakis	Miller, Ohio
Brademas	Garmatz	Mills
Bray	Gaydos	Minish
Brinkley	Gibbons	Mink
Brock	Gonzalez	Mize
Brooks	Gooding	Mizell
Broomfield	Green, Oreg.	Mollohan
Brotzman	Griffin	Monagan
Brown, Mich.	Griffiths	Montgomery
Brown, Ohio	Gross	Morgan
Broyhill, N.C.	Grover	Morton
Broyhill, Va.	Gubser	Moss
Buchanan	Gude	Murphy, Ill.
Burke, Fla.	Hagan	Murphy, N.Y.
Burke, Mass.	Haley	Myers
Burleson, Tex.	Hall	Natcher
Burlison, Mo.	Halpern	Nelsen
Burton, Utah	Hamilton	Nichols
Bush	Hammer-	Obey
Byrnes, Wis.	schmidt	O'Konski
Cabell	Hanley	Olsen
Caffery	Hanna	O'Neil, Ga.
Camp	Hansen, Idaho	O'Neil, Mass.
Carter	Hansen, Wash.	Passman
Casey	Harsha	Patten
Chamberlain	Harvey	Pelly
Chappell	Hastings	Pepper
Clancy	Hays	Perkins
Clausen,	Hébert	Philbin
Don H.	Henderson	Pickle
Clawson, Del	Hicks	Pike
Cleveland	Hogan	Pirnie
Collier	Horton	Poage
Collins	Hosmer	Poff
Conable	Howard	Pollock
Conte	Hull	Preyer, N.C.
Corbett	Hungate	Price, Ill.
Coughlin	Hunt	Price, Tex.
Cowger	Hutchinson	Pryor, Ark.
Crane	Ichord	Pucinski
Cunningham	Jacobs	Purcell
Daniel, Va.	Johnson, Calif.	Quie
Daniels, N.J.	Johnson, Pa.	Quillen
Davis, Wis.	Jonas	Railsback
de la Garza	Jones, N.C.	Randall
Delaney	Kazen	Rarick
Dellenback	Kee	Reifel
Denney	Keith	Rhodes
Dennis	King	Riegler
Dent	Kleppe	Roberts
Derwinski	Kuykendall	Robison
Devine	Kyl	Rodino
Dickinson	Landgrebe	Roe
Donohue	Landrum	Rogers, Colo.
Dowdy	Langen	Rogers, Fla.
Downing	Latta	Rooney, N.Y.

Rooney, Pa.	Snyder	Waggoner
Rostenkowski	Springer	Watson
Roth	Stafford	Watts
Roudebush	Staggers	Weicker
Ruppe	Stanton	Whalley
Ruth	Steiger, Ariz.	White
Sandman	Steiger, Wis.	Whitehurst
Satterfield	Stephens	Whitten
Saylor	Stratton	Widnall
Schadeberg	Stubblefield	Wiggins
Scherle	Stuckey	Williams
Schneebell	Sullivan	Wilson, Bob
Schwengel	Symington	Winn
Scott	Talcott	Wold
Sebelius	Taylor	Wright
Shriver	Teague, Calif.	Wylie
Sikes	Thompson, Ga.	Wyman
Sisk	Thomson, Wis.	Yatron
Skubitz	Tiernan	Young
Slack	Udall	Zablocki
Smith, Calif.	Ullman	Zion
Smith, Iowa	Vander Jagt	Zwach
Smith, N.Y.	Vigorito	

NAYS—52

Anderson, Calif.	Evans, Colo.	Reid, N.Y.
Annuozio	Fraser	Reuss
Ashley	Gilbert	Rosenthal
Barrett	Green, Pa.	Roybal
Bingham	Hathaway	Ryan
Burton, Calif.	Hawkins	St Germain
Button	Hechler, W. Va.	St. Onge
Chisholm	Helstoski	Scheuer
Cohelan	Karth	Stokes
Conyers	Kastenmeier	Thompson, N.J.
Corman	Koch	Van Deerlin
Culver	Leggett	Vanik
Diggs	Mikva	Waldie
Dingell	Moorhead	Whalen
Eckhardt	Morse	Wilson,
Edwards, Calif.	Mosher	Charles H.
Eilberg	Nedzi	Wolf
	Nix	Yates

NOT VOTING—71

Addabbo	Flood	MacGregor
Anderson, Tenn.	Ford,	Mann
Andrews, Ala.	William D.	Martin
Berry	Fulton, Tenn.	Melcher
Blaggi	Gallagher	Meskill
Blanton	Gettys	Minshall
Bolling	Gialmo	O'Hara
Brasco	Goldwater	Ottinger
Brown, Calif.	Gray	Patman
Byrne, Pa.	Harrington	Pettis
Carey	Heckler, Mass.	Podell
Cederberg	Holifield	Powell
Celler	Jarman	Rees
Clark	Jones, Ala.	Reid, Ill.
Clay	Jones, Tenn.	Rivers
Colmer	Kirwan	Shipley
Cramer	Kluczynski	Steed
Daddario	Kyros	Taft
Davis, Ga.	Lennon	Teague, Tex.
Dawson	Lowenstein	Tunney
Dorn	McCarthy	Wampler
Dwyer	McCarthy	Watkins
Farbstein	McMillan	Wyatt
Fish	Macdonald, Mass.	Wydler

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Celler with Mr. Kirwan.
 Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania with Mr. Meskill.
 Mr. Lennon with Mrs. Reid of Illinois.
 Mr. Brasco with Mr. Fish.
 Mr. Carey with Mrs. Dwyer.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Melcher.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Minshall.
 Mr. Holifield with Mr. Cederberg.
 Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Pettis.
 Mr. Blaggi with Mr. Wydler.
 Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Berry.
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. Wyatt.
 Mr. Gialmo with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Dawson.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Watkins.
 Mr. Shipley with Mr. Mann.
 Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Wampler.
 Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. MacGregor.
 Mr. O'Hara with Mr. Powell.
 Mr. Dorn with Mr. Cramer.
 Mr. Flood with Mr. Steed.
 Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Lowenstein.
 Mr. Gray with Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. Harrington with Mr. Anderson of Tennessee.

Mr. Rees with Mr. Clay.
 Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Jones of Alabama.

Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Taft.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Martin.
 Mr. Clark with Mr. Ottinger.

Mr. Brown of California with Mr. McCloskey.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Blanton.
 Mr. Jarman with Mr. McMillan.

Mr. Podell with Mr. Tunney.
 Mr. Gettys with Mr. Kyros.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Goldwater.

Mr. BARRETT and Mr. HAWKINS changed their votes from "yea" to "nay." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 61, on yesterday, I am recorded as not voting. At the time of the vote, I was in conference with the Legislative Counsel for the purpose of drafting legislation which could avert future mail strikes.

Had I been present on the floor, I would have voted "nay" on the pending bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's statement will appear in the RECORD.

GENERAL LEAVE ON SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 days in which to extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the subject of my special order on March 24.

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

There was no objection.

DOCUMENTARY ON LIFE OF THE LATE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to commend to the attention of my colleagues the film on the life of the late Dr. Martin Luther King. Last night this film was shown in 1,000 theaters across this Nation. Its objective was to raise funds for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, one of the truly dedicated civil rights organizations in the country, and to educate and inform our citizens of one of the most stirring and compelling dramas of our time, the struggle for equality in America.

The film was entitled, "King: From Montgomery to Memphis," and although I had been privileged to have participated in some of the events that were shown in the film, I was spellbound from beginning to end. It was a magnificent motion picture in every way, and was

easily the most moving documentary I have ever seen. I was pleased that there were other Members from this body present but I am contacting today the noble wife of this great leader, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, to find out if this film can be shown again. I believe it should be made available not only to my colleagues who need to see it, but to young people of all races and creeds in this country who must get a clear and honest picture of a struggle that has been going on as long as this country is old.

On a personal note, let me confide with you that the greatest person, the most moving human being, that I have ever been privileged to meet and work with was the late Dr. Martin Luther King. Even now he still serves as my model, and although I am hardly able to walk in the footsteps of this man who truly was a legend in his own time, I nevertheless study his sermons, read his speeches, and try, no matter how unsuccessfully, to live and work as he would have wanted me to. And thus, here in the Congress, I hope to honor the memory of Martin Luther King by living out and putting into action his lofty ideals and aspirations.

THE DOCUMENTARY: "KING FROM MONTGOMERY TO MEMPHIS"

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join our colleague from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) in strongly recommending that every Member of this body see that very powerful documentary which was exhibited throughout the Nation last night entitled "King: From Montgomery to Memphis." It describes powerfully and graphically the epic struggle, which the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led during his lifetime, which continues, and to which all of us should be committed, and the ideals of Dr. King which the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) serves so well and exemplifies in his own conduct and in his own efforts to bring about racial reconciliation and social reconstruction in our country.

This documentary is a moving tribute to Dr. King. It captures his eloquence and dedication, and it makes clear the urgency of moving ahead in this Nation to meet his goals so that we are in fact one Nation, indivisible.

The moving words of Martin Luther King, Jr., on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in August 1963, recalled to us last night, ring out:

Free at last, free at last, free at last.

Mr. Speaker, Martin Luther King, Jr., is free now of the evils which afflict our Nation and our world. But he has left us an obligation and a duty which not one of us can shirk, not one of us can disavow. We must struggle and work and persevere until real freedom rings across this country.

To Ely Landau and the rest of the masterful artists who created this beautiful and tragic film, I offer my gratitude. They have given all of us a renewed op-

portunity to witness the greatness of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to renew again our commitment to the peace, the justice, and the brotherhood he so selflessly sought.

MARTIN LUTHER KING MOVIE

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, last night I was privileged to see the powerful and moving view of "Martin Luther King—Montgomery to Memphis."

The impact of this great man was powerfully presented and the message of the nonviolence he preached rang out from the screen as eloquently as when these words were uttered by him.

Certainly one felt the impact again of the great sense of loss which his death caused. A loss felt by those who sought justice and peace the world over. But the remainder of the loss served to refocus attention on his challenge and on the work left to be done.

I intend to join in the effort to see that there is a special showing again on the Hill so that Members who may have missed it, will have the opportunity to view the magnificent film.

It is my firm hope that, in addition, this film be made available to the schoolchildren of this Nation so that they might share the hopes and inspiration of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-960) on the resolution (H. Res. 869), authorizing expenses for conducting studies and investigations pursuant to House Resolution 268, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 869

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the investigations and studies pursuant to H. Res. 268 by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$394,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia if not otherwise officially engaged.

Sec. 3. The chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, after line 8 add:
"Sec. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-961) on the resolution (H. Res. 883), providing for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 143, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 883

Resolved, That for the further expenses of conducting the studies and investigations, authorized by H. Res. 143, Ninety-first Congress, incurred by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$150,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee, signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditures in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds.

Sec. 3. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to regulations established by the Committee on House Administration under existing law.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING TRANSFER FROM CONTINGENT FUND OF HOUSE FOR PAYMENT OF MILEAGE FOR MEMBERS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-962) on the resolution (H. Res. 837) authorizing transfer of \$20,000 from the contingent fund of the House for payment of mileage for Members, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 837

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be and is hereby authorized to transfer \$20,000

from the contingent fund of the House to the Sergeant at Arms of the House for payment of mileage for Members.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES IN HOUSE PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION SERVICE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-963) on the resolution (H. Res. 839) providing additional compensation for services performed by certain employees in the House Publications Distribution Service, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 839

Resolved, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, there is authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives such sums as may be necessary to pay compensation to each employee of the Publications Distribution Service of the House of Representatives for all services performed by such employee in excess of the normal workday where such services are authorized by the Committee on House Administration. Such compensation shall be paid on an hourly basis at a rate equal to the rate of compensation otherwise paid to such employees.

This resolution shall take effect on its adoption and payments made under this resolution shall be terminated as the Committee on House Administration determines necessary.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO FILE ECONOMIC REPORT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Economic Committee have until midnight tonight to file its economic report.

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

There was no objection.

ARE WE A DELIBERATIVE BODY?

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

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, as one who always tries to uphold the prerogative of the House and always tries to speak out when we are criticized, I find myself time and time again confronted with those who appear to believe that the House of Representatives is not the deliberative body that it should be.

A very innocent case in point is revealed in a telegram I received this morning from Mr. William C. Becker, who is president of the United Community Council of Summit County, which is

Akron, Ohio. I point this out to the Members to show how the idea of our legislative inferiority is so ingrained in the minds of so many people in the country.

Listen to what he says:

We are not completely satisfied with the bill—

Referring to the welfare bill—

in all respects. However, we believe that this bill should be passed by the House at this time in order that it may be debated fully in the United States Senate, where an opportunity to amend its objectionable portions might be forthcoming. We urge your complete and wholehearted support of this important legislation.

Get that again, the idea that we support legislation in this House that our constituents think is not exactly what it should be, and we get it out of the way and then we send it to the other deliberative body. They then can do what needs to be done by amendment on the Senate floor, decide whether they want to add to it or subtract from it, or whatever their thought might be.

So there are many people in this country who believe today that the other body is the deliberative body. This is an innocent presumption from this particular person, and it reaffirms my conviction that we should reform some of our House rules and make this the kind of deliberative body it should be.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF 44TH BIENNIAL MEETING OF CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-964) on the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 47) authorizing the printing of the report of the proceedings of the 44th biennial meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf as a Senate document, and ask for immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 47

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the report of the proceedings of the forty-fourth biennial meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held in Berkeley, California, June 20-27, 1969, be printed with illustrations as a Senate document; and that five thousand additional copies be printed and bound for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. DENT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the Senate concurrent resolution be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EDMONDSON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF 1969 REPORT OF SENATE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-965) on the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 50), authorizing the printing of additional copies of the 1969 report of the Senate Special Subcommittee on Indian Education (Sen. Rept. No. 91-501), and ask for immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 50

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare three thousand additional copies of the 1969 report of its Special Subcommittee on Indian Education entitled "American Indian Education: A National Tragedy—A National Challenge" (Senate Report 91-501).

Mr. DENT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the Senate concurrent resolution be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF COMPILATION ENTITLED "PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING"

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-966) on the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) authorizing the printing of a compilation of the hearings, reports, and committee prints of the Senate Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations entitled "Planning-Programming-Budgeting," and ask for immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution as follows:

S. CON. RES. 52

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Government Operations three thousand copies of a compilation of the hearings, reports, and committee prints of its Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations entitled "Planning-Programming-Budgeting", issued during the Ninetieth Congress and the first session of the Ninety-first Congress.

Mr. DENT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the Senate concurrent resolution be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF "NATIONAL ESTUARINE POLLUTION STUDY" AS A SENATE DOCUMENT

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-967) on the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 53) authorizing the printing of the "National Estuarine Pollution Study" as a Senate document, and ask for immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution as follows:

S. CON. RES. 53

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed as a Senate document, in one volume, with illustrations, the National Estuarine Pollution Study, submitted to the Congress by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior, in accordance with section 5(g)(3), Public Law 89-753, Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, and that there be printed three thousand five hundred additional copies of such document, of which two thousand five hundred copies shall be for the use of the Senate Committee on Public Works and one thousand copies shall be for the use of the House Committee on Public Works.

Mr. DENT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the Senate concurrent resolution be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT ENTITLED "ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1969"

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-968) on the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 55) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Report 91-617, entitled "Organized Crime Control Act of 1969," and ask for immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution as follows:

S. CON. RES. 55

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary one thousand two hundred additional copies of its report of the current Congress entitled "Organized Crime Control Act of 1969" (Senate Report 91-617).

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF "REPORT OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE"

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 91-969) on the resolution (H. Res. 890) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the "Report of the Joint Economic Committee" and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 890

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee four thousand five hundred additional copies of its report to the Ninety-first Congress, second session, entitled "Report of the Joint Economic Committee on the January 1970 Economic Report of the President, Together With Statement of Committee Agreement, Minority, Supplementary, and Dissenting Views," pursuant to section 5(b)(3) of Public Law 304, Seventy-ninth Congress, as amended.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4148, WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1970

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 4148) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER (Mr. EDMONDSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, are we going to have an explanation of the Senate action on this joint conference?

Mr. FALLON. Yes.
Mr. HALL. I withdraw my reservation.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.
The clerk read the statement.
(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 24, 1970.)

Mr. FALLON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK).

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, for many years I have risen in the well of this House to urge support of a meaningful water pollution program and over the years this House has consistently supported an ever-increasing and more far-reaching legislation to cover the means to guarantee pure water for all Americans.

I appear here on this floor today to urge adoption of the conference report on H.R. 4148. This is legislation which is another great step forward in our continuing battle to maintain the purity of our Nation's waters.

There are not many pieces of legisla-

tion which one can call "landmark" legislation. H.R. 4148 is in that category. It comes to this body for final approval today after some 2½ years or arduous work by both bodies of the Congress.

This conference report has been hammered out after long weeks and months of discussions in conference. It breaks into many new fields in our effort to curb the ever-growing threat of the pollution of our Nation's waters whether they be along our coast or inland waterways.

It contains such features as control of pollution by oil. It establishes for the first time in this category a clean-up authority; it also places strict features of liability on those who would ship oil. In the matter of vessels it establishes a category of \$100 per gross ton or \$14 million liability whichever is the lesser and in the field of on-shore and off-shore installations the figure is \$8 million.

It moves into the area of operation of the small boat owners who move across our Nation's waterways in ever increasing thousands. It provides the basis for a meaningful control of pollution discharge from these vessels under the rules and regulations to be worked out jointly by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Secretary of the Interior.

For the first time it establishes a requirement that when those who seek a license or permit from a Federal agency for the use of our Nation's waters whether it be to build nuclear power plants, steam powerplants or any other uses of our navigable waters they must give reasonable assurances that the operation of whatever they seek to require a permit for, will not lower the water pollution standards of the waters of a particular State. It goes into the field of acid mine drainage research, pollution control in the Great Lakes, land acquisition for field laboratories for the studying of various forms of pollution; oil pollution removal research; extension of the basic research authorization program now in existing law; a clean lakes research section; language to require development of scientific knowledge on the effects of pesticides in the environment, a pilot training program and an addi-

tional program to give those who would operate our Nation's sanitary facilities the best background and experience to carry out the job for staffing for our all important Council on Environmental Quality. These, among many, are the highlights of this legislation. I could go on at length about its many features. Time does not permit. Suffice to say that today this is vital, necessary and important legislation. I am proud to have been a part of its development both in the Committee on Public Works and on the conference with the other body. I am particularly proud of my fellow conferees, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. JONES); the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT); the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. FALLON); our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works; the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRAMER); the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HARSHA); and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GROVER).

I strongly support adoption of the conference report.

We had splendid cooperation from all the Members and especially splendid cooperation from the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HARSHA). He is a tireless, persistent worker who wants to know about every dot and comma.

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

Mr. BLATNIK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's statement, and I agree with him that this is landmark legislation, and certainly it is needed. I join with the gentleman in complimenting the Members who have brought this conference report into being and certainly compliment the members of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman please tell us wherein the Senate amendments differ from the House-passed legislation and the differences in cost authorized in this bill?

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I do not have the figures here, but we have a detailed analysis of the figures and it will appear in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. 4148 (AS PASSED THE HOUSE)—AUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Section identification	1970	1971	1972	Total amount
Cleanup revolving fund	17(h)(1)	\$20,000,000			\$20,000,000
Acid mine drainage reserve	19(d)(1)	15,000,000			15,000,000
Training grants and contracts	23(c)(3)	12,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	62,000,000
Estuary research extension	5(k)(4)	1,000,000			1,000,000
General research investigation and training extension	5(l)	65,000,000	62,000,000		130,000,000
Project research extension	6(e)	60,000,000	60,000,000		120,000,000
Pollution control Great Lakes					20,000,000
Total		173,000,000	150,000,000	25,000,000	368,000,000

S. 7 (as passed the Senate) authorized the following appropriations

Clean up revolving fund	\$50,000,000	Manpower (2 year)	71,000,000
Acid mine drainage reserve	15,000,000	Project research extension (\$60 million for 2 years)	120,000,000
Pollution Control in the Great Lakes	20,000,000		407,500,000
Estuarine Study	1,000,000	Alaska Village Water Supply and Sanitation	5,000,000
General research (\$65 million for 2 years)	130,000,000	Total	412,500,000

our waters, our shorelines, and our beaches. It provides for a designation of a strike force to go in immediately and stop the damage wherever it can. It provides for designation for equipment that should be kept on hand recognizing that this equipment will vary from location to location. Further, it requires a schedule of the waters of this country to indicate which of them can safely be subjected to chemical treatment of oil spills for the purpose of disbursing or making more sinkable the oil and which cannot. The schedule will also make quite clear what limits and which disbursants may be used. In case of doubt, the schedule, of course, may need to provide that the wisdom of an on-the-scene expert to be designated by the President must be drawn upon before which such chemicals can be used. The important thing is that the on-the-scene people will know which chemicals can be used, which cannot, and which waters would be so deleteriously affected by chemical treatment that the protection of the ecology demanded that such treatment would not be used.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Speaker, after all our experience with oil spills very little is known about the theory of containment of oil spills and very few really effective devices have been developed. I am happy to see that there is some private research being conducted in this area and I think those that are doing it should be complimented for it. However, I feel that this is an area in which leadership should be exercised by the United States and, consequently, have offered an amendment which the conferees accepted. It would require research by the United States or its designee for the development of containment devices and procedures.

The Tampa Bay oil spill, caused by a vessel which just a few days earlier had polluted the waters of Port Everglades, Fla., and which may indeed have been involved in another spill just a few days after the Tampa incident, illustrated the need for inspection of vessels as a means of prevention of oil spills. The conferees accepted my amendment which provided for this inspection of vessels and cargo. I regret to say that they did not accept the portion of this amendment—which, incidentally, as were the other amendments offered in this regard approved by the administration—was not accepted. This would have permitted samples to be taken from oil cargos so that in case of spills identification could be made from the spill material as to its source. I feel that it is unfortunate that this provision was stricken and hope that perhaps in the future we can revise the statute to include such a provision provided, of course, that the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating does not have that authority under some other law.

There are three examples as just stated whereby what came to pass was better than what might have been if the United States had accepted the Senate's amendments in 1968.

In the area of pollution by oil spills from vessels, I might say that the conference substitute is better than either the House bill or the Senate bill. As the Members of this body will recall, the position of this body was that limitations of liability and imposition of liability should not be such as to preclude the possibility of recovery of clean-up costs from the discharger. We felt that the gauge of this liability should be whether or not insurance could be obtained to cover these events. Consequently, the House bill provided for limitations of liability for vessels based upon an evaluation of the world insurance market for this new type of risk. The Senate position was based upon figures for which we could find no substantiation in their hearings and which we were assured were completely uninsurable.

Both Houses recognized the difficulty of proving fault as the basis of recovery. The House solved this problem by providing for reversal of burden of proof while the Senate came to the same result by defining liability not based upon fault.

The conference was able to work out a compromise accepting the best features of both the House and the Senate positions. We arrived at a limitation of liability based on what we call strict liability. That is, regardless of fault and with certain very limited exceptions the discharger of oil will be liable. His limitation of liability would be \$100 per gross ton or \$14 million, whichever is higher. This figure incidentally is twice the amount paid in the *Torrey Canyon* case. In the case of cleanup necessitated as a result of a willful spill or of a negligent spill, the benefits of limitations of liability would be removed and where the privity and knowledge of the owner of the vessel was involved he would be required to pay the full costs for cleanup.

This position is stronger than the original Senate position because it is workable and is insurable. It is stronger than the original House position because it covers more situations where spills do damage. Indeed, it is even stronger than the proposed convention drafted by the International Maritime Consultative Organization—IMCO—which was drafted last November and signed by the United States. That convention, replete with legal devices by which the discharger could forestall payment, provides a total liability to third parties as well as for cleanup costs of \$124 per ton. Our position limits liability only in the matter of cleanup costs to be returned to the U.S. Government at \$100. If there are charges that another government would wish to make, say in the case of a spill that involved both the United States and Canada, or if there are charges or damages due to third parties under admiralty law or common law, these would be in addition and would not be subject to our limitation of liability.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one point I wish to emphasize to this body is that the American public has been deceived, perhaps unwittingly, primarily by press reports

which have appeared purporting to describe the effects of this bill. They say that it would charge the oil companies for cleanup. In the case of discharges from vessels other than those owned by oil companies—and this, I understand, is usually the case—there would be no charge to the oil company at all. The entire charge would be against the ship or the owner of the vessel.

This appeared to me to be inequitable. After all, if the cargo is such as to require higher cleanup costs because of its nature—for example a bunker "C" oil which is thick and sticky—it would seem reasonable that the oil company should pay the cost. I, therefore, offered an amendment to the conference which would have made the cargo of oil as well as the ship liable for oil spills. It is unfortunate that the conferees saw fit not to accept my proposal. I think it would have had a salutary effect upon the choice of vessels made by oil companies choosing to ship their cargoes by waters.

It seems that oil cargoes despite the hazard they pose to our beaches and waters were very difficult to touch. The conferees refused to agree to make the oil cargo liable for the damage they caused, they refused to permit samples of the cargo to be taken, and removed a provision in the House bill which would make the expense of removing a vessel which poses a substantial threat of a pollution hazard chargeable against the cargo of the vessel as well as the vessel itself even though this has been done against a dangerous chlorine cargo when it threatened the Mississippi area. So that in three instances where it would have been possible to charge the oil companies rather than the vessels the conference refused to do it. I wish to make it clear, however, that my personal view was not in agreement with the result of the conference report in that area. I wish to make it equally clear, however, that aside from those provisions I believe that the conference has come up with the best possible solution at this time to the oil pollution question. I feel gratified that the conferees so readily accepted the amendments I proposed following the Tampa Bay incident.

Another amendment the conferees accepted, which came to pass as a result of the Tampa Bay spill, dealt with that of notice. Both Houses required that immediate notice be given in case of a spill by the person in charge of a vessel or of an onshore or offshore facility as soon as he has knowledge of any discharge of oil. Both Houses considered it proper that this should be a criminal penalty for we could imagine no more vile conduct than that of a person knowingly refusing to report an oil spill which could cause so much damage if left unattended, but which hopefully, if notice were given in time, would result in mitigation and containment of that damage. So I emphasize that this is a criminal penalty. Such a person, if arrested, will be put through the same procedures that any other person suspected of committing a Federal crime would be put through. As a result of the Tampa Bay experience, the con-

feres concluded that a stiff penalty of a \$10,000 fine or a year in jail or both would be imposed. This is twice the fine heretofore considered.

In all these regards relating to oil spill control and prevention, Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that we have benefited by the experiences that have befallen us. It is unfortunate that we did not have those provisions of the 1968 legislation in effect that would have provided for Federal cleanup in the case of the oil spills we have suffered, but this provision as well as many other beneficial provisions died when the other body refused then to see the wisdom or point of view at that time—a point of view which they now accept and have adopted.

However, illustrating the wisdom of the poet's words, I would like to invite the attention of this body to the sad "it might have been" if the 1968 bill had not been permitted by the Senate to die without final action. That bill would have provided an alternate means of financing the construction costs of sewage treatment plants. If it had passed, I doubt whether it would have been necessary now for the President to request legislation which is essentially similar to that which passed both Houses of Congress in 1968. Indeed, the contract authority that it would have provided for the construction of sewage treatment plants would have been in use and would have resulted in construction of sewage treatment facilities based upon a Federal participation of \$1 billion for this fiscal year. Mr. Speaker, "it might have been."

Whether the 1968 act passed or not at least one portion of the new legislation would have been necessary. I point to this with particular pride because I introduced it into the House. The Committee on Public Works adopted it without change and the conference committee also accepted this provision as I have written it and that is the training provisions. Recognizing that water treatment and waste water treatment whether from human or industrial or agricultural or any other source of waste cannot be accomplished unless we have a trained cadre of qualified personnel from the operating and maintenance level on up through the postgraduate levels, I introduced a bill that would make it possible for many people who cannot now afford to undertake the studies necessary for training themselves in the water quality control field to do so. Without this training, no matter how much money we authorize, no matter how much money we appropriate, we will not—and I repeat this for emphasis—we will not be able to clean up the waters. We must have trained personnel, and this provision of the new bill does this. As I say, Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of it.

There are many other areas of this bill which are an improvement over the 1968 version. We have the provision resulting from the floor amendment of my good friend from Ohio providing for pollution control in the Great Lakes. We have taken into account as a result of a Senate floor amendment the unhappy and

insanitary conditions resulting from the lack of proper water supply and sewage disposal facilities among the native villages of Alaska. We have what I believe to be a workable version of the certification provisions which would require an applicant for a Federal license to receive a certification from the States that the activity for which the application is made would not violate water quality standards.

As the Members will recall, this certification provision originally appeared very late in 1968 before there was any real chance of studying it.

There has been opportunity to study this matter and I believe that the provisions now contained are reasonable, workable, and will result in protection to our water environment without crippling our progress.

In short, Mr. Speaker, I believe that Congress has made good use of the time necessitated by the delay brought about when S. 3206 was left high and dry at the end of the 90th Congress. There are some things that we would have benefited by if the other body had been as perceptive as the Members of this body. Nevertheless, there is little use crying over spilled milk and I believe rather than doing so we are in a position to be proud of the work that has resulted in H.R. 4148, the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

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

Mr. BLATNIK. I yield to the very distinguished member of the conference, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HARSHA).

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, the conference report before us on the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 is the result of many months of effort upon the part of the Members of both Houses and their staffs. It deals with a wide variety of subjects, each of which is intensely complicated in its own right.

In each case, the area was explored to the fullest. Experts on all sides were consulted and their views given the weight they merit. The position of the conferees on each subject indeed on each sentence and on every word was carefully considered in the light of the evidence that we had before us.

For example, the oil pollution provisions were extremely difficult to resolve because they affected directly our merchant marine, concepts of admiralty law, the American insurance market, the overseas insurance market, the balance of payments, our international relations, the economy, small business, onshore and offshore oil facilities, research provisions, vessel inspection requirements, requirements that vessels will carry oil spill containment equipment as well as the predominant consideration of the protection of our ecology. It was only after diligent effort that these difficulties were resolved and that agreement to the conference report by the conferees was reached. Incidentally, I should like to invite the attention of the House to an error that appears on page 31 of the conference report. The first word of the second line as printed is "submarginal."

That word should be "submerged" so that the phrase reads "Submerged Lands Act of 1953."

This report has been in conference since October. Some believe that the length of time spent on it was due to lack of agreement among the conferees. This view could only be supported by those unfamiliar with the wide range of the bill's content.

In the area of vessel pollution, we provided the first Federal water quality legislation to affect vessel owners directly and which will result eventually in Federal standards applicable to all vessels to control the discharge of human wastes from them. It also will preempt State laws and regulations in the future and create uniformity between the States so that vessels will be able to pass from one State to another unhindered while at the same time preventing any discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage into those waters. In this area, Mr. Speaker, the questions of vessel construction, of small boat use of availability of shore base facilities for servicing of all vessels, availability of marine sanitation equipment, the condition of the waterways of the Nation, and specialized State laws and requirements had to be studied and considered with care.

Another area of great complexity is that covered by section 21—certification by the States to Federal agencies in cases where application has been made for Federal licenses or permits. That certification must come from the States unless, of course, the waters involved are under the direct supervision of the Federal Government or there is no State certifying authority. In those cases, the Secretary of Interior will be the certifying authority. In order to evaluate this law properly, every area of Federal licensing and permit procedure had to be examined to determine its special problems and to eliminate the possibility of overlooking important considerations in any specific area. It is under this provision that the questions of control of potential effects of heat discharged into the waters through heated effluents are dealt with. The complexities of that question are well known to the Members of this body. At the other end of the spectrum came permits such as those required for the building of small outfalls which present minimal potential for pollution, but nevertheless, must be considered.

In that same section 21, we reinforce by statute previously expressed Presidential policy to control water pollution by requiring compliance with quality standards by Federal facilities.

Another area that was investigated thoroughly by the conference committee was that of how properly to recognize industrial organizations and political subdivisions which have demonstrated outstanding technological achievement in waste treatment and pollution abatement programs while assuring such recognition could not be abused.

We evaluated once again the very complicated area of training of personnel of all types for the operating of waste treatment plants as well for their

design and research for new methods to solve our water quality problems.

We dealt with the complex problem of the staffing to be provided to support the Council on Environmental Quality and investigated the type and quantity of personnel that they would need to be effective.

The question of the control of hazardous polluting substances other than oil led us to an exploration of the manufacturing industry of the United States, including the process industries and chemical industries. We thus provided for designation of such substances after suitable determination and investigation by the President.

The question of area acid and mine water pollution control demonstrations brought us into another field of American life and technology.

Along with this, the dictates of humanity required us to consider the plight of the native villages of Alaska, which because of their peculiar position find themselves with no adequate water supplies and no means of preventing pollution of their waters. This, too, is an area that was explored with great care.

In short, Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphasize the very complex, wide ranged, and indeed the innovative concepts that we have dealt with here. I believe it to be an excellent piece of legislation. I am convinced that what we put into this bill is necessary and wise. I am also convinced that what we did not put in it this time should not be there at this time. Consequently, I take pride in urging the House of Representatives to adopt the conference report as reported on H.R. 4148, the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

One Member of this body I believe deserves special praise for the work that he has done on this bill. The ranking minority member of the Public Works Committee, the gentleman from St. Petersburg, Fla., Mr. WILLIAM C. CRAMER, has over the period of the last several years devoted much of his time and effort to the question of resolving difficulties in water pollution legislation and developing practicable working solutions to our pollution problems. He has continuously been a leader in the area of water pollution control legislation. As a result, the law is replete with his innovations introduced either as bills or as amendments to legislation that this body has considered or is considering now. These include such items as provisions for the training of personnel for water pollution control, the financing of construction of municipal waste plants, the national contingency plan for the control of oil spills, strong penalties for failure to notify of spills, inspection, and prevention requirements to permit inspection of vessels carrying oil, the development of a strike force to deal with oil spills, provision for research for the containment of oil following a spill, research and study provisions for control and amelioration of damage caused by spills and many other areas in which his knowledge, experience, and expertise on matters dealing with water pollution have proven themselves so valuable to this committee.

Unfortunately, BILL CRAMER could not be here today. I have been in constant contact with him and have kept him apprised of the progress of this conference report. He is standing by in case any problems should arise. I assured him that we foresaw no problems in the passage of this conference report for I could imagine that there would be no problem in the House just as there was no problem in the other body. BILL CRAMER has voted for water pollution control legislation for many, many years. He voted on the original passage of this bill and was a leader for tough but workable provisions in the conference. In 1968, he twice voted for the passage of similar legislation so that his record on water pollution matters is intact. However, I feel that it is incumbent upon us to give recognition to a Member whose contribution in this field has been so great and to remind ourselves that even though he physically is not present today, his guiding hand and incisive reasoning pervades the legislation that we are considering, and I would take the liberty of reminding the Members of this body that he was indeed an active conferee, that he signed the conference report and approves and supports its provisions.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLATNIK. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend our conferees for their diligent efforts in producing this comprehensive measure toward insuring the quality of our navigable waters. This piece of legislation represents an enormous investment of effort and time by those who have labored so hard over the past several months.

Though I support the underlying objectives of this bill, I am concerned by the tremendous potentials for delay which are inherent in the complicated system for State and Federal approvals embodied in section 21 of the bill—delays which can have many adverse effects in satisfying important needs of this country. Additionally, and without intending to fault the conferees in connection with weaknesses in some of the rather elaborate details, I detect several features which seem to me to leave something to be desired.

For example, in section 21(b) of the bill the language in subsection (2), pertaining to the objections of a State other than the State in which the discharge in point would take place, employs the key clause "to insure compliance with applicable water standards," whereas, elsewhere in the section the pivotal clause is more accurately worded in terms of "reasonable assurance—that such activity will be conducted in a manner which will not violate applicable water standards." Presumably the intention in subsection (2) is to insure that there is "reasonable assurance."

Also, in subsection (2) of section 21 (b) it is not clear what the scope of the licensing agency's judgment is intended to be, particularly in cases where the State in which the discharge would occur is satisfied on the basis of reasonable standards but another State that may be

affected is not satisfied and wishes to impose unreasonably restrictive standards.

I am troubled, too, by the uncertainty which the bill creates in regard to facilities presently in operation in States that now have water quality standards.

Another potentially serious problem may be lurking in the provisions of subsection (b) (9) (B) of section 21, which apparently would enable a State that has no water quality standards at the time of construction and operation of a facility covered by the act to thereafter adopt water quality standards that would be impossible for an existing facility to meet. I am concerned that there may not be sufficient flexibility and practicality built into some of these features of the bill.

I shall vote for this bill notwithstanding my concerns.

Mr. Speaker, I might add that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has under consideration bills which would also permit States to establish radiological standards more restrictive than those of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ALBERT).

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I certainly appreciate the gentleman from Minnesota yielding this time to me, because I think that the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970, to which the House is about to give final approval, is not only a landmark piece of legislation but is another outstanding example of congressional initiative.

I feel humble in this area in following the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK).

I think we might point out here that in this bill, as in practically every other major field, comments in many quarters to the contrary notwithstanding, it has been the Congress rather than the executive branch of the Government which has moved ahead in a vital area of high national priority. This water pollution control legislation was first introduced, this particular bill, by the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. FALLON) the chairman of the House Committee on Public Works, as early as January 23, 1969. Public hearings opened in February, but the Department of the Interior was not prepared to present the administration's position until March. The legislative product which the House Public Works Committee has fashioned in executive session was almost exclusively, insofar as policy is concerned, the product of its own labors. The administration's contribution was minimal. Drawn on heavily was the wealth of experience acquired by the committee during the past decade in pioneering in the water pollution control field.

I would remind the House that as long ago as 1960, the 86th Congress passed an antiwater pollution bill which was vetoed by President Eisenhower. Not content to rely solely on the wealth of background material it had already possessed, however, the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives in 1969 proceeded to gather additional evidence both in Washington and in the field.

Visited and viewed firsthand, for example, was the Santa Barbara oil slick. I cannot emphasize too strongly that much more was involved here than merely physically inspecting the results of this unfortunate disaster. Rather, what is of prime importance is that the long immersion of the members of the Committee on Public Works, particularly the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK) in this subject has equipped that committee with a sophisticated knowledge of what these problems mean both as to short- and long-range effects and how they can be dealt with on a practical basis and what the interrelationship may be between various water pollution problems.

To my knowledge no important official in the executive branch of the government could possibly possess this type of expert knowledge.

H.R. 4148 passed the House on April 16, 1969, and the other body last October. The final legislative product which we now have before us is the result of a long and arduous conference extending over weeks and months. The same expertise which was so vital in the drafting of the original House-passed measure has made possible a successful conclusion of the conference.

H.R. 4148 is truly a monumental measure. I extend my congratulations to the membership of the Committee on Public Works for a job well done. I am sure they will not object to my singling out for particular commendation my old friend, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK).

Fifteen years ago JOHN BLATNIK was warning the Nation and the Congress about water pollution. His was often almost a voice crying in the wilderness. He received no cooperation from the Eisenhower administration. As I said earlier, his antiwater pollution bill in 1960 was vetoed. His dogged efforts were finally crowned with success in 1961 with the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This legislation was further expanded in 1966. The passage of H.R. 4148 today represents yet another triumph for JOHN BLATNIK in the fight against water pollution. He was of course supported in this effort by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works (Mr. FALLON) and all other Members on both sides of the aisle. This was a great triumph; however, it is the climax of great effort on the part of JOHN BLATNIK. I am sure it will not be his last major effort in this very important area in this House, or in this Congress.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grateful for the allocation of time from the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works.

Let me speak out most emphatically in complimenting the members of the Committee on Public Works for sending to the House for action a conference report that I believe is a very broad-

based and very constructive piece of pollution control legislation.

The House of Representatives through its Committee on Public Works has been in the forefront from the inception of the battle by the Federal Government against the problems of water pollution. The history recounted by the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ALBERT) is, I believe, accurate in indicating that men like the gentleman from Minnesota, JOHN BLATNIK, deserve a great deal of credit. I would, however, add the name of one of the Members on this side of the aisle who I believe should also be recognized for his outstanding service in the Federal battle against the problems of water pollution. He is the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRAMER), who has been, as far as I know, one of the persons in the Congress who has pushed the hardest and the most to get necessary legislation so that we could do something effectively in the field of water pollution.

Now I would like to make one observation in addition to complimenting all of the members of the Committee on Public Works on both sides of the aisle.

The gentleman from Oklahoma mentioned something to the effect that there had been a very bad oil pollution problem that developed in the Santa Barbara Channel or harbor in 1969.

If my memory is accurate, that problem arose in the last few days of January 1969. It was tragic. It was serious. Unfortunately, the tragedy that developed took place under the regulations promulgated by the previous Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall, who served from January 21, 1961 to January 20, 1969. The regulations, we found, were inadequate. Mr. Udall apparently did not have tight enough regulations to preclude the kind of oil pollution problem that developed in the Santa Barbara Channel.

I am delighted that the Secretary of the Interior under the present administration, Mr. Hickel, has done something to remedy that problem. I am told that the new, corrective regulations which are tighter, more restrictive and more constructive have been issued by Secretary Hickel as of August 1969. I am simply saying that the Nixon administration, when it found the inadequacies of the regulations under the former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, have done something to correct the problem. The new regulations will do a better job—although such regulations cannot in and of themselves prevent the kind of problem that on occasion may arise regardless of the best of intentions.

Now let me add this. This legislation I do not think is the final answer to the problems of pollution. The President has submitted to the Congress a number of bills, four of which involve the Committee on Public Works, in the area of water pollution. These bills, I am certain will get the prompt and constructive consideration of the Committee on Public Works under the chairman, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. FALLON), and

from the subcommittee under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK). They are proposals that should be enacted into law. They will add to and supplement the current basic legislation. I hope and trust that within a relatively short period of time the President's new and comprehensive recommendations for clean water, for clean air, and for open spaces, will get the approval of this House. It should not be a partisan issue. It has not been in the past and it should not be a partisan issue in the future. This Congress can make a name for itself, in partnership with this administration, if we act affirmatively on the new legislative package recommended by President Nixon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. McEWEN).

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, the question I would like to propose to my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas, who has given some consideration to this is—what the meaning of the term "navigable waters of the United States" is as it particularly applies in this bill, to preempting of standards for the regulation of discharge and treatment of sewage from vessels.

Mr. Speaker, the committees of both Houses—the Committees on Public Works—recognized there was a problem and it was forcefully brought to our attention by recreational boaters. They do not want to face a multiplicity of regulation as they transit interstate waters, from one jurisdiction to another.

I think we will agree that was the primary reason behind the preemption here by the Federal Government, as proposed in this legislation, setting standards.

What I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas is this. Is it his view that in this preemption we are also preempting for Federal standards wholly intrastate waters—a lake, shall we say, wholly contained within one State—that here, too, Federal standards shall apply?

Mr. WRIGHT. Of course the term "navigable waters" has been subject to many different interpretations. I believe the intention of the conference committee in this instance was to define "navigable waters of the United States" as those waters which have legally been so defined and those waters which are, in effect, navigable waters, and those, primarily, of course, are interstate streams.

The purpose of preemption of marine safety device and sanitary device standards by the Federal agency was, if I correctly understand it, to assure that boaters engaging their recreational craft in the use of the navigable waters of the United States would not confront a proliferation of differing standards as they travel from one State jurisdiction to another.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to

the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. FEIGHAN) such time as he may consume.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the members of the conference committee and members of the House Committee on Public Works for their efforts in bringing to the floor of this House this report on the legislation which is of major importance in the control and cleanup of our national waters.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. VANIK).

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to the members of the Public Works Committee and to the House conferees for retaining the \$20 million authorization for the special pollution problems of the Great Lakes.

I also want to point out that in the committee action to date and the recent recommendations of the President failed to provide any funding for the removal of any residual pollution which continues to contaminate the waters of the Great Lakes.

I hope that the committee will this year consider legislation to approach the special problems of pollution disaster areas such as Lake Erie, the Hudson River, San Francisco Bay, and certain portions of the gulf seaboard. Efforts must be made to meet such problems by increasing a water flow, developing wave action, and in the case of Lake Erie, by dredging or aerating certain areas of densely polluted waters. These pollution disaster areas are beyond the capacity of any State or local community and can only be handled through Federal action.

I hope to urge such a program before the Public Works Committee at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. JACOBS).

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I was interested in what the minority leader had to say about the comparative performance of the previous administration and the present administration in water pollution control. I would direct the attention of the minority leader to the fact that the Commissioner of Water Pollution Control, one David Dominick, appointed by the current administration on January 5 of this year, sent out simultaneous letters to a number of career regional directors of this program in effect firing them, because of ordering them transferred. And, at least in one instance, in Chicago, Ill., the current administration nominee to replace a 20-year career public servant is a civil engineer without special qualifications who was chairman of "Lithuanians for Nixon" in 1968. I just say that for the edification of the minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The gentleman's comments, however, do not deny the statement that I made earlier, that the oil slick problem in the Santa Barbara Channel took place under regulations promulgated by former Secretary of Interior, the Honorable Stewart Udall.

Mr. JACOBS. No, I do not; and I am sure the gentleman would not deny the fact that the oil spill which occurred in the Gulf of Mexico just 2 weeks ago occurred under regulations that exist now, and also regulations which, I am told, have not been properly enforced in the case of that well.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The original exemption or license was granted in that case by the previous Democratic administration, however.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEITH).

Mr. KEITH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the chairman of the committee and its members on their efforts to bring the final version of this important bill back to us for a vote. As the committee knows, I have been very much interested both in the problem of oil spills at sea and in territorial waters. With reference to the efforts of this administration versus earlier administrations, I would say that before 1969 there was a lack of direction insofar as the responsibility for cleanups was concerned. This legislation, I believe, firmly puts this responsibility on the shoulders of the Coast Guard, for the first time makes substantial sums of money available for oil spillage removal and delineates the responsibility of industry in the cleanup problem.

Now that this has been assigned, we can actually make some progress, but we should have done it many years ago. The House tried to do it, if I recall correctly, 2 years ago. We passed a bill in the closing hours of the session in 1968, but it died between the branches of Congress and so the fault does not lie with this administration but with earlier administrations at least insofar as the assignment of actual responsibility to the industry and to the branches of Government that have to cope with this problem.

At any rate, Mr. Speaker, this legislation comes not a minute too soon. In the last 2 years we have had a thousand oil spills which have tremendously damaged this ecology of America. Hopefully in the future through this legislation we will have found a way to cope with these problems, and at least cut down on the damage that would otherwise have continued to decimate our shoreline.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER).

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate the chairman yielding to me.

I commend the House Committee on Public Works and the conference committee for the new subsection H of section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which has been incorporated in the final version of H.R. 4148.

I am very pleased that this body has given recognition to the problems of eutrophication and lake pollution.

In fact, this provision will, for the first time, give authority directly to the Department of the Interior to carry on research and demonstration projects, including the construction of publicly owned research facilities, which will give

us additional information on the problem of eutrophication and the ending of pollution in our inland lakes.

Mr. Speaker, I compliment the committee on its work and look forward to having the Department of the Interior implement this "clean lakes" section of the legislation at an early date.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHBROOK).

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I, too, commend the committee, and I thank the chairman for having yielded to me.

Mr. Speaker, I direct one question to the gentleman from Texas regarding the matter of the discharge of waste from pleasure craft. I know there is some controversy on this subject, and there is a great deal of concern by pleasure craft owners about it in my area as to what regulations will be adopted.

Can the gentleman from Texas give us any information as to what procedures will be followed in settling this controversial question?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the bill does not lay down the guidelines but directs the Secretary of the Interior within 2 years to promulgate standards for these marine sanitation devices. Then it directs the Coast Guard to develop regulations for installation of the devices to see that they live up to the standards.

The bill exempts from these standards and regulations the vessels which already are equipped with sanitation devices that were installed pursuant to existing State law, so long as they remain consistent with existing State law. It provides that, after 2 years, new vessels would be required to comply with these standards and regulations. Existing vessels, however, would have 5 years before they have to come into compliance.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. It seems a reasonable approach to this problem. Then those who have some controversy about this problem will have to sell their case to the authorities making those regulations.

(Mr. JONES of Alabama (at the request of Mr. FALLON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased to have had the opportunity to be a part in bringing this conference report to the House today.

The conferees have worked long and hard to prepare this legislation which meets such a great need in our country.

This is a giant step forward and one which every Member of this House can be proud.

Since the first Water Pollution Control Act in 1948 I have worked with my distinguished and knowledgeable colleague from Minnesota, Hon. JOHN BLATNIK, to provide the most adequate legislation possible for control of water pollution.

We were able to extend the original act in 1953 and make it permanent in 1956. This initiated the grants for construction of municipal water treatment works.

Concern for quality of our environment was not so strong at that time.

In 1955 and 1956, public apathy was most obvious to me as chairman of the special subcommittee which traveled back and forth across the country conducting hearings on the Nation's water resource problems. Only in the urban centers were the warnings of growing pollution problems given voice.

During the early 1960's another series of hearings throughout the country before the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee of which I was chairman, focused particular attention on the water pollution problems which were multiplying at an alarming rate.

The improvements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in 1961, 1965, and 1966 reflected the rising tide of public concern and interest in preventing the death of our lakes and streams.

It is in response to a great need and demand by the people of this country that we bring this conference report to the House for adoption today. This legislation will be an accommodation to the people who are earnestly seeking to make corrections and improvements in the quality of the water they use and discharge.

I believe that H.R. 4148 is another fine piece of legislation which has been reported from the Committee on Public Works, and which has already passed this body and is now before you today for final approval of the conference report. This bill is one of the outstanding pieces of legislation in which I have played a part in during my tenure with the Congress.

H.R. 4148 moves us into new categories in the drive to keep our Nation's waters pure. It establishes liability, monetary limitations, and requirements for oil cleanup spillage, whether it be by a vessel or onshore or offshore installation. It moves into the category of pollution from various types of vessels and lays down the guidelines for the development of appropriate disposal of sewage from those vessels in the years ahead. It requires for the first time certifications from any industry or from anyone who would use our Nation's waters for purposes such as nuclear power development, steel plant development, bridge construction, among other things that in the use of such Nation's waters the operation of any of these facilities will not effect the water quality standards of a State or States.

It covers many other major points too long to be enumerated here in the short time that I have. Suffice it to say I believe this legislation will prove to be one of the most important pieces of legislation this Congress will pass in this or any other session, and I recommend adoption of the conference report on H.R. 4148.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have been a part in development of the legislation which is pending before this body today for final consideration before it will be sent to the White House for signature.

This is major legislation with a capital "M."

Throughout the years from the Committee on Public Works there has been

reported legislation which has developed a stronger and stronger program to keep our Nation's waters clean. This body throughout the years has consistently supported legislation which will provide necessary funding to develop proper means of cleaning up our Nation's waters and when necessary it has provided a means by which the Federal Government and the States have the power to bring action against those who would violate the water quality standards or our Nation's rivers, lakes, streams, and oceans.

The legislation pending before this body is another giant step in an effort to accomplish the goal we all seek—clean water for the use of all Americans. It is a long and complex bill. It covers such diverse fields as control of pollution by oil; control of hazardous polluting substances; control of sewage from vessels; and a requirement that proper certification be received from those who would use our Nation's waters and in the process must obtain a Federal license or permit, that they give reasonable assurance of compliance with water quality standards for a State or States before that applicant can receive any license or permit. This includes among others a license from the Atomic Energy Commission for a nuclear powerplant or for any new dam which requires a license or from the Federal Power Commission, as well as many other industries which would require a permit to build a dock discharge pipe, a water intake pipe, or a bridge.

These are just some of the highlights of this fine legislation. It is the result of almost 2½ years of intensive work by the Congress and comes to you today as a result of one of the most fully discussed and lengthy conferences in the history of the Committee on Public Works.

I am proud to be a part of it and I support it.

May I conclude my remarks by commending all those on the conference who worked so hard for the legislation, in particular the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BLATNIK), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. JONES), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT), the ranking member of the committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRAMER), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HARSHA), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GROVER).

I urge adoption of the conference report.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, let me say that I myself have been a strong supporter over many years of all the legislation that the Committee on Public Works has reported in the field of water pollution. I am particularly grateful for the fact that this conference report contains language which I supported when H.R. 4148 was first considered by the House. I have reference to section 15 of the conference report dealing with pollution control in the Great Lakes. This is an opening for the Secretary to begin to develop projects, to find new methods and techniques to eliminate or control pollution in all portions of the watersheds of the Great Lakes.

I note that the figure of \$20 million for this section is still retained in the conference report and I appreciate this as well. I am pleased that elsewhere in this legislation which is before us today

there is also authorization for clean lakes study and their research. I am appreciative of all these steps but I might add that they are only a beginning.

The problem in Lake Erie and in the other Great Lakes and in many portions of the waters of this country is a pressing one.

Under the \$20 million authorized for this Great Lakes program the pilot project of the program would be one dealing with Lake Erie itself. The problem in Lake Erie has been most pressing for a number of years and therefore the first attention and the first priority for this program will be given to Lake Erie.

We must move forward faster in this field and I intend to do all I can to see that this effort is made to finally clean up this problem. I believe the balance of the legislation covering such things as oil pollution, licensing of facilities who use our Nation's waters, vessel pollution, are major steps in the advancement of the pollution cleanup of our Nation.

I support the conference report.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I most earnestly urge my colleagues to speedily and overwhelmingly approve this conference report on H.R. 4148, the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

Beyond the extension of the present water pollution control legislation, this report recommends the acceptance and inclusion of the substance of a measure, H.R. 9382, that I cosponsored in March last year, and the legislative proposal I supported last September to create a Council on Environmental Quality.

That act is implemented in this measure by providing for the further establishment of the Office of Environmental Quality, to provide technical advice and assistance that will enable the President, the Congress, States, and municipalities to better meet and overcome our environmental pollution dangers.

Other additional major provisions recommended in this report are those authorizing an accelerated study of the removal methods and enforcement measures designed to deal with releases of hazardous substances into the waters of the United States; requiring that all Federal facilities and activities, as well as those federally licensed or permitted facilities and activities, must comply with certain water quality standards; projecting a clearer policy, in the protection of the public interest, of complete liability upon owners and operators of vessels and onshore and offshore facilities for pollution cleanup costs incurred by the United States.

Mr. Speaker, these and other additions to existing water pollution control legislation, contained in this report, represent a vigorous forward step in our continuing efforts to recruit all the resources of our Government and our society to expedite the removal and control of the increasingly dangerous pollution of our waters.

They constitute a commendable legislative effort on the part of the Congress to join with the President in moving faster and more effectively toward the completion of what we might well call a great national house-cleaning project that is absolutely essential for our survival.

Of course, many of us here who joined

in urging the approval of the originally proposed appropriation of \$1 billion for the construction of sewage and waste treatment facilities are mindful that our cause was lost by two votes. I sincerely hope that, when the time comes for the House to approve the actual appropriations necessary to carry out the provisions of this legislation, the same spirit of urgency and priority will be present as is being demonstrated here today.

Let us remember that most small towns, particularly, and our cities and States have practically reached the end of their financial resources and overburdened taxpayers, in these inflationary days, cannot bear the additional burden of cleaning up local and State waters. All our good intentions and our best legislative projections will come to nothing unless sufficient money is recommended by the President and appropriated by the Congress to fulfill the purpose of this act, and to honor our commitment to the taxpayers of the United States to provide them with a wholesome environment, free from pollution and poison.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to the members of the Public Works Committee and to the House conferees for retaining the \$20 million authorization for the special pollution problems of the Great Lakes.

I also want to point out that in the committee action to date and the recent recommendations of the President failed to provide any funding for the removal of any residual pollution which continues to contaminate the waters of the Great Lakes.

It is my hope that the committee will this year consider legislation to approach the special problems of pollution disaster areas such as Lake Erie, the Hudson River, San Francisco Bay, and certain portions of the gulf seaboard. Efforts must be made to meet such problems by increasing water flow, developing currents and wave action, and in the case of Lake Erie, by dredging or aerating certain areas of densely polluted waters. These pollution disaster areas are beyond the capacity of any state or local community and can only be handled through Federal action.

I expect to urge such a program before the Public Works Committee at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the Water Quality Improvement Act—H.R. 4148, now reported out of conference after lengthy debate—is a significant step forward toward restoring and improving the quality of our Nation's waters. Initiated in the wake of the disastrous *Torrey Canyon* incident in 1967, and spurred by the Santa Barbara blowout and the *Ocean Eagle* spill in San Juan Harbor, this landmark legislation finally passed through the committees of both houses and was sent into conference committee last session. While the differences were being worked out, a series of disasters took place which prodded completion of the bill—a tanker grounded and leaking off the coast of Nova Scotia, one spilling its cargo into Tampa Bay, and the oil spillage following the drilling platform explosion off New Orleans.

From all these incidents, from 1967 to the present, it is necessary to conclude that there is a very serious problem and that our present laws are inadequate to deal with that problem. The penalties contained in the Oil Pollution Act of 1924—personal punishment of a fine of up to \$2,500 and imprisonment went up to 1 year, or both, and vessel liabilities of up to \$10,000—do not begin to cope with the threats posed by the expanding oil extraction and transportation industry. Far larger oil tankers, drilling platforms operated improperly or placed in seismically active offshore land, and increasing commerce with increasing chance of accidents—all call for the reform provided by this bill.

The conference report contains provisions for absolute liability to the United States, unless the owner or operator can prove that the discharge resulted solely from an act of God, an act of war, an act of U.S. Government negligence, or an act or omission of a third party. The limits on the liability have been set at \$14 million for a vessel and \$8 million for offshore or onshore facilities. This liability may not be high enough for the future, but it is sufficient to pay for the cleanup of the most disastrous spill on record.

A second provision of the bill that is needed badly is contained in section 21, which requires any applicant for a Federal license or permit with respect to the navigable waters of the United States to obtain certification that his activities will not violate existing water quality standards. This broad provision is very important. Among other things, it offers us the possibility of responding to the expanding demand for electric power and yet giving those parties especially concerned with the pollution generated along with that power a means, outside of the courts, for seeing that their concerns are considered.

This is vitally needed legislation and it has my wholehearted support. It is an integral part of the growing Federal effort aimed at assuring a quality environment for present as well as future generations. It is a sensible balancing of the growing demands of our people for the benefits from oil and electricity, and the benefits of a clean, healthy, life-promoting environment.

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am a strong supporter of programs for improvement of our environment. One of the best of these that I see working in my district is the small watershed program—Public Law 566. I have been on these projects during the planning stage and have seen the problems faced by the local people and I have seen the projects with the land treatment on the land and the dams in place.

I strongly support the SCS budget increasing construction by \$8,246,000. Why, I ask, since Aowa Creek watershed in Dixon County has been approved by Congress, have not funds been made available for construction. This is unfair to the local people. I have seen gullies in Aowa watershed 30 feet deep, eating away at the landscape and threatening roads and bridges. These gullies will continue

to grow until action is taken. Gully erosion is an extremely serious problem throughout my district.

This source of sediment which causes pollution of our streams must be controlled. Also, the day must come when this land will be needed to satisfy our expanding population. The small watershed program is a natural for stopping these gullies and healing up the landscape. Frequent and devastating floods have plagued Nebraska during its entire history, and the people want to do something about them. In my district, the Nemaha Basin is now entirely covered with applications for assistance under the small watershed program. This work must go forward.

The accelerated land treatment program, an integral part of the small watersheds, supplements the going program of the soil and water conservation districts in holding soil and water on the farm, thus reducing sediment production and preventing agricultural chemicals from polluting the streams in the State.

Eastern Nebraska was not blessed with natural lakes. The small watershed program, however, is being used to develop water-based recreation that can satisfy a large part of this increasing demand for recreation. These recreational opportunities will make eastern Nebraska a better place in which to live, and will help prevent the outmigration of people.

As I have said, I support the SCS budget increasing construction funds, however, I am concerned at the sharp drop in planning funds. In my district alone there are 30 applications not yet planned even though 17 projects have been authorized and funded for construction and six projects completed.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 358, nays 0, not voting 72, as follows:

[Roll No. 63]
YEAS—358

Abbitt	Ashbrook	Boland
Abernethy	Ashley	Bow
Adair	Aspinall	Brademas
Adams	Ayres	Bray
Addabbo	Baring	Brinkley
Albert	Beall, Md.	Brock
Alexander	Belcher	Brooks
Anderson, Calif.	Bell, Calif.	Broomfield
Anderson, Ill.	Bennett	Brotzman
Anderson, Tenn.	Betts	Brown, Mich.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Bevill	Brown, Ohio
Annunzio	Blester	Broyhill, N.C.
Arends	Bingham	Burke, Fla.
	Blackburn	Burke, Mass.
	Blatnik	Burleson, Tex.
	Boggs	Burlison, Mo.

Burton, Calif. Harsha
 Burton, Utah Harvey
 Bush Hastings
 Button Hathaway
 Byrne, Pa. Hawkins
 Byrnes, Wis. Hébert
 Cabell Hechler, W. Va.
 Caffery Heckler, Mass.
 Camp Helstoski
 Carter Henderson
 Casey Hicks
 Chamberlain Hogan
 Chappell Horton
 Chisholm Hosmer
 Clancy Howard
 Clausen, Don H. Hull
 Clawson, Del. Hungate
 Cleveland Hunt
 Cohelan Hutchinson
 Collier Ichord
 Collins Jacobs
 Conable Johnson, Calif.
 Conte Johnson, Pa.
 Conyers Jonas
 Corbett Jones, N.C.
 Corman Karth
 Coughlin Kastenmeier
 Cowger Kazen
 Crane Kee
 Culver Keith
 Cunningham King
 Daniel, Va. Kleppe
 Daniels, N.J. Koch
 Davis, Wis. Kyl
 de la Garza Langen
 Delaney Latta
 Dellenback Leggett
 Denney Lloyd
 Dennis Long, La.
 Dent Long, Md.
 Derwinski Lujan
 Devine Lukens
 Dickinson McClary
 Dingell McCloskey
 Donohue McClure
 Dowdy McCulloch
 Downing McDade
 Dulski McDonald, Mich.
 Duncan McEwen
 Dwyer McFall
 Eckhardt McKneally
 Edmondson Madden
 Edwards, Ala. Mahon
 Edwards, Calif. Malliard
 Edwards, La. Marsh
 Ellberg Mathias
 Erlenborn Matsunaga
 Esch May
 Eshleman Mayne
 Evans, Colo. Meeds
 Evins, Tenn. Melcher
 Fallon Michel
 Fascell Mikva
 Feighan Miller, Calif.
 Findley Miller, Ohio
 Fisher Mills
 Flood Minish
 Flowers Mize
 Flynt Mizell
 Foley Mollohan
 Ford, Gerald R. Montgomery
 Foreman Moorhead
 Fountain Morgan
 Fraser Morse
 Frelinghuysen Morton
 Frey Mosher
 Friedel Moss
 Fulton, Pa. Murphy, Ill.
 Fuqua Murphy, N.Y.
 Galifianakis Myers
 Garmatz Natcher
 Gaydos Nedzi
 Gibbons Nelsen
 Gilbert Nichols
 Gonzalez Nix
 Goodling O'Neil
 Green, Oreg. O'Hara
 Green, Pa. O'Konski
 Griffin Olsen
 Griffiths O'Neal, Ga.
 Gross O'Neill, Mass.
 Grover Patten
 Gubser Pelly
 Gude Pepper
 Hagan Perkins
 Haley Pettis
 Hall Philbin
 Halpern Pickle
 Hamilton Pike
 Hammer Pirnie
 Schmidt Poage
 Hanley Poff
 Hanna Pollock
 Hansen, Idaho Preyer, N.C.
 Hansen, Wash. Price, Ill.

Price, Tex. Pryor, Ark.
 Pucinski
 Purcell
 Quie
 Quillen
 Railsback
 Randall
 Rarick
 Rees
 Reid, N.Y.
 Reuss
 Rhodes
 Rlegle
 Roberts
 Robison
 Rodino
 Roe
 Rogers, Colo.
 Rogers, Fla.
 Rooney, N.Y.
 Rooney, Pa.
 Rosenthal
 Rostenkowski
 Roth
 Roubush
 Roybal
 Ruppe
 Ruth
 Ryan
 St Germain
 St. Onge
 Sandman
 Satterfield
 Saylor
 Schadeberg
 Scherle
 Scheuer
 Lloyd
 Schwengel
 Scott
 Sebelius
 Shriver
 Sikes
 Sisk
 Skubitz
 Slack
 Smith, Calif.
 Smith, Iowa
 Smith, N.Y.
 Snyder
 Springer
 Stafford
 Stagers
 Stanton
 Steed
 Steiger, Wis.
 Stephens
 Stokes
 Stratton
 Stubblefield
 Stuckey
 Sullivan
 Symington
 Talcott
 Taylor
 Teague, Calif.
 Thompson, Ga.
 Thompson, N.J.
 Thomson, Wis.
 Tiernan
 Ullman
 Van Deerlin
 Vander Jagt
 Vanik
 Vigorito
 Waggonner
 Waldie
 Watson
 Watts
 Weicker
 Whalen
 Whalley
 White
 Whitehurst
 Whitten
 Widnall
 Wiggins
 Williams
 Wilson, Bob
 Wilson,
 Charles H.
 Winn
 Wolf
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NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—72

Andrews, Ala. Fulton, Tenn. Martin
 Barrett Gallagher Meskill
 Berry Gettys Mink
 Biaggi Giaimo Minshall
 Blanton Goldwater Monagan
 Bolling Gray Ottinger
 Brasco Harrington Passman
 Brown, Calif. Hays Patman
 Broyhill, Va. Hollifield Podell
 Buchanan Jarman Powell
 Carey Jones, Ala. Reid, Ill.
 Cederberg Jones, Tenn. Reifel
 Celler Kirwan Rivers
 Clark Kluczynski Schneebell
 Clay Kuykendall Shipley
 Colmer Kyros Steiger, Ariz.
 Cramer Landgrebe Taft
 Daddario Landrum Teague, Tex.
 Davis, Ga. Lennon Tunney
 Dawson Lowenstein Wampler
 Diggs McCarthy Watkins
 Dorn McMillan Wydler
 Farbstein Macdonald,
 Fish Mass.
 Ford, MacGregor
 William D. Mann

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Celler with Mr. Wydler.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Minshall.
 Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Meskill.
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Cederberg.
 Mr. Brasco with Mr. Fish.
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Watkins.
 Mr. Lennon with Mr. Berry.
 Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Goldwater.
 Mr. Monagan with Mrs. Reid of Illinois.
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. MacGregor.
 Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Reifel.
 Mr. Shipley with Mr. Kirwan.
 Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Kuykendall.
 Mr. Gray with Mr. Schneebell.
 Mr. Giaimo with Mr. Tunney.
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Martin.
 Mr. Landrum with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Taft.
 Mr. Biaggi with Mr. Blanton.
 Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Buchanan.
 Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Wampler.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Cramer.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Landgrebe.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Clark.
 Mr. Dorn with Mr. Mann.
 Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. McMillan.
 Mr. Jarman with Mr. McCarthy.
 Mr. Carey with Mr. Brown of California.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Kyros.
 Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Dawson.
 Mr. Gettys with Mr. Lowenstein.
 Mr. Harrington with Mr. Clay.
 Mr. Podell with Mrs. Mink.
 Mr. Ottinger with Mr. Diggs.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENROLLMENT OF TITLE OF H.R. 4148, WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1970

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 559) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 559

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enroll-

ment of the bill H.R. 4148 the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to enroll the title so as to read: "An Act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EDMONDSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAIL AGENCY, 1970

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 16612) to amend the District of Columbia Bail Agency Act to provide additional funds for the District of Columbia Bail Agency for fiscal year 1970, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 16612

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 9 of the District of Columbia Bail Agency Act (D.C. Code, sec. 23-908) is amended by striking out " , but not to exceed \$130,000 in any one fiscal year,".

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia Bail Agency has been given, under the provisions of the omnibus anticrime bill which passed the House recently, a great deal of additional authority and responsibility.

They are presently operating under a ceiling of \$130,000, and they will run out of money immediately. They will need about \$40,000 more to finish out this fiscal year.

The committee has been advised there is an urgent need for this legislation. It is requested by the Director of the District of Columbia Bail Agency and by the chief judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, as I said, because of the additional workload occasioned by the increased number of investigations required of the Agency.

I urge the adoption of the bill.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Speaker, I only wish to add that by statutory limitation, the authorization of appropriations was set at \$130,000. Because of the great increase in arrests and consequently the demand for services, the bail agency finds it will be impossible to continue operations to the end of the fiscal year. The funds are available by reallocation but the limitation on the authorization prevents the Appropriation Subcommittee from making the necessary reallocation for the agency to execute the bail act as enacted by Congress.

There was no opposition whatever in the committee to this bill. I hope the bill will be passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF WEEK

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader the program for the remainder of the week as far as he can report it.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, we do not expect any more legislative business this week. I say that in spite of the fact that I must also say that we are compelled not to adjourn for an Easter recess and will not adjourn for an Easter recess unless and until the mail problem is solved. We will not program ordinary legislation during the remainder of this week or next week, and we will undertake, if the Members are needed here, to advise Members. I am sure the gentleman from Michigan will cooperate with us in trying to give Members ample notice of any emergency legislation which might come up.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Will the distinguished majority leader give us some idea of where we are on this mail situation now, if the gentleman knows?

Mr. ALBERT. I cannot answer the gentleman. The gentleman probably knows that as far as the pending legislation is concerned the conferees met this morning and they will meet again this afternoon. I am not sure what will happen, but we do not expect any action on this matter this week. I can almost assure the gentleman of that. Otherwise I would not make this announcement. But I must say that we are not going to adjourn through next week.

Mr. PUCINSKI. The gentleman is saying, then, we will be here Monday for official business?

Mr. ALBERT. We will be here. The House will meet on Monday.

SUPPORTING LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE CENTER

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

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to fill a great and growing need of the Federal Government. My bill (H.R. 16663) would establish a Federal Administrative Justice Center with responsibility for encouraging and supporting the continuing legal education of lawyers in the service of the Federal Government.

There are about 10,000 lawyers in the Federal service. This includes some 600 hearing examiners appointed under the Administrative Act. They play a vital role in the administration and enforcement of the law. The Government has shown a keen interest in attracting capable young attorneys, and in making their posts attractive. But more attention should be given to measures which will induce the ablest to remain with the Government and enable all lawyers in Federal service to perform their duties more capably.

The measure I have introduced is also being introduced in the other body by the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY. It is designed to fill a part of this gap by encouraging Government lawyers to develop their skills and to keep abreast of developments in Congress, the courts, the agencies, and in society, to the end that they may be prepared to perform their duties more competently and also to undertake effectively future challenges.

The bar has long recognized the desirability of continuing legal education. The First National Conference on the Continuing Education of the Bar which met at Arden House in 1958 emphasized this, saying:

American lawyers today are confronted with problems of vast and increasing complexity. No law school education can be expected to deal with all of these problems. A practicing lawyer has an obligation to continue his education throughout his professional life. This education not only must increase his professional competence but also better qualify him to meet his professional responsibilities to his clients and to the public.

What was there said of the lawyer in general applies with special force to the lawyer in Government service.

Some Government lawyers and hearing examiners now have access to continuing legal education courses provided by the agencies which employ them. Others have access to courses sponsored by the Civil Service Commission, the bar associations, and the law schools. However, what is available falls short of the need and remedial legislation seems indicated.

In 1962 the personnel committee of the

Administrative Conference of the United States noted the lack of well-rounded career development and training programs specially designed for lawyers in Federal service. In 1966 the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and in 1967 the Presidential Task Force on Career Advancement observed that this deficiency still existed. In 1969 the American Bar Association and the Administrative Conference of the United States, adopted resolutions again pointing to the need for improved continuing legal education in the Government, and recommended as a remedy the founding by the Government of a Center in Washington which would be responsible for this activity.

The proposed Center would be organized as a new agency. It does not appear feasible to assign the function to any existing Government organization. Policy will be determined by a Board of Visitors, with the Attorney General as Chairman. A majority of the Board would consist of persons in Government employ; an outside viewpoint would be provided by members chosen from the private bar and law schools.

The activities of the Center would be supervised by a staff of lawyers similar to the administration of a law school. The staff would be small. The Center's proposed budget of \$400,000 is a modest one. Students would be designated by the agencies of the Government employing them as lawyers. Fees covering the cost of a course would be paid out of funds available for training purposes by the agencies sending their lawyers to the courses organized by the Center.

The Center would work closely with the departments, agencies, and hearing examiners to identify education needs and to develop effective legal education programs, recruiting the expert faculty for each particular course as the need arises. This should avoid any necessity for the Center to employ a large permanent staff.

The Center is not intended to overlap the existing powers and responsibilities of any agency of the Government. Where training of lawyers is now done well within the Government, it would continue unimpaired. The Center would be expected to effect its role where a need for further education of lawyers is not adequately provided.

Continuing legal education could encourage more capable young lawyers to join the Government and help retain experienced attorneys of undoubted ability.

The Federal Administrative Justice Center is designed to fulfill a need for continuing legal education which will endure as long as there is an insistence that Government be administered with competence and justice. Continuing education is particularly essential to lawyers employed by the Federal Government during this time of rapid changes in our economy and society.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

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

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Nation now has the benefit of the President's views on school desegregation. One can, after a cursory reading, conclude that there is something in it for everybody.

I would call one specific passage of the President's statement to the attention of my colleagues because it relates to the case of Crawford against the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles, which I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this past Monday.

The President characterizes this case as "probably the most extreme judicial decree so far," and goes on to conclude, "I believe it is preferable—when we have to make the choice, between desegregation and improvement of education—to use limited financial resources for the improvement of education."

But, the President does consistently reject toleration of de jure segregation, and deals with de facto segregation by saying "de facto segregation, which exists in many areas both North and South, is undesirable but is not generally held to violate the Constitution. Thus residential housing patterns may result in the continued existence of some all-Negro schools even in a system which fully meets constitutional standards. But in any event, local school officials may, if they so choose, take steps beyond the constitutional minimums to diminish racial separation."

The President may be faulted on two grounds in his characterization of the decision in the Los Angeles Board of Education case. First, Judge Gitelson found clearly that the Los Angeles board was guilty of de jure segregation; and second, whether it was de jure or de facto, the State board of education, at the time the case was before the court, had prescribed special goals to end de facto segregation, with which the local board had to comply.

Before one becomes either exalted or fearful—depending on one's own objective in the issue—about how much support for the desegregation of our elementary and secondary schools we can expect from the President of the United States, we must remember that this statement was delivered by the man who fired Leon Panetta, his own director for civil rights, and nominated Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court.

THE COMPREHENSIVE HEADSTART CHILD DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1970

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

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on March 19, I joined 40 of my colleagues in the House of Representatives in sponsoring the Comprehensive Headstart Child Development Act of 1970. The need for early childhood services has been well documented, and I will not dwell on it at this time except to say that many millions of children need services before they are 6 years old—children from culturally deprived families, children of working mothers, children from families under-

going temporary crises, and children whose parents just want them to have every possible advantage. It is the long-range purpose of this legislation, therefore, to spur the development of a comprehensive network of early childhood services sufficient to meet the national need.

To do this, however, a number of short-range steps are necessary. Several of these steps have already been taken, in fact, by the Republican administration—the organization of the Office of Child Development, the initiation of experimental activities to improve programs, and the proposal of welfare reform which includes day-care services for children of welfare mothers.

The rationale underlying this legislation is that still other measures are also necessary to build the kind of foundation sufficient to support a national early childhood structure. Title I of the bill consolidates several existing Federal programs into a single Federal program administered by a single Federal agency. Subsequent titles provide a beginning toward the research, personnel and facilities which will be needed to support broad scale early childhood programs and which are so sorely lacking at present.

If we accept as a long-range goal the provision of early childhood services for all who need them or desire them, we must understand that the eventual cost of such services could be as high as \$22 billion annually by 1975. Obviously the Federal Government cannot be expected ever to assume a burden of these proportions, and State and local governments, already financially strapped, are not any better equipped to take over the job of financing such an immense effort.

A concept underlying this entire act, therefore, is that all parents must pay as much as they are able of the costs of services received by their children. The sliding fee-scale proposed in the bill will assure this, and will also mean that the overwhelming portion of Federal funds will be used to enable economically disadvantaged children to participate in early childhood programs.

Second, we must look to private enterprise, which has in the past supplied over half of all early childhood services, for the greatest future growth. Programs will be developed by private entrepreneurs, by employers of large numbers of working mother—hospitals are leading in this area at present, and by unions. Such private initiative—traditionally taking the form of private kindergartens, nursery schools, summer day camps, and child care centers—will be required to meet the same high standards as prevail for public and private nonprofit programs. In too many parts of the country, child care services are not available even for mothers who are willing to pay high prices for them. A mortgage-guarantee program to assist privately sponsored programs in meeting the large initial cost of constructing or acquiring a facility is included in this legislation, and it is hoped that this, together with the sliding fee-scale concept, will help stimulate the development of early childhood services in areas where they are needed.

THE COMPREHENSIVE HEADSTART CHILD DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1970

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

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I want my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL), to know that I particularly appreciate his joining with us in sponsoring legislation in this most important area of early childhood services.

Many bills have been introduced in this session of Congress which approach from several different directions the problem of providing adequate and appropriate early childhood services. Hearings have been completed by the House Education and Labor Committee's Select Subcommittee, and members from both parties are now working toward developing landmark legislation on a bipartisan basis which addresses itself realistically to the problem. It is expected that the subcommittee will act on the legislation within a matter of days.

In addition, there have been extensive discussions and correspondence with various representatives from the administration who have given the Comprehensive Headstart Child Development Act of 1970 their most careful scrutiny. After long deliberation, a letter was prepared which outlines the administration's response to this legislative proposal. We were especially pleased to note the strong affirmative statement supporting the underlying rationale of the bill as well as substantial agreement with many of the specific measures contained in the bill. This letter, from the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, dated March 19, 1970, reads as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1970.

HON. JOHN R. DELLENBACK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DELLENBACK: I very much appreciate the interest and concern regarding comprehensive Child Development legislation expressed in your letter of February 8, 1970. I am writing to express the views of this Department on your bill, H.R. 15776, and the revised versions introduced by Senator Winston Prouty (S. 3480) and Representative Gerald Ford and others (H.R. 16265). My comments are addressed to these later versions. Because the Select Committee on Education has terminated its public hearings on this important subject, I will make my comments in this letter rather than waiting for a meeting to be arranged.

As you know, our Administration shares your concern and interest in early childhood development and has already taken a number of steps toward expanding and improving the administration of programs in this area. These include establishment of the Office of Child Development to serve as the focal point for the early childhood development activities in the Federal Government, and intensification of research and experimental programs as proposed in the FY 1970 and FY 1971 budgets and in the President's recent message on education. Furthermore, as you note in your letter, the President has

proposed, and the House Ways and Means Committee has ordered reported as part of H.R. 16311, a substantial day care program for low income families who qualify under the Family Assistance Plan. That program alone anticipates an increase of over 65 percent in Federal expenditures for preschool and day care programs.

We realize, however, that there is considerable interest in the Congress in going beyond these significant steps to enact some form of comprehensive child development legislation. The work of your Task Force and the Select Committee have provided an examination of a number of alternatives in this vital area. The Administration is in substantial agreement with many of the policies and concepts embodied in your legislative proposals. We applaud your initiative to consolidate the major authorities for preschool and day care programs. This is wholly consistent with the Administration's commitment to streamline the Federal Government and to make it more responsive to the needs of the people.

The Department agrees with and strongly supports the graduated and controlled approach to increases in budget authority taken by the bill. We have learned that we cannot wisely use enormous new appropriations before having developed effective technology, trained sufficient numbers of professional and paraprofessional staff, and devised an efficient delivery system. We must take the time to learn from programs such as Head Start, where there have been a number of disappointments as well as some real successes. We feel that the expansion of child care services as proposed in the Family Assistance Act—amounting to almost \$400 million in the first full year of operation—is an appropriate and justifiable expansion at this time.

As a part of the Department's continuous planning and evaluation process we are currently reviewing the interdepartmental day care standards and we will continue to do so in the future. While we do agree with the provision of statutory authority to set standards which your legislation provides, we do not think specific standards should be incorporated in the statute. New knowledge is developing rapidly in this field and there is need to provide different levels of service in different situations, and we should retain the flexibility to adapt to this varying picture. My staff assures me that there is agreement on this point between the Administration and the sponsors of the legislation.

Another important area of agreement is in providing the Secretary with authority to disapprove grants or contracts which are not consistent with Federal law or regulations and to entertain appeals from organizations which feel that a State or local commission or agency has acted improperly. We are pleased to note that this authority is already provided in the latest versions of the proposal. We believe that the Secretary should have clear authority to fund programs directly in cases where an agency or commission is unwilling or unable to comply with Federal law or regulations, but we feel that clarifying language is needed in this regard.

The Department agrees with the principle of providing mortgage insurance for facilities which is included in your proposal. As you know, we do not favor making Federal grant funds available for new construction except in the most limited and exceptional circumstances. Federal support in the construction area should be primarily in the form of loan guarantees (a form of which is suggested in the bill), interest subsidies, or lease guarantees, rather than through direct grants.

We do feel that it is imperative that any

such legislation provide sufficient flexibility for the Secretary to assure compatibility with the purposes and structure of the major new child care provisions of the Family Assistance Act which is expected to be before the House during April. In particular, care should be taken not to repeal Title IV of the Social Security Act because it will contain the child care authority of the Family Assistance Plan, should that proposal become law. This mechanism as amended in H.R. 16311 is critical to the success of the Family Assistance work training and employment system. We would, however, see to it that the child care provided pursuant to any comprehensive act and that provided under the Social Security Act are compatible insofar as possible.

The bill places substantial decision making powers in a State Commission. We agree with the need to decentralize such authority from the Federal to the State Government level. We feel, however, that mandating a new set of commissions in every State is not appropriate at this time. Policy control and program review authority should certainly be vested in some mechanism which ensures participation by a range of interested groups, including education and welfare agencies, parents, and public, nonprofit, and private proprietary program sponsors, but Governors should be given the flexibility to comply with that mandate in a variety of ways. In the area of actual program operation and administration, Governors should likewise have the authority to use either existing State agencies or to create a new agency. We also think that provision should be made for large local communities to have their own decision-making mechanism with regard to the choice of program sponsors.

We believe that improved coordination with preschool programs under Title I is highly desirable, but should be accomplished in such a way as to encourage continued and expanded involvement of the public schools. Repeal of the Title I preschool authority may inhibit needed cooperative and sequential planning between preschool child care and in-school activities. We think that our common purpose of achieving closer coordination could be better served by authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Education and the Director of the Office of Child Development to develop compatible policies for programs under their jurisdiction, and by requiring broadly based planning mechanisms at the State and local levels.

It is our feeling that the Secretary should have greater authority to use funds for direct grants, contracts, demonstrations, and innovative service delivery systems, with particular emphasis involving the private sector and testing voucher approaches. We would hope that a significant portion of the funds could be reserved to the Secretary for such direct grants and contracts. Authority for the Secretary to require experimentation by State and local agencies with innovative and improved delivery systems should also be provided. We are particularly anxious that the Secretary's authority be broad enough to encourage use of a variety of service providers in such a way that competition and parent choice can be properly expanded.

While we wholly sympathize with the purposes of the bill to establish a separate National Institute of Early Childhood Development, we think that the Office of Child Development as well as the President's proposed National Institute of Education (NIE) provides an improved framework to achieve the same objectives. Certainly, the proposed NIE could devote a substantial share of its resources and efforts in the area of early childhood education and we would very much appreciate discussing the interrelationship of

these two institutions with you and your colleagues.

Your legislative proposal provides authority for the establishing of fee schedules to permit entry of non-disadvantaged children into these child development programs in return for payment of some or all of the costs, and we agree with this sliding fee schedule concept provided such schedules are subject to the approval of the Secretary. The available Federal Government dollars must be put to priority uses, however, namely the provision of day care and child development services to low income children. It is important, therefore, to give the Secretary authority to place a limit on the amount of subsidy which can be allocated to support non-disadvantaged children.

I cannot hope in this letter to comment fully on all the issues raised by the bill, but I would suggest, if you so desire, that the staff of the Department is available to you and to the Select Committee to assist you in drafting a bill which meets our mutual concerns.

In closing I would like to emphasize our appreciation for the support which you and your colleagues have given to the Administration's efforts so far. I feel that you are definitely embarked on the right track with your consolidation proposal and want to be of all possible assistance to you in furthering this effort.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. VENEMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE COMPREHENSIVE HEADSTART CHILD DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1970

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

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) on his sponsorship of the Comprehensive Headstart Child Development Act of 1970 and on his thoughtful analysis of the need for the enactment of this legislation. I also want to acknowledge the exceptional contribution the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DELLENBACK) has made in the development of this bill. The House Select Education Subcommittee under the leadership of its chairman, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAs) has concluded lengthy public hearings on child development legislation. Almost without exception the witnesses who testified during the course of these hearings emphasized the urgency of the development of meaningful programs for children in the preschool-age group.

We are hopeful that we will soon be able to bring a bill to the floor of the House which responds to this need. I am confident that the bill will be the product of the bipartisan efforts of many Members of the House and of the cooperation between the Congress and the administration. We have a unique opportunity in this legislation to implement the commitment President Nixon made early in his administration to enhance the first 5 years of life. This will truly be landmark legislation.

By providing for intervention during the early years of life we can, in this bill, do more in the long run to improve the

quality of life about which the President has often spoken than with any other legislation to come before this Congress.

CLEANING UP THE POTOMAC RIVER

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

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Secretary Hickel in pressing forward with plans to clean up our Potomac River and make it a credit to the Capital of our Nation. He has announced preliminary plans to modernize and upgrade the Blue Plains plant where 80 percent of municipal wastes for Metropolitan Washington are handled.

Several days ago I had the opportunity to visit the Blue Plains plant and to inspect firsthand the pilot waste treatment project of the Federal Water Pollution Control Commission where innovative technology is being studied and developed. This research outdates the conventional systems of waste treatment as the jet plane outdates the balloon.

Secretary Hickel states that the results of this research will bring about the installation of a sophisticated waste treatment system that would pump treated water of near drinkable quality into the Potomac. The system combines the use of pure oxygen with a new physical-chemical treatment. The technique combines elements of new systems already in operation elsewhere.

The new system would raise the daily capacity of Blue Plains from the current 240 million gallons to 309 million gallons. The process removes nearly 100 percent of the biological impurities, 96 percent of the phosphates, and 85 percent of the nitrogen in waste water. In announcing the plans the Secretary said:

I believe that the long awaited cleanup of the Potomac now will finally become reality within a few years. It illustrates how imaginative and inventive research can rise to the occasion.

Funds will be needed to institute this cleanup if we in Congress are going to fulfill our pledge to restore our environment. I urge that we stand behind the administration in this work to clean up the Nation's river as well as all the other streams and lakes of the United States.

THE POSTAL STRIKE

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

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, we have all been concerned about the postal strike. Perhaps the Members read in yesterday's paper the comments made by our colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER), where it was absolutely necessary for those men and women who have been on strike, be on strike to pinpoint the problem. Although I do not agree with the fact that they struck on the basis that it was illegal, but I agree that their reasons for striking were perfectly justifiable.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin

(Mr. STEIGER) pointed out, until we pay the city postal workers more money than we do the rural postal workers, we are going to have trouble.

I would suggest to the Congress, both the House and the other body, that they handle this matter like labor negotiates labor contracts. This thing is a mess. We all know this. In fact, the conferees met, and now they have agreed to meet again later this afternoon—with no solution anticipated.

They are going to drag this out and nobody is going to be happy. Why do we not set a date, say, April 30, at which time a bill will be on the desk of the President to sign or to veto. I have confidence in the executive branch of the Government, and I have confidence in the House of Representatives and I have confidence in the other body, and when the union leaders such as President Radamacher say that "we want a differential rate between the cities and the rural areas," we all know it has to come, and it should have come 20 years ago.

By providing now a date certain I feel confident that we can get those things in a bill that are necessary to improve the postal service, the executive branch can get partially what they want, the postal workers will get their increase, and we will get better postal service. Any agreement can be made retroactive.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that this suggestion be considered very, very seriously. I have issued the following statement:

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM H. AYRES

Mr. Radamacher, President, National Association of Letter Carriers, AFL-CIO, has approved the concept of regional, or sectional negotiation in dealing with postal workers' wage scales. I urged adoption of this same concept more than 15 years ago.

One way to implement the regional concept, is to require the Civil Service Commission to meet with the postal workers' representatives in adjusting their wage scales. The Commission, already established in 10 regions throughout the Nation, has had experience in dealing with similar wage adjustment situations.

Cost of living indexes vary throughout the Nation. The postal workers in my district, a highly industrial complex, have been penalized because their pay is no greater than that of postal workers in other parts of the country where the cost of living is lower.

I am convinced that most postal workers will support my request to both Secretary of Labor Shultz and Postmaster General Blount to seek an increase in pay on a regional basis for postal workers in my district. I am also convinced that postal workers will support my concept of placing them in a "bargaining position" in dealing with these matters in the future rather than to continue to rely on highly paid professionals to lobby the Congress periodically on their behalf. I want also to commend the leadership as well as the postal workers themselves in my district for restoring the much needed mail service that was interrupted recently. They can rest assured of my support in every legitimate effort to secure equitable wage adjustments for them now and in the future.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHOOL DESEGREGATION MESSAGE

(Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend President Nixon for his thoughtful, perceptive, and forthright statement on school desegregation.

Recognizing full well the profound implications of a Presidential statement in a time and area so fraught with emotion, I believe the President has set the proper tone and course for the people of this country.

The President places school desegregation in perspective. He has clearly set out the state of the laws as developed by the courts and the Congress, and he pledges his administration to carry out these laws.

More importantly he has set out a course for the Nation to follow on the basis of the law.

I am hopeful that those who have been suspicious of the motivation of the President and his executive branch associates will now be willing to recognize the administration's good faith and commitment to uphold the law and achieve a free and open society.

The actions of the conference committee on the Elementary and Secondary Amendments of 1970 have again brought the debate on the Stennis amendment to the other body. Because of this the President's clarification of the distinction between *de jure* and *de facto* segregation takes on added significance. As a member of the conference committee I would prefer to see us drop the Stennis amendment altogether, but the clarifying language adopted by the conference is the minimum required.

The President's statement quite properly says:

Racial imbalance in a school system may be partly *de jure* in origin, and partly *de facto*. In such a case, it is appropriate to insist on remedy for the *de jure* portion, which is unlawful, without insisting on a remedy for the lawful *de facto* portion.

De facto racial separation, resulting genuinely from housing patterns, exists in the South as well as the North; in neither area should this condition by itself be cause for federal enforcement actions. *De jure* segregation brought about by deliberate school board gerrymandering exists in the North as well as the South; in both areas this must be remedied. In all respects, the law should be applied equally, North and South, East and West.

At this time and point I applaud this declaration of policy.

While condemning the gerrymandering of school districts to achieve segregation, the President has realized the very real values of the neighborhood school:

The school stands in a unique relationship to the community, to the family and to the individual student. It is a focal point of community life. It has a powerful impact on the future of all who attend. It is a place not only of learning, but also of living—where a child's friendships center, where he learns to cooperate—and it is the one institution above all others with which the parent shares his child. . . .

"One of the mistakes of past policy," the

message says, "has been to demand too much of our schools: They have been expected not only to educate, but also to accomplish a social transformation. . . ."

A major part of this task falls to the schools. But they cannot do it all or even most of it by themselves. Other institutions can share the burden of breaking down racial barriers, but only the schools can perform the task of education itself. If our schools fail to educate, then whatever they may achieve in integrating the races will turn out to be only a pyrrhic victory.

To assist school districts with the special problems of desegregating and to concentrate on the special needs of racially impacted and educationally disadvantaged school districts, the President has pledged \$500 million for fiscal year 1971 and \$1 billion for fiscal year 1972.

Prof. Charles Hamilton in commenting on the Alexander Bickel article in the *New Republic* said that segregationists "must be fought at every turn. But in our determination to defeat them," Hamilton stresses, we should not devise plans that defeat our purposes in other ways.

Hamilton contends:

The principle is a free and open society, and we can pursue several realistic routes to its achievement.

The President has pledged that he will continue to vigorously oppose unlawful segregation and he will continue to dedicate his administration to the goal of lowering artificial barriers in all aspects of American life.

The President writes:

We have overcome many problems in our 190 years as a nation, we can overcome this problem. We have managed to extend opportunity in other areas. We can extend it in this area. Just as other rights have been secured, so too can these rights be secured and once again the nation will be better for having done so.

In my judgment the President's statement is a reasoned, sound redeclaration of conscience, the Constitution, and commitment.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, during the past few years the Congress has done much to reshape our criminal laws and procedures in the effort to achieve a balanced and coordinated approach to the Nation's mounting crime problem. I am convinced that organized crime is a prime cause of the rising incidence of white collar and general crime.

In dealing with the unique menace of organized crime our criminal justice system is faced with obstacles that normally are not present in most other types of apprehensions and prosecutions. In some cases an organized criminal operation may involve hundreds of individuals, touch on a number of States and countries, ensnare countless victims, and corrupt the vital processes of government. All of this may be under the direction of a select and limited number

of persons whose ability to perpetrate the giant conspiracy is exceeded only by their seeming success in escaping the clutches of the law.

If the approach to this menace is to prove successful we must have effective and just substantive laws aimed at crumbling the organizational foundation of organized crime and eliminating its source of illegal revenue. A legislative proposal which goes a long way toward those goals has been passed by the Senate and is now before the House Judiciary Committee. I am confident S. 30 will receive the overwhelming bipartisan support in the House as it did in the Senate. I support it fully.

An indispensable concomitant of S. 30, however, is a measure that will provide training to our Federal, State, and local organized crime prosecutors. There is little doubt that the prosecutor is the one key element of the criminal justice system whose training needs have been neglected. Upon the prosecutor rests much of the responsibility for coordinating the activities of the law enforcement and correctional agencies. Beyond this, the prosecutor is expected to deal with the complex phenomenon of organized crime, while having received little, if any, preparation for this task in law school.

Recently I introduced a bill which establishes, under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a permanent training program for Federal, State, and local prosecuting attorneys engaged in organized crime prosecution. The bill also directs the Attorney General to conduct annual conferences of Federal, State, and local officials engaged in combating organized crime and to submit an annual report on organized crime in the United States and the progress of efforts against it.

I am pleased to report that 23 of my colleagues have joined with me in cosponsorship of this measure. Having previously introduced this bill in behalf of eight of the cosponsors, today I reintroduce it in behalf of 15 Members. I am very encouraged by this bipartisan support and by the other favorable comments this measure has evoked.

OBSCENITY

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

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, this morning, I noticed an article in the *Washington Post* with the headline, "Public Hearings Set on Smut." The article goes on to say that the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, which has been receiving testimony from experts for nearly 2 years, is about to hear from the public.

Two weeks ago, on March 11, I was invited to testify before two members of this Commission, the Reverend Winfrey C. Link, a Methodist minister from Nashville, Tenn., and the Reverend Morton A. Hill, S.J., president of Morality in Media, Inc., in New York. They were holding public hearings on their own initiative because the chairman of the

committee and, indeed, a majority of the members of the committee had apparently not seen the value of hearing from the public.

The article is disturbing in that it says the recommendations of the Commission are not expected before September of this year. The Commission was established by President Johnson in October 1967, for the purpose of analyzing existing laws concerning the distribution and effects of obscenity and pornography on the public and particularly upon minors. This, I am certain, was in response to pressure from the public to do something about what most people know to be a serious problem. Whether the Commission was motivated by the action of Reverend Link and Reverend Hill, I do not know. But I wish to commend Dr. Link and Father Hill for going ahead on their own and focusing attention on the importance of the mood of the country on this problem.

Another disturbing point is the allegation by Reverend Link that seven members of the Commission are against strong controls on obscene materials.

The article was further revealing in that the Commission has ordered research studies at a cost of \$1.9 million on such topics as: Examination of erotic stimuli on junior college girls and unwed pregnant high school girls; comparison of responses of jailed sex offenders with those of people of similar economic and ethnic background; and review of Denmark's abolition of pornography laws and the effect on reducing sex crimes.

I agree with Dr. Link that "At the rate the Commission's report is going, it will not be worth a hill of beans."

All of this leads me to the conclusion that Congress cannot wait for the Commission's report if it plans any action this year. As I have suggested in a special order last June, in testimony before the Post Office and the Judiciary Committees, and in a letter to all members of the House and the other body who have introduced anti-obscenity legislation, Congress could enact a statute similar to the law in the State of New York which was upheld in the so-called second Ginsberg case—*Ginsberg v. New York*, 390 U.S. 629. Using this approach, a law could be passed prohibiting the dissemination of obscene materials to minors under the age of 18 through the mails or instrumentalities of interstate commerce.

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee has indeed reported out a bill which would do this. This measure now awaits action in the Rules Committee. Unfortunately, none has been requested as of this date. It should be brought to the floor for consideration immediately. It is obvious to me that the Judiciary Committee, which has numerous obscenity bills pending before it, is not going to act in the 91st Congress.

THE LATE HONORABLE ELIJAH LEWIS FORRESTER

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

man from Georgia (Mr. BRINKLEY) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, former Congressman Elijah Lewis Forrester, affectionally known as "Tic" Forrester, was a man concerned about his country. He was concerned about it because he loved it so much, and thus it is that his loss on Thursday, March 19, 1970, is the loss of all of us.

A man of honor and distinction, Tic, a Democrat, of Leesburg, Lee County, Ga., was born August 16, 1896, on a farm 1½ miles from Leesburg. He was educated in the Leesburg schools, and studied law in the office of his cousin, R. R. Forrester, and subsequently passed the State bar examination in 1917, and was admitted to the practice of law in Georgia. He was married to Thursba Marie Whitaker in 1929. His dear wife survives him, and my wife Lois and I express deep and heartfelt sympathy to her and to other members of the family.

Tic served as a private in World War I, then won a post as the solicitor of the city court of Leesburg, where he served from 1920 to 1933. He was elected mayor of Leesburg in 1922 and served in this capacity until 1931; was county attorney for Lee County from 1928 to 1937, and solicitor-general for the southwestern judicial circuit from 1937 until 1950.

Tic was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the Third District of Georgia on November 7, 1950, and served with great dedication until his retirement in 1964. During this time he was a valued member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Not only was Tic an outstanding public servant, but he was also an outstanding citizen in his community. He was a member and chairman of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church of Leesburg, and a former Sunday school teacher. On Sunday, one knew where to find Tic Forrester.

He also served as a member of the American Legion, was recently recognized as the Dougherty Civitan Club outstanding citizen and was placed in nomination for the Outstanding Citizen of North America Award.

Tic was known as the personable Georgia statesman who never lost an election. Fiercely patriotic, Tic recently wrote to Vice President AGNEW commending him for urging that the television media be more objective in its news reporting.

Tic was also concerned with programs which he believed to be of a socialistic nature. He was concerned about a new development in Lee County, Ga.

In a recent speech which he made during the post office dedication in Americus, Ga., the work of the man and the philosophy of the man was evident, and he was given a tremendous ovation on that occasion reflecting the very high sentiment and regard in which he was held.

The first time I saw Tic Forrester, I was an associate attorney with the firm of Young, Hollis & Moseley in Columbus, Ga. My office was near the front of the

building and Tic Forrester entered into the building and strode purposefully down the hall which went past my office. From that time forward, I learned to love him.

The last time I was near him was at his funeral. The church was overflowing and many of us could not get in. Four men had accompanied me from Columbus: J. R. Estes, Jr., W. H. Young, Jr., Gerald B. Saunders, and James A. Byars. Were it not for his illness, Ralph King would have been with us. All of these men were like brothers to Congressman Forrester. Our remarks and comments on that trip could be summed up in one sentence: "Tic Forrester was a good and decent man."

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRINKLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, Tic Forrester was a very close personal friend of mine. We had many delightful conversations and many opportunities to get together and to be together.

Tic Forrester's death will leave a great void in the hearts and minds of his many, many friends all over the United States, and particularly among those who served with him in the House of Representatives. He was a man of great political courage, and I believe a man of exceptional political wisdom.

I extend to the family of Tic Forrester my deepest personal condolences.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

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

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FLYNT), who was with us on Saturday at Leesburg, Ga., together with his wife for comments that I know he wishes to make.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my friend and colleague from Georgia (Mr. BRINKLEY).

I was saddened last Thursday, March 19, 1970, when I received word that my beloved friend and former colleague, Hon. E. L. Forrester died suddenly in the hospital at Albany, Ga.

Known to his former colleagues and to his family and friends alike as "Tic," Elijah Lewis Forrester served his district, State, and Nation as the Representative of the Third Congressional District of Georgia for seven terms.

He was nominated in the Democratic primary in September 1950 and subsequently was elected in the 1950 general election. He was sworn in on January 3, 1951, and served until his voluntary retirement, January 3, 1965.

He was born near Leesburg, Lee County, Ga., August 16, 1896, and was educated in the public schools of Lee County, Ga., and studied law under his cousin, Hon. R. R. Forrester, a prominent lawyer of southwest Georgia.

He served in World War I after volunteering for service shortly after war was declared in April 1917 and served until honorably discharged in 1918.

As his body lay in state before the fu-

neral which was conducted in the First Baptist Church, Leesburg, his casket was covered with the flag of the United States of America. It remained there until it was tenderly folded and presented to his widow at the conclusion of the graveside services in the city cemetery.

No American ever deserved the right to have his casket covered with the flag of our country more than "Tic" Forrester because he loved his flag and his country with a fervent devotion.

Though small in stature, he stood tall in the eyes and hearts of the people of his hometown and district. He was their most prominent citizen who had served them well for 53 years—as soldier, lawyer, statesman, and friend.

Last Saturday the rain fell on Leesburg in torrents and the rain was in cloudburst proportions, but his friends came from far and near to pay their final respects and tribute to their friend who had served them loyally and well.

Those friends overflowed the church sanctuary, they filled and overflowed the Sunday school building and many had to brave the rain and stand outside.

They stayed through the brief but appropriate and impressive service at the church and then rode or walked slowly that mile to his last final resting place.

It seemed that nearly the whole cemetery was filled with raised umbrellas of his loved ones and friends.

They came from every county of the 24 counties which comprised his district when he served them as their Representative in the Congress of the United States of America. They came also from the counties which were placed in a different congressional district when the last reapportionment act was passed. They came from counties which were never in the Third Congressional District because his influence was felt beyond his district and he was loved by his friends in neighboring districts as he was loved by those of his own district.

Mr. Forrester began the study of law and was admitted to the practice of law in 1917. When "Tic" returned from World War I, he commenced the practice of law in Leesburg, Ga., in 1919.

He was soon elected city attorney, then county attorney, and then solicitor of the court of Lee County.

In 1936, he was elected solicitor general of the southwestern judicial circuit in which capacity he served from January 1, 1937, until January 3, 1951, when he resigned to take his oath of office as U.S. Representative in Congress.

In 1929, he was married to Miss Thursba Marie Whitaker of Leesburg. From the day of their wedding until last Thursday March 19, 1970, he loved her with a devotion which seemed to grow stronger each day of the 41 years of their married life. He was a devoted husband.

Mr. Speaker, I include as a part of my remarks, the news account of his death and an editorial which appeared in the Albany, Ga., Herald on Friday, March 20, 1970:

NOTED LAWYER, SOLON: "TIC" FORRESTER DEAD AT AGE 73

LEESBURG, GA.—Former Third District Rep. E. L. "Tic" Forrester, 73, of Leesburg, a mem-

ber of a prominent Lee County family and longtime champion of political conservatism, died Thursday afternoon at Phoebe Putney Hospital in Albany after an apparent heart attack.

Forrester had suffered a mild heart attack about two weeks ago and was hospitalized in Albany for several days. He was rushed back to the Albany hospital from his home at nearby Leesburg.

The veteran politician never lost an election. He served six terms as solicitor general of the Southwest Judicial Circuit and went on to serve another six in Congress.

DEMOCRAT

Forrester, a Democrat, had served on the House Judiciary Committee and was in the forefront of the early Southern delegation's fight against civil rights.

After retiring from Congress three and a half years ago, Forrester returned to Leesburg, where he carried on a limited law practice and was a frequent speaker at public meetings in the area.

Mr. Forrester was born near Leesburg on Aug. 16, 1896, a son of the late Mary Elizabeth Kimbrough Forrester, and the late Richard Alexander Forrester. He was educated in Lee County schools.

He studied law in the office of his cousin, R. R. Forrester of Leesburg and Tifton until he was admitted to the bar in 1918.

Forrester served as a private in World War I, then won a post as the solicitor of the city court of Leesburg, where he served from 1920 to 1933. He married Thursba Marie Whitaker in 1929.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

He became county attorney in 1928 and won the solicitor's post in 1937.

He attained prominence as a solicitor by successfully prosecuting a Negro woman, Rosa Lee Ingram, and her 14-year-old son, for the murder of a white Schley County farmer. The case received national publicity, and a battery of New York attorneys entered the case on behalf of the defendants.

In a series of appeals which eventually reached Federal courts, the Negro woman's sentence was reduced from death to life imprisonment and the youth was allowed to serve a prison sentence on probation.

Forrester, whose full name was Elijah Lewis Forrester, won his nickname in his youth because of his small size.

"Why, you are no larger than a wood tick," a friend once remarked. The nickname stuck, later being shortened to "Tic."

BAPTIST

He was a member and chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist Church of Leesburg and a former Sunday school teacher. He was a member of Leesburg Post No. 182, American Legion.

He recently received the Civitan Club "Outstanding Citizen Award."

Survivors include his wife, Thursba Whitaker Forrester of Leesburg; two sisters, Mrs. Roy Dorminey of Fitzgerald and Mrs. Charles E. Williams of Lexington, N.C.; two brothers, the Rev. R. H. Forrester and Edward S. Forrester, both of Leesburg, and several nieces and nephews.

The funeral will be held Saturday at 2:30 p.m. at First Baptist Church of Leesburg with the Rev. William L. Wooley, interim pastor, and the Rev. Bobby Moye, pastor of Kendrick's Memorial Baptist Church of Columbus, officiating. Interment will follow in Leesburg Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be announced later by Kimbrell-Stern Funeral Directors.

ELIJAH LEWIS FORRESTER

Elijah Lewis Forrester was a man who loved his family, his region, his country and the principles he espoused with a fierce de-

termination. In the public service, which consumed the greater portion of his lifetime, he never made less than a total commitment, whether as Solicitor-general of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit or as the United States Congressman from the Third District of Georgia. Because of his alert response to the drumbeats within him, it was inevitable that he become a tempting target for his ideological opponents.

Yet he stood in the storm's eye of controversy and emerged unscathed. If he could not move his opponents—and they were numerous on public issues on Capitol Hill—at least he wrung from them a grudging respect for his steadfast integrity. Thus when the time came for him to leave his Washington post for reasons of health after a long and distinguished career, the House of Representatives rose en masse to salute him signally with honors that are seldom granted members of that body.

"Tic" Forrester was well aware that not all of his countrymen could approve his own beliefs, nor was he ever so intolerant of others as to demand utter acceptance. But he did insist and expect from all elements of this society the same fealty which he accorded the concept of a free America. He could not understand a patriotism that in any way fell short of the ideals to which he clung.

Small in stature but large in heart, he was the fighter to the core—indomitable and strong. We will not soon see his like again in our region of Georgia or in our Southland. The nation will be poorer for his loss.

Mr. Speaker, I also include as a part of my remarks the obituary account which appeared, with his picture in the Washington Post of March 20, 1970:

FORMER REPRESENTATIVE E. L. "TIC" FORRESTER
(By Martin Well)

Former U.S. Rep. E. L. (Tic) Forrester (D-Ga.), 74, an outspoken enemy of civil rights legislation during a 14-year House career that began in 1951, died yesterday in an Albany, Ga., hospital after a heart attack.

The Georgia Democrat, known as one of his state's most conservative congressmen when he retired from the House to his hometown of Leesburg, Ga., in 1964, because of a circulatory ailment. He suffered a mild heart attack a few weeks ago.

In April 1956, Rep. Forrester said he and many colleagues looked on the Eisenhower administration's new civil rights proposals as "punitive legislation" for which no justification had been shown.

A key provision of the measures would have allowed the Justice Department to step into civil rights disputes irrespective of state court action.

Passed by the House but kept off the Senate floor in 1956, civil rights legislation was again introduced in Congress in 1957, and again Rep. Forrester opposed it.

At a Judiciary Subcommittee hearing, he shook a finger, banged a fist, quoted the Bible and called the legislation "a monstrosity" and "a bunch of garbage."

Unable to block the 1957 rights bill, Southern congressmen modified it, restricting the Justice Department's power of intervention to voting rights violations.

Colleagues rallied to Rep. Forrester's support in 1964 when he was hospitalized at the time an appropriations bill was coming up that would have put a peanut research laboratory in his home district.

In two previous years, the 5-foot-3 legislator had fought long and hard for the appropriation, but lost. Now he was about to leave Congress.

"Let's do this for Tic Forrester," said Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D-Fla.). "He's one of the

finest little guys any of you have ever known."

"This is the only appropriation he ever asked for in his 14 years in Congress," added Rep. John L. Pilcher (D-Ga.).

The \$1.6 million appropriation won a preliminary victory, but failed on the House floor, 198 to 181, as economy overcame sentiment.

Born Elijah Lewis Forrester in Lee County, Ga., Rep. Forrester lived there all his life, serving as mayor of Leesburg from 1922 to 1931 and as county attorney for nearly 10 years. He was in the Army in World War I.

At the time of his election to Congress in 1950, Rep. Forrester was solicitor general of Superior Courts of Georgia's southwestern judicial circuit.

He is survived by his wife, Thursba, two brothers and two sisters.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to his beloved wife, Thursba, Mr. Forrester is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Roy Dorminey, of Fitzgerald, Ga., and Mrs. Charles E. Williams, of Lexington, N.C.; two brothers, Rev. R. H. Forrester and Edward S. Forrester, both of Leesburg, and several nieces and nephews.

Mrs. Flynt and our children join me in extending to Mrs. Forrester and to all members of the Forrester family our condolences and heartfelt sympathy.

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

Mr. BRINKLEY. I yield to our distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleague, Congressman JACK BRINKLEY, in paying tribute to the Honorable E. L. Forrester, the news of whose recent death brought a deep sadness to me, and at the same time memories of him as a good friend and a Congressman deeply devoted to the people of his district. He represented the Third District of Georgia and I represented the Third District of Oklahoma during all the years that he served in the Congress. Those of us who served here with him will always remember "Tic." During all his years in the House, he and I were very close personal friends.

During his lifetime, in his every undertaking, he was faithful and courageous in the performance of his work. These traits were characteristic of his service as a private in World War I, as a lawyer, and as city solicitor, and afterward as mayor of his home city of Leesburg. I have been informed that, as county attorney for Lee County, and afterward as solicitor general of the southwest judicial circuit, he brought fine legal ability into play in his enforcement of the law. He stood only 5 feet 3, but he stood tall in ability and integrity and every inch of the man was employed in fighting for the welfare of his constituents. As a member of the House Judiciary Committee his work was outstanding.

My sympathy for his beloved wife and family is deeper than I can find words to express. In the memories which they have of him, they possess a heritage beyond measure.

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRINKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. O'NEAL).

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker,

I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me, and I appreciate the fact the gentleman has obtained this special order so that we might all express our grief.

Mr. Speaker, my shock was very great when I learned of "Tic" Forrester's death. I knew him, I suppose, longer than any other man in this House—unless it might be my friend JACK FLYNT. For 15 years "Tic" Forrester and I were colleagues as district attorneys in Georgia before he came to the Congress. In that time I learned to admire and respect his ability. I found it necessary to call on him for advice on many occasions, and I found it necessary to call on him for help in holding court for me on two occasions when I was sick. I recognized in him a greatness as a prosecuting attorney, and I also recognized that greatness in him when he became a Member of this Congress.

I saw "Tic" Forrester in Atlanta about a month ago and I was impressed with the fact that he looked well, and I was delighted to come back to Washington and tell that to his many friends who had been asking about him. I do not know anybody who was the object of more inquiry by his colleagues in this Congress than "Tic" Forrester. Hardly a day passed in the last 5 years that somebody who served with him and respected him and knew him intimately did not ask how he was getting along.

As has been said by the Members who have preceded me, "Tic" was deeply patriotic and he was fiercely patriotic. He loved his country with a great devotion. There are those in this day who would want to belittle patriotism and who might even call "Tic" a chauvinist. He was distressed at many of the trends he saw taking place in this country, and he felt deeply about them. As a matter of fact he felt deeply about many things. He was always willing to do his part in any fight to obtain the good ends or to oppose these dangerous trends, as the case might be.

I am very happy that my friend, JACK FLYNT, has inserted an editorial from the Albany Herald in the RECORD. It was my plan to do so. I think it says very well what was in my heart to say.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I express my appreciation to the gentleman for letting me express my grief. My wife has asked to join me in expressing our love to Mrs. Forrester.

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

Mr. BRINKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. STEPHENS).

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for taking the time so we may have this opportunity to say a few words about our great friend, Tic Forrester. I had the privilege of serving with him here in this body for the first 4 years I was here. I depended upon him for a great deal of guidance, and for his good sound judgment on problems when they came up for me as a new Member of Congress.

Tic Forrester was a man who had a fine mind. There was not a better lawyer in the House of Representatives than Tic Forrester. He was an orator of the

old school. He could spellbind Members of Congress as much as any one person I have known since I have been here in the last 10 years. Tic had a very keen sense of humor, but it was a sense of humor that was kind. He was never mean nor vindictive in the kind of humor in which he indulged.

Tic was an outstanding Georgia Democrat and a leader of our party in the State of Georgia. He was a warm person and a warm friend. He made friends wherever he went and in whatever capacity he served. Tic Forrester had only an eighth-grade education, but he was one of the best informed persons I have ever been associated with.

I would say Tic was a great American and his career was the ideal that many of us have talked about in the past as the ideal for an American.

We all believe the success "Tic" Forrester achieved is possible in America. "Tic" Forrester was not a person who had a high, formal education. He was not a man big in stature or imposing in presence. He was not a person who was wealthy. But he proved to the people of his generation that if one had integrity, if one had intelligence, if one had a willingness to work, he would succeed.

I should like to see a continuation of those kinds of virtues to be impressed upon the young people of our State and of our country, because "Tic" Forrester was of the mold of men who have made America great.

I thank the gentleman for permitting me to take part in this eulogy.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

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

Mr. BRINKLEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the able gentleman in the well for yielding to me and for allowing me to join the distinguished delegation from Georgia and our other colleagues in paying tribute to one of the most beloved men who ever sat in this House, "Tic" Forrester.

I knew "Tic" for many years. I was one of his great admirers. My home, which used to be in Tallahassee, Fla., was only about 75 miles from his home. We knew him and knew him well. Our people liked and admired him. They honored him while he served that part of the country in the House of Representatives.

"Tic" Forrester was one of those men who won his way into the hearts of all who knew him. In his passing he leaves a revered memory for what he contributed to the legislative progress of his country, for what he did as a dedicated patriot. He leaves a void in the hearts of innumerable friends who will ever honor his memory and cherish the privilege of his friendship.

I join in sending our deepest sympathy to the bereaved members of his family.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I thank the gentleman for those remarks.

As a Representative presently serving the Third District of Georgia, I hope to

mark his life well and to use "Tic" Forrester as an example for my own life, and to match his dedication and zeal in some small fashion.

In conclusion I would say that "Tic" Forrester exemplified the saying: "Good words will gain you honor in the marketplace; but good deeds will gain you friends among men!"

Tic Forrester was such a man in his public and private service to his fellowman.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who was privileged to serve with "Tic" Forrester and I shall always consider this a rich and rewarding experience. He was of that sound and patriotic mold from which great Americans come. I watched his work for years in the Congress and, in my mind, there is no question but that he fully earned recognition for great and outstanding service to our Nation.

Certainly the proceedings of the Congress were improved by his participation. He was a man of courage and a man of forthright views. I was proud of his friendship and I am proud today to say that I counted him one of my close and constant friends.

America is a better place because a man named E. L. "Tic" Forrester once lived and worked in our midst.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BRINKLEY) and others in paying a brief but sincere tribute to the memory of our friend and colleague E. L. "Tic" Forrester following his recent untimely passing.

Judge Forrester was a great gentleman and a great Congressman. He served his district, State, and Nation ably and well. He was genial, resourceful, dynamic—a faithful Representative of his people.

As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, Congressman Forrester made great contributions toward the strengthening of our judicial and legal system.

Judge Forrester was a warm, friendly human being—and he will be greatly missed. I want to take this means of extending to the members of his family an expression of my deepest and most sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, it was sad news for me when I learned of the passing of Tic Forrester on Friday, March 20. He served on the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives for 12 years. I can personally testify to his gentleness, to his unflinching good humor, to his adherence to principles in which he strongly believed. Courtesy was the hallmark of Tic Forrester. And, even in disagreement, the innate quality of the true gentleman always shone through. I had a deep affection for the man. All who knew him well did.

I recall when Tic made the decision to retire from Congress. He came to me making one plea. Not for himself. He asked that I help to see that his able staff be placed in jobs so that they would not suffer the consequences of his retirement. He was like that, giving his loyalty

to those he believed merited it and he did it without reservation.

To his wife and members of his family I extend my deepest sympathy.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the death of Elijah Lewis "Tic" Forrester last Thursday was a source of great sorrow to me. He was a good friend of mine and a former colleague who served with distinction in this great body.

For 14 years, "Tic" Forrester represented well Georgia's Third Congressional District, which borders my own district, separated only by the great Chattahoochee River. Because of this, we shared mutual interests in many matters relating to our respective districts.

"Tic" worked hard and long for this Nation and the good people of his district. His every action reflected his unending honesty and sincerity.

The dedication and vigor with which "Tic" Forrester approached his congressional duties was an accurate reflection of the record that he had made before coming to Washington.

Born on a farm near Leesburg, Ga., "Tic" worked hard to become an attorney. Thereafter, he served as solicitor of the city court of Leesburg, mayor of Leesburg, county attorney for Lee County, solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial circuit, and finally U.S. Representative for the Third Congressional District of Georgia. Clearly, "Tic" was not one to let grass grow under his feet.

In the House, "Tic" gave his very capable service to the Judiciary Committee, on which he served until his retirement from Congress at the end of the 88th Congress.

In the passing of E. L. "Tic" Forrester, Georgia loses one of its outstanding citizens, and I, and many others in this body, have lost a dear friend.

I extend my most heartfelt sympathies to his lovely wife and fine family.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, it was a very sad day when we were told that our dear friend and former colleague, E. L. "Tic" Forrester, had passed away.

When I came to the Congress in 1953, "Tic" Forrester was one of the first Members of the House of Representatives to greet me. As was his generous habit, he was willing to share knowledge with the newcomers, to give them his advice and counsel. He was helpful to many of us.

We became good friends and remained so until his death.

"Tic" Forrester was an able and effective legislator. He served his native Georgia and our Nation well.

We lost an outstanding Member of the Congress when he retired. The absence of his wise counsel was felt by many. And now, his many friends mourn his passing.

Mrs. Haley joins me in sending to Mrs. Forrester our deepest sympathy and kindest thoughts.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the center aisle divides us as to our political party affiliation and frequently divides us on legislative issues. But there is no center aisle in the matter of friendships. I have many times said that most rewarding to

me in my service in this body has been the friendships I have been able to make.

With the passing of "Tic" Forrester, who served here from the Third District of Georgia from 1951 to 1964, I have lost a very fine friend—one of the best any man could have. He was small in physical stature but he was big in heart and intellect.

To say that he served here with distinction is not to say enough. He made a contribution to the work of this House which will stand as a lasting monument to his service, not only to his district and his party but to our country. I look upon "Tic" Forrester as one of the ablest lawyers to serve in the House.

With the passing of "Tic" Forrester our country has lost a great American. I have lost a real friend.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my sympathy to the family of a former colleague and friend, E. L. "Tic" Forrester. I had the pleasure of serving with him on the Judiciary Committee and I knew him to have been a sincere and dedicated representative of the people while in Congress. His passing is a great loss to those who knew him and to all those whom he served.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly saddened to learn of the death on March 19 of E. L. "Tic" Forrester, a distinguished and able former Member of this body, with whom I was proud to serve in the 87th and 88th Congresses.

Tic Forrester represented the people of the Third District of Georgia in an exemplary manner and presented his views with vigor and distinction. Although he was a veteran of more than 10 years' service when I became a Member of this body, he graciously offered me his friendship and counsel. Tic was as decent, kind, and entertaining a person as one could ever meet, and I feel privileged to be able to pay tribute to him today. His passing is a loss to his family, his State, and the Nation.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Georgia for taking this special order to pay tribute to the life and character of the late E. L. Forrester.

I was a staff member during Mr. Forrester's tenure here, and it was my good fortune to know him and work with him on various matters.

I knew him to be a dedicated public servant, ever conscious of the needs and views of his constituency.

He was a kind man; a gentle man; a moral man.

Mr. Forrester held strong opinions. He was an able advocate in debate.

This House and this great Nation are better off because of Tic's service in this body.

I extend sympathy to his survivors.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I sadly join with my colleagues in paying tribute to a fine gentleman, the late Honorable E. L. "Tic" Forrester who for 10 years represented the people of Georgia's Third Congressional District. "Tic" was a genuine person, a man I liked very much. We disagreed many times, to be sure, but disagreement does not mean that one cannot like a person

who has principles and sticks to them, popular or not. "Tic" made many friends in his years here and we all miss him. To his wife and brothers and sisters I extend my deepest sympathy in their great loss.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be granted 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the life, character, and service of the late Honorable "Tic" Forrester.

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

There was no objection.

THE CHARLOTTE SCHOOL CASE

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

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County school system is the largest in the Carolinas. It ranks 43d in size in the United States. There are approximately 84,000 students enrolled in this consolidated system. It is administered by a board of education composed of nine members elected by the people. There are 107 schools in the system. Approximately 71 percent of the students are white and 29 percent black.

A desegregation suit was filed against the board of education by certain local citizens in 1965. The board filed a desegregation plan which abolished all aspects of a dual school system and provided that students should be assigned to schools on the basis of residency within geographic zones without regard to race or color. This plan was approved by the Federal District Judge sitting in Charlotte and his decision was affirmed by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In 1968 a motion was filed in the cause asking for further relief and alleging discrimination in teachers' salaries, facilities, and so forth. This motion was heard and considered by the present district judge who succeeded the one who heard the original action, the latter having been elevated to the Fourth Circuit Court bench.

On April 23, 1969—less than a year ago—the present district judge found certain facts about the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school system and based upon these facts held that:

No racial discrimination or inequality is found in the following:

The use of Federal funds for special aid to the disadvantaged; the use of mobile classrooms; the quality of the school buildings and equipment; coaching of athletics; parent-teacher association contributions and activities; school fees; school lunches; library books; elective courses; and individual evaluation of students.

In the April 23, 1969, order the district judge, who on February 5, 1970, subsequently entered the order requiring massive busing to achieve racial balance in the schools, said the following about

the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education:

They have achieved a degree and volume of desegregation of schools apparently unsurpassed in these parts, and have exceeded the performance of any school board whose actions have been reviewed in appellate court decisions. . . ."

The district court placed great reliance upon the holding of the Supreme Court in *Green* against New Kent County, and it should be noted that the *Green* case was decided in May of 1968, nearly a full year before the court in Charlotte had complimented the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education so highly as shown in the above quotation from his order.

In 1968 the Supreme Court had stated in *Green* against New Kent County that it is the school board's responsibility—

To achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis.

The following is quoted from the decision in that case:

The obligation of the District Courts, as it always has been, is to assess the effectiveness of a proposed plan in achieving desegregation. There is no universal answer to complex problems of desegregation; there is obviously no one plan that will do the job in every case. The matter must be assessed in light of the circumstances present and the options available in each instance. It is incumbent upon the school board to establish that its proposed plan *promises meaningful and immediate progress toward disestablishing state-imposed segregation*. It is incumbent upon the District Court to weigh that claim in light of the facts at hand and in light of any alternatives which may be shown as feasible and more promising in their effectiveness. *Where the court finds the board to be acting in good faith and the proposed plan to have real prospects for dismantling the state-imposed dual system 'at the earliest practicable date,' then the plan may be said to provide effective relief*. Of course, where other, more promising courses of action are open to the board, that may indicate a lack of good faith; and at the least it places a heavy burden upon the board to explain its preference for an apparently less effective method. Moreover, whatever plan is adopted will require evaluation in practice, and the court should retain jurisdiction until it is clear that *state-imposed segregation has been completely removed*. See No. 805, *Raney v. Board of Education*, post, at p. 5. (Emphasis added).

After having praised the board of education for having "achieved a degree and volume of desegregation of schools apparently unsurpassed in these parts and having exceeded the performance of any school board whose actions have been reviewed in appellate court decisions," the court ordered the board to design a new plan. The board did so several times only to have all of them, in effect, rejected. The court then appointed one of plaintiff's expert witnesses from Rhode Island as a consultant to come to Charlotte to design a plan.

On February 1, 1970, the board of education submitted a final plan utilizing a computer to achieve a maximum racial mix of approximately 72 percent white and 29 percent black in each school where possible by restructuring attendance lines.

The plan of the court appointed con-

sultant incorporated part of the board's plan but went far beyond it by pairing 10 predominantly black schools with 23 predominantly white schools which will require massive busing to accomplish. The court adapted part of the board's plan and part of the plan prepared by the consultant but the controversy arises over the part of the plan designed by the consultant. The court entered its order on February 5, 1970.

Although the district judge stated in his February 5, 1970, order that it was not based upon any requirement of "racial balance," the order seems to require the achieving of racial balance in all the schools as will appear from the following quoted paragraphs of the order he entered:

That pupils of all grades be assigned in such a way that as nearly as practicable the various schools at various grade levels have about the same proportion of black and white students.

That its geographic zones are used in making school assignments, the parts of a zone need not be contiguous.

That the defendants maintain a continuing control over the race of children in each school, just as was done for many decades before *Brown v. Board of Education*, and maintain the racial make-up of each school (including any new and any re-opened schools) to prevent any school from becoming racially identifiable.

To comply with the Court's order, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Board of Education contends it would be required to provide transportation for 23,000 additional students, including 5,000 inner-city blacks to be cross-bused with 5,000 suburban whites. Students in paired schools would have to travel approximately 15 miles through the congested area of the city and will average 2½ hours each day in transit.

It is contended by the school board that the transportation of 23,000 additional students would require 527 buses and cost approximately \$3 million with an annual average operating cost of approximately \$1,200,000. I am informed that it will be impossible to obtain that many buses by the deadline imposed by the Court for the transfer of students.

The Court imposed the following "deadlines" upon the board of education to completely implement its order:

Grades 1-6 by April 1, 1970.

Grades 7, 8, and 9 by May 4, 1970.

Grades 10 and 11 by May 4, 1970.

Grade 12 may remain in present school until end of year.

The Supreme Court has interpreted the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution as requiring the admission of students to public schools on a nonracial basis, and as forbidding their exclusion from any school on account of race. In a very late decision on this issue the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, in the *Statesville* case, said:

No school district may continue to operate a dual system based on race. Each must function as a unitary system within which no person is to be excluded from any school on the basis of race. (emphasis added)

With all due respect, I must say that in my opinion the order of the district judge now under discussion requires the massive busing of schoolchildren to accomplish exactly what the Supreme

Court, and the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit have said must not be done; namely, the assignment of thousands of Charlotte-Mecklenburg schoolchildren to particular schools on the basis of their race. The order in question would, in my judgment, violate the constitutional rights of white and black children by excluding them from their neighborhood schools solely on account of their race.

If the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States requires the desegregation of public schools, as has repeatedly been held by the Supreme Court, there can be no doubt about the responsibility of Congress to enforce the provisions of the 14th amendment by appropriate legislation. Section 5 of that amendment reads as follows:

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

It seems to me that there could not be a more specific grant of constitutional authority to Congress to enforce the provisions of the 14th amendment.

Congress undertook to discharge this constitutional authority by legislating on this subject in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title IV of that act deals with the desegregation of public education. Section 401 of that act defines certain terms used in it. Section 401(b) reads as follows:

"Desegregation" means the assignment of students to public schools and within such schools without regard to their race, color, religion, or national origin, but "desegregation" shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

Section 407 of title IV of that act confers authority on the Attorney General of the United States to institute desegregation suits, and after spelling out the conditions under which that authority might be exercised, the following proviso was added:

Provided that nothing herein shall empower any official or court of the United States to issue any order seeking to achieve a racial balance in any school by requiring the transportation of pupils or students from one school to another or from one school district to another in order to achieve such racial balance, or otherwise enlarge the existing power of the court to insure compliance with constitutional standards.

The district judge who entered the Charlotte order on February 5, 1970, never mentioned the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in his order. Perhaps the reason he did not do so is because the Charlotte case was not brought by the Attorney General, nor was it instituted by any agency or department of the Federal Government. It was brought by private individuals and their suit was based on the Constitution and particularly the 14th amendment.

But I would respectfully point out that the above provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 have never been repealed, have never been declared unconstitutional, and so far as I know the authority of the Congress of the United States to define what is "desegregation" in public education has never been questioned. I believe Congress had a right to define that term and unless and until that def-

inition is removed or stricken down, it would seem to me to be the law of the land as much as any other legislation enacted by Congress.

While widespread disapproval of the February 5, 1970, district court order has been voiced by citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, the people of that community are not anarchists or revolutionaries. They have not advocated that court orders be defied. There has never been any substantial resistance in Charlotte to the integration of the public schools or of public accommodations. The public schools for years have been open to all children regardless of their race or color. Blacks have been free to vote throughout that community for years and currently a Negro serves on the Charlotte City Council, having been elected by the people of an electorate in which whites far outnumber blacks. The people of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County and their board of education well deserve the high praise voiced by the district judge on April 23, 1969.

Having accepted with good grace desegregation of the public schools as that term was defined by Congress, the people are naturally bewildered and disturbed by a court order that, for the purpose of achieving racial balance, will require the massive busing of thousands of students, some of whom will spend 2 to 3 hours each day on a bus when they could use that time to better advantage at their studies or at school.

When I heard about that order and received many letters and telegrams from Charlotte protesting it, I discussed the situation with the President of the United States and urged him to issue a statement clarifying his position and that of his administration on the subject of compulsory busing to achieve racial balance. Two days following that conversation, the President had his office issue the following statement:

The President has consistently opposed, and still opposes, compulsory busing of school children to achieve racial balance. This practice is prohibited by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Administration is in full accord with the provisions of the statute.

School desegregation plans prepared by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on request by school boards or pursuant to court order will be directed to the greatest possible extent toward preserving rather than destroying the neighborhood school concept. It is the President's firm judgment that in carrying out the law and court decisions in respect to desegregation of schools, the primary objective must always be the preservation of quality education for the school children of America.

In his March 24, 1970, statement outlining his position on the subject of school desegregation, President Nixon reasserted his support of neighborhood schools and his opposition to compulsory busing to achieve racial balance. He also said that in devising local compliance plans—

Primary weight should be given to the considered judgment of local school boards—provided they act in good faith and within constitutional limits.

I also discussed the Charlotte case several times with Secretary Finch of HEW.

Following these conversations Secretary Finch has made two forthright public statements dealing with compulsory busing, and in both of them he referred to the Charlotte case as requiring massive busing which he said he did not believe would promote quality education.

The first Finch statement was made on February 17, 1970, in testimony before the House Rules Committee, and the following is quoted from that testimony:

The most extreme recent example has been the Charlotte case and the Los Angeles case. Neither HEW nor Justice were involved in those cases. The court chose to go far beyond anything that the law had ever imposed up to that point by saying that not only are you going to bus but the court laid out the precise proportions giving the total ratios of races within the full district and said each school within that district had to meet those ratios.

Now, once you get to that point you obviously have to figure how you are going to transport those students. . . . Massive amounts of money will have to be spent. . . . We do not believe that is educationally sound because it is not the best allocation of resources.

The second Finch statement was made on March 1, 1970, when he was being interviewed on the Metromedia News program in Washington, D.C. The following quotations are taken from an article published by the Washington Post on March 2, 1970, reporting that Secretary Finch said in that interview:

Then you have problems like Charlotte . . . which I think are totally unrealistic, because they say that you shall take the percentages in the district as a whole and apply those and force on each district—or each school within that district.

And in the case of Charlotte, they have to buy 400 new buses . . . when you have that kind of a situation, that's not the best of your resources because you're desperately trying to keep the doors open, to pay faculty, to pay janitors. But beyond that it's not the best educational experience, because to haul young children for an hour or more, across long distances . . . means they can't get any tutoring after school, the parents can't—have great difficulty—in getting to the teacher to talk about their child.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education had, as was found by the district judge in his April 23, 1969, order, achieved a remarkable degree and volume of desegregation of schools. All of the schools in the system are open to all students regardless of race or color. No student is denied admission to any school on account of his race or color. Despite this exemplary record, which had been achieved without resistance from the white community, the district judge entered his February 5, 1970, order requiring massive busing of thousands of students to achieve a racial balance in each school.

The board of education appealed that order to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. After the appeal was taken, the district judge modified his order dated February 5, 1970.

The Charlotte News reports that the effect of the modification is to require the school board only to provide transportation to children whose "reassignment" is required by the order rather than the original requirement to provide transportation to all students whose "at-

tendance" is required in a particular school to comply with the order. It has not been determined how many additional students will have to be bused under this modification. The Charlotte News reports that the judge estimates that this number will be reduced from 23,000 to from 10,000 to 14,000. But the chairman of the board of education says the number will still be close to 23,000.

It became necessary for the board of education to apply to and obtain from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals an order staying the implementation of the order issued by the district judge because the latter specifically declined to grant a stay pending an appeal and ordered that immediate steps be taken to comply with his order. The stay ordered by the circuit court applies to that part of the February 5, 1970, order which requires cross busing.

The plaintiffs in the Charlotte case filed a motion in the U.S. Supreme Court asking the Court to vacate the order of the fourth circuit court staying the district court order. On March 16 the Supreme Court denied that motion, leaving the stay order in effect.

It is important, I think, that the confusion over what is desegregation be cleared up. District courts are not uniform in their decisions. So we have the spectacle of a district judge in North Carolina ordering massive busing to achieve racial balance in all schools and district judges in neighboring States declining to do so. The law of the land should be made clear and it should apply in all of the States.

I undertook to put Congress on record again in this field by offering an amendment to the vetoed HEW appropriation bill. I was able to persuade the House Committee on Appropriations, on which I am a senior member, to accept my amendment. An effort was made to strike the amendment when the bill was considered in the House of Representatives, but that effort failed. Then the bill with my amendment in it went over to the Senate where a similar effort was made to persuade the Senate Appropriation Committee to knock my amendment out of the bill. That effort also failed. However, when the bill was considered in the Senate itself a final effort to eliminate the amendment succeeded. Following is the text of my amendment:

Sect. 410. No part of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to provide, formulate, carry out, or implement, any plan which would deny to any student, because of his or her race or color, the right or privilege of attending any public school of his or her choice as selected by his or her parent or guardian.

Various bills have been introduced in the House and Senate undertaking to bring some uniformity out of the chaos that now exists and to state in unequivocal and unambiguous language the law of the land on this subject.

Since I am opposed to compulsory busing to achieve racial balance in the schools and am equally opposed to the assignment of students to particular schools on account of their race or color, and because I do not interpret the Constitution as either requiring or author-

izing such action, I introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to prohibit compulsory busing of schoolchildren and to adopt freedom of choice as a national policy. My bill simply adds a new section to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and reads as follows:

Sect. 411. Nothing in this Act shall authorize or require any school board, or empower any court to order any school board, to assign any student to a public school or to transport any student away from the school of his choice, on the basis of his race, color, religion, or national origin.

I frankly do not see how anyone could oppose my bill because it seeks to do exactly what the Supreme Court has been saying should be done ever since Brown against the Board of Education—prohibit the assignment of students to public schools on the basis of their race or color.

My bill, which is number H.R. 15751, is now pending before the House Committee on the Judiciary. Those interested in helping bring this bill to the House for a vote might properly join me in urging that committee to report it out so that the House of Representatives can act on it.

The purpose of my bill is to provide certainty where now there is uncertainty. This confusion is intolerable and must be resolved. Presently local school boards do not know what the law is on desegregation. Congress has defined that term but some judges refuse to abide by Congress' definition. So Congress should try again and make the law on this subject clear and unequivocal. This is a responsibility Congress should assume and it must fulfill its responsibility to settle this controversy once and for all—the responsibility delegated to it by section 5 of the 14th amendment. Congress should not delegate that responsibility to another branch of Government and should not leave it to chance.

TWENTY-ONE BILLION FOR HEALTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this special order for the purpose of setting the record straight. Neither the Congress nor the President have been or will be stingy when it comes to providing funds for the health of the people of this Nation.

A thorough scrutiny of the Federal budget for fiscal 1971 shows that approximately \$21¼ billion has been recommended for health programs. This compares with about \$18¾ billion for the current fiscal year.

These huge sums do not include the bulk of expenditures for the health requirements of the Armed Forces, as the budget lumps such spending with other items. That we in the Congress want our fighting men to have the best possible medical care goes without saying.

Most of the spending for health comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Veterans' Administration, and the Civil Service Commission. Comparatively

minor amounts are expended by the Appalachian regional development programs, the Canal Zone government, and the Departments of State, Justice, and Transportation.

We hear a lot of talk to the effect that inflation is to blame for the increased costs of these programs. I am convinced that it is at least partly the other way around. When the Federal Government pours out in excess of \$21 billion for health alone in just 12 months, there is bound to be an increase in the cost of physicians' services, the price of medicines and drugs, and the expense of hospitalization.

During the next few months, the Committee on Appropriations, on which I am privileged to serve, and the House of Representatives will have to decide on just how much we want to provide for the many health programs that are operated by the Federal Government. As we think about the physical health of the American people, we must also think about their fiscal health. If they are going to be able to provide the money needed to take care of their physical health, they must also be able to enjoy sound fiscal health.

If we balance the budget for the coming fiscal year, thus helping to check inflation, we will make it possible for the taxpayers to get more for the Government's health dollar and thus help to preserve both the physical health and the fiscal health of all of us.

The tabulation follows:

RECAPITULATION			
[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Funds appropriated to the President.....	\$12,577	\$46,883	\$42,150
Department of Commerce.....	12		
Department of Defense, Military.....	244,488	255,257	238,937
Department of Defense, Civil.....	19,309	22,076	21,297
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	14,058,629	15,639,004	17,844,371
Department of Justice.....	4,201	6,150	8,565
Department of State.....	25,400	28,238	31,245
Department of Transportation.....	7,227	7,770	8,485
Veterans' Administration.....	1,662,032	1,759,876	1,923,518
Civil Service Commission.....	840,205	978,513	1,121,634
Federal Radiation Council.....	115	132	144
Railroad Retirement Board.....	527	550	550
Smithsonian Institution.....		200	
National Commission on Product Safety.....	524	1,375	100
Grant totals.....	16,875,066	18,746,024	21,240,996

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Appalachian Regional Development Programs: Demonstration health projects.....	\$12,427	\$46,733	\$42,000
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Grants are made for the construction, equipping, and operation of multicounty demonstration health facilities, including hospitals, regional health diagnostic or treatment centers, and other facilities. Under the 1969 amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act,

emphasis will be given to programs for child development and nutrition and to continued operational assistance for health activities in selected demonstrations within the Appalachian region.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Economic assistance: World Health Organization, medical research.....	\$150	\$150	\$150

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Promotion of industry and commerce: Business and Defense Services Administration, advances and reimbursements, Public Health Service, air pollution.....	\$12		
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Operation and maintenance: Air National Guard, medical support—Information foreign currency schedule (value of goods and services provided by the Berlin magistrat (for occupation costs and mandatory expenditures).....	\$610	\$641	\$650
Medical activities.....	711	750	750

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

Air Force stock fund: Medical, dental.....	\$44,992	\$52,866	\$51,537
Defense stock fund: Medical and dental material.....	198,175	201,000	186,000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Soldiers' Home: Operation and maintenance, medical care.....	\$3,921	\$4,381	\$4,478
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A hospital is operated as part of the Home. In addition, certain members will receive specialized care at other hospitals.

THE PANAMA CANAL

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Canal Zone Government: Operating expenses, health and sanitation: Hospitals and clinics.....	\$12,056	\$13,319	\$13,702
Other public health services.....	2,291	2,519	2,654

Hospitals and clinics. Two general medical and surgical hospitals, with out patient clinics, are maintained and operated to furnish medical care to eligible civilian and military personnel. A mental health center and a leprosarium also are operated and maintained.

Other public health services. This pro-

vides for communitywide public health services, sanitation and quarantine work in the Canal Zone, and for ships calling at its ports and transiting the canal, inspection of food processing establishments, and facilities for animal care and quarantine.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT—CAPITAL OUTLAY—HEALTH AND SANITATION

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Replace and add equipment.....	\$459	\$807	\$269
Improvements and rehabilitations to health facilities.....	43	64	194
Prior year projects.....	539	986	.....

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE—FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL

Foods:		\$612	\$2,946
Grants.....			
Direct operations.....	\$16,687	17,374	22,911
Drugs and devices.....	29,254	34,319	36,868
Product safety:		748	748
Grants.....			
Direct operations.....	1,822	3,607	4,396
Pesticides:		783	783
Grants.....			
Direct operations.....	4,937	11,761	14,155
Program direction and management services.....	6,583	5,079	6,742
Total program costs, funded.....	59,283	74,283	89,549
Change in selected resources.....	1,091	.....	.....
Total obligations.....	60,374	74,283	89,549

The laws administered by the Food and Drug Administration are designed to protect the public against dangerous, misbranded, and adulterated foods, drugs, therapeutic devices, cosmetics, and other products, including pesticides, poisons, toys, and hazardous household substances.

Foods. Grants. Research and training grants are awarded to State agencies, to universities, and to qualified nonprofit institutions for studies of contamination of foods, including milk and shellfish.

Direct operations. Within this activity the Food and Drug Administration conducts intramural and extramural research, sets products standards, reviews petitions and establishes tolerances for food additives, defines good manufacturing practices, inspects manufacturing and distribution establishments, collects and analyzes samples of marketed foods to ensure that the final product is safe, wholesome, and properly labeled, and takes necessary regulatory actions.

The increase requested will fund additional self-certification efforts and expanded research on drug residues in foods and on the safety of food additives.

Drugs and devices. The agency evaluates all new drugs proposed for experimental testing in humans and again before they are sold to the public. After a drug or device is marketed, the agency reviews reports of adverse reactions, conducts extramural and intramural studies to detect new problems, inspects manufacturing and distribution establishments, collects and analyzes samples of marketed drugs, and takes necessary regulatory actions.

The increase requested will provide for review of an increasing volume of new-drug submissions, collection of additional epidemiological data, and a preliminary survey of the device industry.

Product safety. Grants. Research grants are awarded to universities and to other institutions for the study of accidental poisonings, burns, and other injuries related to the use of potentially hazardous products.

Direct operations. The agency collects and evaluates epidemiological data on injuries involving hazardous products, conducts intramural and extramural studies, inspects manufacturing and distribution establishments, sponsors tests of products that appear unusually dangerous, and takes necessary regulatory actions.

The requested increase will fund the collection and evaluation of additional epidemiological data as well as partial implementation of the Child Protection and Toy Safety Act.

Pesticides. Grants. Research grants are awarded to State agencies, to universities, and to other institutions for the study of health hazards associated with the use of pesticides.

Direct operations. The agency inspects food firms and collects and analyzes product samples to ensure that foods do not contain unsafe levels of pesticide residues, evaluates all pesticide labels before they are registered by the Department of Agriculture, and conducts research on the health effects of pesticides.

The requested increase will support long-term animal studies on pesticides that have already proven to be hazardous in large dosages.

Program direction and management services. This activity includes the agency's executive and administrative functions: the establishment of policy, the allocation and control of resources, the evaluation of performance, and the support of the agency's operating units in such areas as financial management, personnel, training, and facilities management.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Air pollution control:			
Abatement and control.....	\$30,034	\$35,194	\$40,301
Research, development, and demonstrations:			
Grants and contracts.....	11,630	28,456	39,915
Direct operations.....	18,606	22,231	22,382
Manpower training.....	4,493	5,516	5,750
Program direction and management services.....	2,819	2,653	2,670
Total program costs, funded.....	67,582	94,050	111,018
Change in selected resources.....	12,592	.....	.....
Total obligations.....	80,174	94,050	111,018

The Department has the responsibility for the investigation of causes of air pollution, the determination of its effects upon life and property, the development of effective means of prevention and control, the development of air quality criteria, and direct Federal enforcement. The Clean Air Act provides for an approach to these problems through: the

solution of significant technical problems through research, development, and demonstration; and the application of available technology and control techniques, through a variety of coordinated Federal-State abatement and control measures.

The act places emphasis on regional control of air pollution, primarily as a State responsibility, with requirements for Federal action in regional designation and assistance in the development of State standards. A program of basic and applied research, accelerated development of improved emission control technology, grants-in-aid to air pollution control agencies, direct Federal abatement in specified areas, technical services to States and local agencies, review of State standards and plans, and a training program designed to provide competencies necessary to cope with the complex problem of air pollution, serves to carry out these approaches. The program is accelerated by extensive use of other organizations, both public and private, through grants and contracts.

Abatement and control. Control program grants are made to regional, State, and local air pollution control agencies on a matching basis for the purpose of establishing, developing, improving, and maintaining programs for the prevention and control of air pollution. This activity also includes direct Federal abatement in interstate and intrastate areas, enforcement of Federal automotive vehicle emission standards, technical assistance to States and local governments, the Federal facilities pollution control program, and implementation of the emergency episode provisions of the Clean Air Act. During 1971, emphasis will be directed at coordinating and assisting Federal, State, and local efforts in establishing effective control programs in cooperation with the designation of air quality control regions.

Research, development, and demonstrations. Grants and contracts. Grants are awarded to universities and other nonprofit institutions to conduct research into air pollution problems. Contracts relating to fuels and vehicles are used to accelerate research and development into new and improved methods, having industrywide application, for the prevention and control of air pollution resulting from the combustion of fuels. Special emphasis will be placed on development of technology for the control of sulfur oxides.

Direct operations. This activity includes research into the nature and extent of air pollution; its transport and atmospheric behavior; the effects on humans, other biological systems, property, and the atmosphere itself; and improvement in means for controlling pollution. The 1971 program will continue ongoing research in the control of vehicle emissions and sulfur oxides and the development of air quality criteria.

Manpower training. Training and technical personnel for Federal, State, and local government research and control operations is carried out through this activity. Special emphasis is placed on recruitment of technical personnel and short-term training for State and local agencies. Training grants are also

awarded to universities to support the development and improvement of graduate-level air pollution curricula and to provide student stipends. Fellowship awards support individual postgraduate training in air pollution research and control activities.

Program direction and management services. Overall executive direction and supervision of Federal air pollution activities and formulation of program and administrative policies are carried out under this activity. Direction, supervision, and coordination of administrative services, including financial and personnel management, general services, and facilities planning are also provided under this activity.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Solid waste management.....	\$14,915	\$14,275	\$14,336
Occupational health.....	7,393	7,603	8,283
Radiological health.....		16,739	16,862
Community environmental management.....	13,022	10,342	5,712
Water hygiene.....	3,251	2,701	2,344
Program direction and management services.....	1,997	3,255	3,243
Total program costs, funded.....	40,578	54,915	50,780
Change in selected resources.....	747		
Total obligations.....	41,325	54,915	50,780

This appropriation supports a national program for the prevention and control of environmental hazards and health problems in order that man may more efficiently deal with his environment. Particular attention is devoted to solid waste management, occupational safety and health, radiological health, water hygiene, and community environmental management which includes human ecological systems, urban housing hygiene, and the special environmental problems of the Arctic, Appalachia, and other regions. These activities are carried out through research, training, and fellowship grants to universities, nonprofit institutions, and individuals; demonstration and planning grants to State, interstate, and local agencies in support of solid waste management programs; and direct Federal operations.

Solid waste management. The solid wastes program is designed to insure proper health protection and improved solid wastes disposal practices and technology through research, training, demonstration, development, and systems planning. Technical assistance is provided to States and communities throughout the Nation to improve solid waste management practices through application of existing technology and management techniques and through utilization of improved methods and equipment for collecting, processing, recycling, and disposing of solid wastes. In 1971 special emphasis will be placed on finding ways to insure that the costs of solid waste management are borne by those who generate the wastes.

Occupational health. Research and training is conducted and assistance pro-

vided to Federal, State, and local agencies, and to industry for prevention and control of occupational hazards and diseases. The 1971 increase will provide for the development of criteria for standards to control the health problems related to cotton dust, coal dust, uranium radiation, and noise.

Radiological health. This activity has the responsibility for conducting a national program for the control and prevention of radiological hazards to public health, involving research on the sources, levels, and effects of radiation. Criteria and standards are developed and enforced as a means of protecting the public. A training program is utilized to provide the competencies needed in the expanding area of radiation protection and control. Technical assistance is provided to State and local agencies to aid in the development of their own radiation programs. In 1971 increased attention will be given to the protection of the consumer from hazardous radiation from electronic products.

Community environmental management. This program directs its efforts to managing environmental conditions associated with man's home, neighborhood, metropolitan area, and regional complexities. Assistance is provided to communities through technical consultation, training, demonstrations, establishment of criteria for planning healthful environments for urban areas and the development and application of health standards related to housing.

Water hygiene. The responsibility of this program is to assure that the quality of the Nation's waters intended for drinking, recreation, and other human contact is maintained at safe levels. Through research, training, technical assistance, and standards development, guidance is provided to States and local communities for safeguarding the sanitary quality of water supplies.

Program direction and management services. The Office of the Commissioner of the Environmental Control Administration directs and coordinates the programs of the Administration and furnishes centralized management services. This is accomplished by formulation of administrative and program policies, coordination of research and development activities, and dissemination of information; and provision of management services related to program planning, legislative matters, financial and personnel management, and procurement.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

(In thousands)

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Food and Drug Administration:			
Laboratories.....	\$141	\$1,603	\$8,006
District offices.....	310		11,912
National Air Pollution Control Administration.....			1,272
Environmental Control Administration.....		4,258	560
Total program costs, funded.....	451	5,861	21,750
Change in selected resources.....	31		
Total obligations.....	482	5,861	21,750

REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Certification services:			
Antibiotics.....	\$2,633	\$3,054	\$3,117
Color additives.....	500	559	571
Insulin.....	61	90	93
Establishing pesticide tolerances.....	219	280	283
Total operating costs, funded.....	3,413	3,983	4,064
Capital outlay, funded: Purchase of equipment.....	104	171	171
Total program costs, funded.....	3,517	4,154	4,235
Change in selected resources.....	-13		
Total obligations.....	3,504	4,154	4,235

The Food and Drug Administration certifies batches of antibiotics, insulin, and color additives for use in food, drugs, or cosmetics; it also establishes tolerances for residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural products and for color additives in foods, drugs, and cosmetics. These services are financed wholly by fees paid by the industries affected.

ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

(In thousands)

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Food and drug control.....	\$245	\$326	\$326
Environmental control.....	3,112	3,912	4,018
Total obligations.....	3,357	4,238	4,344

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—MENTAL HEALTH

Research:			
Grants.....	\$91,630	\$85,254	\$87,740
Direct operations.....	22,412	25,982	26,389
Total, research.....	114,042	111,236	114,129
Manpower development:			
Training grants and fellowships.....	119,648	118,366	116,350
Direct operations.....	2,976	5,603	5,671
Total, manpower development.....	122,624	123,969	122,021
State and community programs—			
Community mental health centers:			
Construction.....	29,086	36,886	20,000
Staffing.....	45,959	47,550	60,100
Community narcotic addiction and alcoholism rehabilitation programs.....	8,000	8,000	15,900
Direct operations.....	1,410	2,453	2,499
Total, State and Community programs.....	84,455	94,889	98,499
ehabilitation of drug abusers.....	13,980	16,859	19,840
Program support activities:			
Field activities.....	1,677	2,320	2,366
Scientific communication and public education.....	2,635	3,667	4,387
Executive direction and management services.....	4,958	5,445	5,714
Total, program support activities.....	9,270	11,432	12,467
Total program costs, funded.....	344,371	358,385	366,956
Change in selected resources.....	2,082		
Total obligations.....	346,453	358,385	366,956

Research. Grants. Grants are awarded on a project basis for behavioral, clinical, psychopharmacology, and applied research in mental illness and health. Clinical research centers, research in special areas such as alcoholism, drug abuse, and violence, and general research support grants are also supported from this subactivity. Hospital improvement projects, which are awarded to State institutions for the mentally ill, are designed to improve the quality of care, treatment, and rehabilitation in these institutions.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research is conducted in the behavioral and biological sciences; for example, psychiatry, socioeconomic studies, neurobiology, and neurochemistry. Additionally there is laboratory and clinical research in special mental health problems of neuropharmacology, clinical psychopharmacology, narcotic addiction, and alcoholism.

This subactivity also supports the planning, development, and administration of grant and contract programs in behavioral sciences research, applied research, clinical research, and psychopharmacological research. It also includes those multidisciplinary programs which focus and coordinate the National Institute of Mental Health's efforts in special areas of concern, such as alcoholism, drug abuse, suicide prevention, crime and delinquency, schizophrenia, and the mental health of children and families.

Manpower development. Training grants and fellowships. Grants are made to training institutions for training in psychiatry, behavioral sciences, psychiatric nursing, psychiatric social work, and other mental health disciplines. Experimental and special programs and continuing education in the mental health field are included as well as special training in such areas as alcoholism, drug abuse, and suicide prevention. Training stipends are awarded. Fellowship awards are made on the basis of excellence to individuals involved in mental health research.

Direct operations. Within this subactivity analytic studies of manpower are undertaken and the national mental health training program is coordinated and supported. Emphasis is given to the full range of manpower requirements in the field of mental health including the disciplines of psychiatry, behavioral sciences, psychiatric nursing, and social work. Also funded in this subactivity are the training activities of the National Center for Mental Health Services, Training, and Research, and a program for training psychiatrists for careers in the Public Health Service.

State and community programs. Community mental health centers. Construction. Grants are awarded for the construction of public and other nonprofit community mental health centers as authorized by the Community Mental Health Centers Act, as amended.

Staffing. Grants are awarded on a project basis to eligible community mental health centers for partial support of the operating costs of these centers as authorized by the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963, as amended.

Community narcotic addiction and alcoholism rehabilitation programs. These grants provide partial support for the construction and staffing of facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and alcoholics. It also provides for grants to nonprofit agencies to cover the cost of developing specialized training programs for prevention and treatment of narcotic addiction and for evaluating narcotic addiction prevention and treatment programs with a view to their improvement.

Direct operations. The administration and stimulation of the community mental health centers program is undertaken in this subactivity as well as technical program assistance such as the mental hospital improvement program. The nucleus for experimental, model community mental health centers is also funded from this subactivity.

Rehabilitation of drug abusers. This subactivity provides for the treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts under contract arrangements with community agencies, and in the narcotic hospitals located at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex.

Program support activities. Field activities. The professional activities related to mental health programs in the Department regional offices are funded in this subactivity. It also covers the central office coordination of regional programs and the Institute's relationships with other Federal agencies, professional societies, and State and community organizations.

Scientific communication and public education. The National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information which collects and disseminates scientific and technical information in the mental health field and the Institute's public education programs are funded here. Major programs include public information on the dangers of drug abuse and alcoholism.

Executive direction and management services. Program planning and evaluation, biometric and legislative services, and administrative management are funded in this subactivity.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

(In thousands)

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Clinical and community services.....	\$37,240	\$42,292	\$42,238
Training and education.....	1,179		
Research.....	576		
Total program costs.....	38,995	42,292	42,238
Unfunded adjustments to total program costs: Property, services, or capital assets transferred in without charge.....	-225	-161	-161
Total program costs, funded.....	38,770	42,131	42,077
Change in selected resources.....	712	-736	
Total obligations.....	39,482	41,395	42,077

St. Elizabeths Hospital provides treatment and care for the mentally ill who are either beneficiaries of the Fed-

eral Government or residents of the District of Columbia. Programs of the hospital are financed by Federal appropriations covering treatment and care of Federal beneficiaries and by reimbursements made to the hospital for services rendered other patient groups, principally residents of the District of Columbia. During 1969, St. Elizabeths Hospital was reorganized as the National Center for Mental Health Services, Training, and Research. The goal of the National Center is to provide a model demonstration of the conversion of a large mental hospital into a modern, community-based mental health facility, develop a coordinated and intensified program for the provision of trained mental health personnel, and accelerate research efforts to provide a better understanding of mental illness.

The functions of the National Center are implemented under three divisions. Each division is represented by one of the three activity headings set forth below:

Clinical and community services. This activity consists of the St. Elizabeths Hospital—Division of Clinical and Community Services. It provides all of the therapeutic and rehabilitative programs of the National Center, maintenance of buildings, procurement of supplies and materials, and provision of necessary administrative services. The hospital is cooperating with the District of Columbia in the establishment and operation of a community mental health center on its campus, in order to serve the residents of the major southeast portion of the District.

Training and education. During 1969, a portion of the financial support for the National Center's Division of Intramural Training was derived from this activity, with the remainder of the program funded under the manpower development activity of the mental health appropriation. The function of the Division is to provide multidisciplinary clinical training for professional and ancillary personnel engaged in or interested in mental health activities. Effective in 1970, all of the funding for the Division of Intramural Training is being derived from the Mental Health appropriation.

Research. During 1969, this activity supported the Division of Clinical Research of the National Center which carries out coordinated research programs for the purpose of obtaining a better understanding of the causes of mental disorders, and of the factors bearing upon their development, treatment, and possible prevention. Effective in 1970, the funding for the Division of Clinical Research was transferred to the research activity of the Mental Health appropriation.

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(In thousands)

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Studies, training, and systems development: Grants and contracts.....	\$16,846	\$37,440	\$50,867
Direct operations.....	7,850	3,850	5,025

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—Con.

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Program direction and management services.....	\$1,390	\$1,212	\$1,511
Migrant health grants.....	6,218		
Mental retardation grants.....	14,297		
Total program costs, funded.....	46,601	42,502	57,403
Change in selected resources.....	20,338		
Total obligations.....	66,939	42,502	57,403

The National Center for Health Services Research and Development has been established as the principal agency within the Department to improve the organization, delivery, and financing of health services by stimulating and supporting research, research and development, demonstrations, and related training. The National Center is focusing on national priority problems in health services such as rising costs, unequal distribution and utilization of health services, inadequate methods for planning and decisionmaking, and shortages of professional personnel. To make progress in solving these problems, both basic studies and action-oriented research and development are essential. To increase the number of people and institutions capable of conducting such studies and projects, research training and the development of research capabilities in academic and community organizations are supported.

Studies, training, and systems development. Grants and contracts. Funds are provided to carry out large-scale research and development projects for the specific purpose of increasing the availability and controlling costs of health services. Of the budgeted increase, \$10,000,000 will be used to initiate the development of effective health care delivery systems at regional, State, and local levels. The experiments, under the supervision of the National Center, will be conducted jointly with regional medical programs and comprehensive health planning agencies in selected places throughout the Nation. The experiments should result in a number of working models of health care system which could be utilized, with appropriate modifications, elsewhere in the Nation.

Basic studies. Grants and contracts are awarded to academic and other research organizations to conduct analyses of economic, social, and technological factors which have a basic effect on the organization, financing, and utilization of health services.

Resource development. Grants and contracts are awarded to academic institutions for the development of health services research and development resources.

Training and fellowships. Grants are awarded to institutions and to qualified scholars for supporting research training programs in the health services field.

Direct operations. This subactivity provides staff with the operational capability for both extramural and intramural research programs. It permits utilization of Federal direct health services and fed-

erally funded service programs, for the development, testing, and demonstration of improved health services techniques. It determines the strength of the research in such areas as cost containment, economic analysis, the improvement of health service institutions, technology, and community health services systems. The 1971 increase will provide for additional specialized staff to concentrate on the above areas, provide consultative services associated with the Center's program, and develop research training programs in universities and other appropriate settings.

Program direction and management services. This activity includes top management and staff services for the National Center, including central management services.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND SERVICES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Partnership for health grants:			
Planning.....	\$16,689	\$22,196	\$22,000
Formula.....	65,642	90,000	90,000
Project.....	75,851	82,782	109,500
Migrant health grants.....		14,000	14,000
Standard-setting and resources development.....	1,697	11,338	11,434
Program direction and management services.....	1,011	3,185	4,564
Total program costs, funded.....	160,890	223,501	251,498
Change in selected resources.....	5,209		
Total obligations.....	166,099	223,501	251,498

This appropriation encompasses a comprehensive nationwide program directed to improving the quality, quantity, effectiveness, and availability of health services in all settings. This will be accomplished through the following:

Partnership for health grants. Planning. Formula grants for comprehensive health planning. These grants are awarded to States based on population and per capita income to provide a framework in which health needs and resources can be analyzed and alternative courses of action recommended. Agencies have been established in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and five territories. Most State planning agencies have completed the organizational phase of their activities and have become involved in substantive planning and priority setting. The studies by the planning agencies provide a basis upon which future expenditures of health resources in the State can be rationalized. Initial areas of emphasis include health manpower, health information systems, health facilities, and health services to the poor.

Project grants for areawide comprehensive health planning. Through project grants to public or private nonprofit groups to establish an areawide health planning agency, a community has the opportunity to develop a coherent and efficient areawide health system. Such groups as private health practitioners, hospitals, medical schools, voluntary health agencies, local governments, consumers, and specialized planning groups

now work through an institutionalized forum to reach agreement on local priorities for facility, service, and manpower development.

Project grants for training, studies, and demonstrations for comprehensive health planning. These grants provide support for both long-term and short-term training of health planners. Long-term academic programs are being supported which will train students in such areas as basic concepts of health, planning theories and techniques, urban sociology, and social problems in society today. The grants also support demonstration projects for the development of citizen representatives to serve effectively on health planning bodies.

Formula grants to States for health services. These bloc grants to State health and mental health authorities assist the States in attacking those health problems they consider of most immediate importance. The State plan for carrying out these programs must be in accord with the overall plans developed by the State comprehensive health planning agency. At least 15 percent of the funds must support mental health activities. Additionally, 70 percent of all funds must be made available for the provision of health services at the local level. Several States are placing major emphasis on expansion of their home health services, another describes its major priority as the need to expand services related to family planning, environmental health, and dental health. Still another State depicts a redirection of funds into such areas as drug abuse and suicide prevention. An increasing number of States are developing effective systems for making funds available to local officials and voluntary agencies for the support of health programs at the community level.

A review of the 1970 State plans for tuberculosis control activities shows increased financial support, due to the expanded Federal grant and the shift of program focus from Federal to State responsibility.

Up to 1 percent of the amount appropriated for formula grants may be used for evaluation of programs supported by the grants.

Project grants for health services development. These grants provide support for activities to meet special regionally or nationally determined needs. The highest priority is the support of comprehensive health service programs providing primary care and a broad range of ambulatory services. An intensive nationwide rubella immunization program initiated in 1970 will be continued. Grants will be awarded to support projects in other areas such as specialized health components supportive of community health programs, rodent control, health activities in model cities, and disease control programs. Up to 1 percent of the amount appropriated for project grants may be used for evaluation of programs supported by the grants.

Migrant health program. Grants are made to finance part of the costs of establishing family health services clinics, to provide short-term hospitalization, and for other projects to improve the

health services and health condition of agricultural migrant workers and their families. Through direct operations, the program provides technical assistance to migrant health projects and conducts studies vital to the effectiveness of the program.

Standard-setting and resources development. This activity provides for development of specialized programs in comprehensive health and medical care administration, including the professional health aspects of title XVIII of the Social Security Act and technical assistance for the migrant health grant program. Also included are the activities related to the promotion, consultation, and assistance in the development of the group practice concept.

Program direction and management services. This activity provides for overall executive direction and planning and for administrative management. It also includes analysis and evaluation of program activities and the Community Profile Data Center.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH
[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Maternal and child health:			
Grants to States.....	\$105,959	\$108,000	\$118,600
Project grants.....	74,971	76,005	83,030
Research and training.....	15,188	14,885	17,085
Program direction and management services.....			3,109
Subtotal.....	196,118	198,890	221,824
Family planning activities:			
Project grants.....	11,909	22,800	29,500
Project contracts.....		2,200	2,515
Program direction and management services.....			1,500
Subtotal.....	11,909	25,000	33,515
Child welfare.....	56,185		
Total obligations.....	264,212	223,890	255,339

Maternal and child health. This program has as its major goal the provision of health services to mothers and children especially in rural areas or areas suffering from severe economic distress. Through assistance to States, localities, and nonprofit groups it directs primary attention to: reducing infant mortality and otherwise promoting the health of mothers and children; and locating, diagnosing, and treating children who are suffering from crippling or handicapping illnesses.

Infant mortality. Grants to States. Formula grants are made to States for health services as noted below. One half of the amount appropriated must be matched by the States and the remainder is distributed in proportion to financial need of the States, except that not more than 12½ percent of the appropriation may be used for special project grants.

Maternal and child health services. Funds are used by States for the extension and improvement of health services for mothers and children.

Crippled children's services. States utilize funds for casefinding, diagnosis, and treatment of children who are cripp-

pled or who are suffering from conditions leading to crippling.

Project grants. Grants are made to specified agencies to meet up to 75 percent of the costs of comprehensive health care in three major areas, as follows:

Maternity and infant care. State and local health agencies or other public or nonprofit private organizations operate projects to help reduce infant and maternal mortality and the incidence of mental retardation and other handicapping conditions associated with child-bearing. The existing projects are also serving a demonstrated need to improve the quality and quantity of maternity services to women in low-income areas.

Health of school and preschool children. State or local agencies, medical schools, and teaching hospitals conduct comprehensive health care projects for children and youth, particularly in areas where low-income families are concentrated.

Dental health of children. State and local agencies and other public or nonprofit groups are eligible to conduct comprehensive dental care projects for children.

Research and training. Training. Grants are made to public or nonprofit institutions of higher learning including university-affiliated mental retardation centers for training personnel for health care and related services for mothers and children. Research. The focus of this program is to support research which shows promise of substantial contribution to the advancement of maternal and child health or crippled children's services and to study the effectiveness of such programs through research grants, contracts, or jointly financed cooperative arrangements.

Program direction and management services. This activity provides for executive direction, planning, and general management of the maternal and child health program.

Family planning activities. One of the most effective measures for reducing infant mortality is through the provision of family planning services which enable women to decide the number and spacing of children they wish to have. Thus, the Child Health Act of 1967 specified that not less than 6 percent of the amount appropriated for child health shall be available for family planning. In 1971 about 19 percent of the total maternal and child health appropriation for grants and contracts will be used for this purpose. Emphasis on voluntary family planning will be through the State grant program for maternal and child health services and the special family planning project grant program.

Project grants. Grants are made to State and local health agencies or other public or nonprofit private organizations to meet up to 75 percent of the costs of projects to provide family planning services to needy women who may wish such services.

Project contracts. Contracts will support training and studies to develop new and improved methods of delivering services and to review and evaluate existing family planning programs.

Program direction and management services. This activity provides for op-

erating costs of the National Center for Family Planning Services.

REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Regional medical programs:			
Grants.....	\$72,365	\$73,500	\$79,500
Direct operations.....	896	1,771	1,812
Technical assistance and disease control.....	2,038	18,287	13,168
Program direction and management services.....	1,402	3,023	2,022
Total program costs, funded.....	76,701	96,581	96,502
Change in selected resources.....	822		
Total obligations.....	77,523	96,581	96,502

The goal of the regional medical programs service is to assist the Nation's health sector to provide the best possible care for patients with heart disease, cancer, stroke, and kidney diseases; to conduct education programs directed toward expanding public awareness of the adverse relationship between smoking and health; to identify the nutritional status of the Nation's population, and to develop methods and activities aimed at improving their health through better nutrition.

Regional medical programs. Grants. The regional medical programs promote and sustain, through grants, the developmental of regional cooperative arrangements among the Nation's health professions and institutions for: Regionalization of health resources and services; and enhancement of the capabilities of providers of care at the community level, and specifically to improve personal health care for persons threatened by heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases. These activities are aimed at improving the quality of health care and strengthening the health care system generally throughout the Nation.

Medical personnel will participate in postgraduate and certificate training programs funded through regional medical program grants. Patients will benefit either from improved medical care or expanded health services derived from regional medical program projects. Medical schools, hospitals, community health organizations, and other health related institutions will be involved in planning and operational activities supported by regional medical programs.

Direct operations. Funds supported review processing and awarding of grants; provide health data required by the central regional medical program service staff and local regional medical programs in the implementation of their activities; and maintain appropriate relationships with the government and private agencies concerned with improving the organization and delivery of health services.

Technical assistance and disease control. These funds will support activities aimed at: providing continuing education assistance to the wide range of health occupations involved in diagnosing and treating heart disease, cancer, and stroke; providing technical and professional assistance to regional medi-

cal programs in the development and implementation of their activities and to promote the application of new concepts, standards, and practices in the areas of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases; preventing and controlling chronic kidney disease through improvement of artificial kidney treatment and increasingly to use kidney dialysis methods as a step toward more permanent treatment by means of the cadaver transplantation procedure; identifying and assessing the prevalence, location, and causes of malnutrition and assisting local resources in immediate and long-range remedial action; reducing the number of cigarette smokers by stimulating and supporting National, State, and local activities to help those who wish to stop smoking and by encouraging youth not to take up the practice.

In 1970, this activity supported five additional programs—heart disease control, cancer control, diabetes and arthritis, neurological and sensory diseases, and respiratory diseases—which are being eliminated in 1971.

Program direction and management services. This activity provides for a central staff needed in planning, directing, and evaluating the broad scope of program activities that exist in the regional medical programs service; maintains effective communication and information links with the local regional medical programs and the general public; and provides management services such as personnel management, management policy, contract administration, and general administrative services.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Prevention and control:			
Grants.....	\$8,008	\$3,866	\$2,114
Direct operations.....	41,123	33,627	30,271
Laboratory improvement.....	6,019	6,178	6,955
Program direction and management services.....	1,887	1,978	2,198
Total program costs, funded.....	57,037	45,649	41,538
Change in selected resources.....	-614	-4,600	.....
Total obligations.....	56,423	41,049	41,538

This program provides facilities and services for the investigation, prevention, and suppression of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases, by the direct development, advancement, and demonstration of knowledge and techniques, through research grants, and through the prevention of the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries.

Prevention and control. Grants. Research grants are awarded to organizations, institutions, and individuals for research concerned with epidemiology, prevention, laboratory diagnosis, and treatment of communicable diseases at the community level.

Direct operations. Communicable diseases. Scientific and technical skills in the fields of epidemiological medicine

and microbiology are provided to State and local health departments through investigations, consultations, and demonstrations. Important disease investigation and control programs include hepatitis, aseptic meningitis, poliomyelitis, rubella, viral encephalitis, the enteric diseases, staphylococcal and other institutionally acquired infections, the acute fungal diseases, diseases of animals transmissible to man, and the vector borne diseases. Professional competence in the investigation of epidemic outbreaks is afforded to the States through the staff of the Epidemic Intelligence Service which is constantly alert to the epidemic situation in the country. These Service officers provide a wide range of service, including epidemic aid, epidemiological field investigations, consultations in communicable disease control, surveillance of infectious diseases, and collaborative field and laboratory research.

Tuberculosis. Studies are conducted in epidemiology, prevention, detection, diagnosis, and therapy of tuberculosis. This research is conducted in cooperation with State and local health departments, tuberculosis hospitals, private investigators, and others. The results of the applied research are made available to the States and integrated into tuberculosis control programs by means of demonstrations, consultative services, operational studies, and training activities.

Venereal diseases. Research and evaluation activities are directed toward maintenance of uniformly satisfactory nationwide serologic services; development and introduction of new syphilis diagnostic tests; development of an immunizing agent for syphilis; improvement of diagnostic techniques for gonorrhea; evaluation of more effective methods of therapy; and the improvement of control procedures. Scientific and general information about venereal disease for both professional and lay groups is disseminated through State agencies.

Foreign quarantine. Certain visa applicants are examined in order to determine those who are excludable for physical or mental reasons. Other inspections—persons and importations—are made to prevent the introduction into the United States of quarantinable and other communicable diseases.

Laboratory improvement. A comprehensive national laboratory improvement program is administered through research for improving and standardizing laboratory methodology and through evaluation of techniques, materials, and reagents used in public health laboratories. States are provided experimental vaccines and special immune globulin is distributed to prevent and control laboratory infections. States are also provided consultation, training, and informational services in laboratory techniques. The program provides for upgrading the performance of the Nation's clinical laboratories and for the licensure and evaluation of clinical laboratories engaged in interstate commerce.

Program direction and management services. This activity includes top management and staff services for the National Center.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Medical facilities construction:			
Construction grants.....	\$280,040	\$248,849	\$130,000
Direct loans.....	.....	.....	30,000
Interest subsidies.....	.....	.....	5,000
District of Columbia medical facilities.....	.....	15,000	.....
Program direction and technical assistance.....	3,902	4,131	4,321
Total program costs, funded.....	283,941	267,980	169,321
Change in selected resources.....	-16,333	.....	.....
Total obligations.....	267,608	267,980	169,321

Federal funds are provided on a grant or loan basis to assist States, other public agencies, and nonprofit organizations in the construction or modernization of hospitals and other health facilities. Funds are also provided for payment of interest subsidies for guaranteed loans.

Construction grants. Federal funds are provided for the construction of rehabilitation facilities, diagnostic or treatment centers, public health centers, and related health facilities. The availability of diagnostic or treatment centers and rehabilitation facilities reduces the need to construct expensive bed-care institutions.

Direct and guaranteed loans. A new program of loans for the construction and modernization of hospitals and other medical facilities is authorized. This method of financing takes into consideration the increasing ability of hospitals to generate revenue to repay loans. Direct loans would be made to public institutions; guaranteed loans to private nonprofit agencies. Both direct loans and the guaranteed loan fund would be allotted to the States annually on the basis of population, financial needs, and need for additional health facilities and modernization. Direct loans would be at a reduced interest rate but the maximum loan or combination of loan and grant could not exceed 90 percent of the cost of a project.

Interest subsidies. The interest on guaranteed loans by non-Federal lenders to nonprofit private agencies for modernization or construction of hospitals, long-term care facilities, and diagnostic or treatment centers will be subsidized with Federal funds. This subsidy will reduce the cost of mortgage money to these agencies and limit the need for direct Federal grants for construction of certain health facilities.

District of Columbia medical facilities. Public Law 90-457 authorizes grants and loans to assist public and private nonprofit medical facilities in the District of Columbia to meet the cost of projects for the construction or modernization of public health centers, long-term care facilities, including extended care facilities, diagnostic or treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, facilities for the mentally retarded, and community mental health centers.

Program direction and technical assistance. State agencies are provided technical assistance in determining additional facilities required, and develop-

ing programs to meet the indicated needs. State plans and their annual revisions are reviewed for conformance with planning criteria and guidelines. Assistance is provided to States and communities in the planning, programing, design, and functioning of hospital and other health facilities, and proposed projects are reviewed to determine eligibility and compliance with the law and regulations. Construction projects are inspected and payments are made as construction progresses. In addition, the program provides program management assistance, consultation, and architectural and engineering assistance to construction projects assisted under the Health Manpower Act, health facilities assisted under sections 202 and 214 of the Appalachian Redevelopment Administration, and rehabilitation facilities assisted under Section 12 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Patient care and special health services:			
Operation of hospitals and clinics.....	\$71,573	\$79,194	\$81,464
Medical care for special groups:			
Coast Guard.....	3,681	4,217	4,336
Federal employees.....	2,846	3,415	4,026
Payment to Hawaii.....	1,200	1,200	1,200
Personnel detailed to other agencies.....	688	678	678
Program direction and management services.....	2,286	2,639	2,485
Total program costs, funded.....	82,274	91,343	94,189
Change in selected resources.....	1,594		
Total obligations.....	83,868	91,343	94,189

Hospitals and outpatient facilities are operated to furnish medical and dental care to legal beneficiaries of the Public Health Service. The major beneficiary groups are American seamen, Coastguardsmen and their dependents, Bureau of Employees' Compensation cases, and persons afflicted with leprosy. Among these, the largest single category is the American seamen who receive comprehensive medical care in service facilities for all conditions. Medical care is also provided to foreign seamen and beneficiaries of other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Operation of hospitals and clinics. Operating under this activity are general hospitals, and the National Leprosarium at Carville, La. In addition, outpatient clinics and contract physicians handle ambulatory patients at these clinics and physicians' offices, respectively.

In addition to the direct provision of medical services, the Public Health Service hospitals are actively participating in efforts to improve health services in the local community. Professionals and allied health personnel receive clinical training in these facilities. Under section 328 of the Partnership for Health Amendments, the Federal Health Programs Service is cooperating in the

operation of a neighborhood health center, a metropolitan areawide student mental health program and a community family planning clinic. Current plans are to expand community health activities in 1971.

Medical care for special groups. Coast Guard. Medical services are provided for Coast Guard personnel at shore stations and on vessels and include care in Public Health Service and other Federal facilities and care in contract facilities in areas where there are no Federal facilities available.

Federal employees. This activity provides consultation to and surveys of Federal agencies upon request on the conduct of Federal employees occupational health programs. Federal employee health programs are operated for Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis, on request.

Payment to Hawaii. Grants are made to Hawaii to defray the cost of care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy.

Personnel detailed to other agencies. Medical, dental, and other professional personnel are detailed to other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Program direction and management services. Staff program advice, guidance, and direction, along with management services, are provided operational personnel and facilities with regard to the efficient and effective conduct of program activities.

NATIONAL HEALTH STATISTICS

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
National vital and health statistics.....	\$6,860	\$8,633	\$9,358
Program direction and management services.....	616	537	560
Total program costs funded.....	7,476	9,170	9,918
Change in selected resources.....	651		
Total obligations.....	8,127	9,170	9,918

National vital and health statistics. The program of the National Center for Health Statistics comprises the major activities of the Public Health Service in the measurement of the health, health care, and health resources of the Nation and in developing and applying optimum technical methods for the collection, processing, and analysis of health statistics. It includes: the collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of statistics on births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces, and other health data related to these basic vital events; continuing surveys and special health statistics studies on the amount, distribution, and effects of illness and disability in the United States and the services received for or because of such conditions; studies of health survey methods with a view toward their continued improvement; and technical advice and assistance on the application of statis-

tical methods in the health and medical fields.

Program direction and management services. All of the program activities of the National Center for Health Statistics are centrally directed and managed. The Office of the Director establishes program priorities for the Center and provides centralized administrative management support. The Office of Program Planning and Evaluation reviews program plans and periodically evaluates overall effectiveness of program activities.

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Retired pay of commissioned officers:			
Retirement payments.....	\$7,029	\$8,920	\$10,869
Survivors' benefits.....	142	157	175
Dependents' medical care.....	7,094	7,623	8,457
Total obligations.....	14,265	16,700	19,501

Retirement payments. Provision is made for the pay of officers retired for age, disability, or length of service.

Survivors benefits. Under the provisions of the Retired Servicemen's Family Protection Plan, retired commissioned officers who elect to receive reduced retirement payments may provide for monthly payments to their survivors.

Dependents' medical care. This activity provides funds for care in non-Public Health Service facilities for dependents of Public Health Service beneficiary members of the uniformed services and retired personnel in accordance with the Dependents' Medical Care Act, as amended by Public Law 89-614.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Buildings and facilities:			
National Institute of Mental Health:			
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	\$1,382	\$1,968	\$7,473
Other.....	517	81	2
Subtotal.....	1,899	2,049	7,475
National Communicable Disease Center.....	462	750	529
Federal Health Programs Service.....	617	3,210	747
National Institutes of Health.....	5,483		
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.....	235		
Total program costs, funded.....	8,696	6,009	8,751
Change in selected resources.....	7,609	-3,204	1,370
Total obligations.....	16,305	2,805	10,121

This appropriation includes all proposed direct construction items of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration except construction of Indian Health Facilities.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Office of the Administrator: Management and central services...	\$9,877	\$10,589	\$11,812
International health activities.....	89	-----	-----
Total program costs, funded.....	9,966	10,589	11,812
Change in selected resources.....	-665	-----	-----
Total obligations.....	9,301	10,589	11,812

Management and central services. This activity supports the Office of the Administrator and includes staff advice to the Administrator and guidance, leadership, and direction to the programs and activities of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration regarding administrative and financial management, personnel, property and records management, office services, and organization and staffing problems.

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Indian health services:			
Patient care.....	\$70,162	\$76,829	\$83,632
Field health services.....	22,810	26,294	28,997
Special assistance to the Menominee Indian people.....	339	350	-----
Administration.....	1,903	2,094	2,138
Adjustment of prior year—costs.....	-568	-----	-----
Total program costs, funded.....	94,646	105,567	114,767
Change in selected resources.....	546	-----	-----
Total obligations.....	95,192	105,567	114,767

This program provides medical care and public health services for Indians and Alaska native people.

Patient care. This activity consists of the operation of general hospitals and their outpatient clinics and tuberculosis sanatoria and medical care under contract with non-Federal hospitals, clinics, private physicians, and dentists, as well as contractual arrangements with State and local health organizations.

In 1971 a new—replacement—medical center at Phoenix, Ariz., will be in full operation. In addition, a pilot inpatient mental health program will be implemented at the Gallup Medical Center, Gallup, N. Mex., and the dietetic program will be expanded to extend the patient education services.

Field health services. These include programs in sanitation, health education, nutrition, maternal and child health, school health, tuberculosis, and other communicable disease control, medical social services, public health nursing, oral health, family planning, and mental health. The services are provided through health centers, clinics, and other field health units operated directly by the Indian Health Service, as well as through contractual arrangements with State and local health organizations. A program

initiated in 1969 to train Indians as community health representatives providing educational, sanitation, and referral services to the Indian population will be continued. In addition to expanding the mental health program, a program to train Indians as nutrition aides will be initiated in 1971.

Special assistance to the Menominee Indian people. A 4-year program to assist the Menominee Indian people of Menominee County, Wis., was authorized by Public Law 89-653. This program terminated in 1970. The assistance covered joint school district costs and public welfare benefits as well as health and sanitation services.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Hospitals:			
New and replacement.....	\$2,554	\$2,837	-----
Modernization and repair.....	573	1,033	\$233
Outpatient care facilities.....	2,073	2,385	1,650
Grants to community facilities.....	409	855	1,400
Sanitation facilities.....	7,190	14,487	25,303
Personnel quarters.....	574	1,394	287
Total program costs, funded.....	13,373	22,991	28,873
Change in selected resources.....	5,140	5,011	-10,733
Total obligations.....	18,513	28,002	18,140

Hospitals. New and replacement. The completion of the Indian Medical Center at Phoenix, Ariz., and the planning funds for the replacement hospital at Tuba City, Ariz., are reflected in the 1970 program. Modernization and repair. Included in the estimate are completion of several projects in 1970 and 1971, including a dental addition at Gallup Hospital, N. Mex.

Outpatient care facilities. Completion of various projects in 1970 and 1971 is anticipated, including health centers, health stations, school clinics, a dental addition, and ambulance storage.

Grants to community facilities. The estimate reflects continuation of construction of a community hospital in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Sanitation facilities. Funds are included for provision of sanitation facilities to serve Federal and tribal housing programs and to serve residents of rancherias, reservations, and land allotments in California.

Personnel quarters. Some quarters are in association with outpatient care facilities being constructed in 1970 and 1971.

EMERGENCY HEALTH

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Medical stockpile.....	\$3,480	\$3,065	\$2,290
Community preparedness.....	1,749	1,142	1,258
Program direction and management services.....	1,243	1,039	1,133
Total program costs, funded.....	6,472	5,246	4,681

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Change in selected resources.....	\$-67	\$-744	\$-32
Total obligations.....	6,405	4,502	4,649

Medical stockpile. The goal of this activity is to provide essential medical material for civilian needs in time of disaster. Medical supplies and equipment have been assembled into emergency packaged disaster hospitals which are located throughout the United States in affiliation with community hospitals. In 1971 such packaged disaster hospitals will be pre-positioned throughout the Nation. Selective medical supplies have been placed in community hospitals to meet heavy disaster medical care workloads. The estimate for 1971 provides a program for the accountability and maintenance of the medical stockpile inventories.

Community preparedness. Programs are inaugurated and maintained to support the preparation of national emergency health and medical plans and the development of preparedness action projects to achieve a continuity of health services necessary to meet all conditions of a national emergency. The estimate for 1971 provides for a program to assist States and communities during disaster situations; continue the development of plans and operational capability for civilian health manpower as well as utilization and distribution of health resources; develop and initiate disaster management services; and continue the operation of training programs at the State and local level. In 1971 persons in all 50 States will be trained in programs supported by the emergency health appropriation.

Program direction and management services. Total program control is provided for the organization and planning of programs that will afford adequate medical care for individuals in medical emergencies. The estimate for 1971 provides for a continuing activity that furnishes program direction, coordination, and management services to carry out the total emergency health preparedness program. Working relationships are to be maintained with professional organizations and other Government agencies for the development of an effective disaster readiness program for the civilian population.

CHRONIC DISEASES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$2,939	-----	-----
Training.....	243	-----	-----
Direction operations.....	8,660	-----	-----
Total program costs, funded.....	11,842	-----	-----
Change in selected resources.....	17,084	-----	-----
Total obligations.....	28,926	-----	-----

SERVICE AND SUPPLY FUND

ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Operating costs, funded:			
Fiscal services program: Cost of services.....	\$1,174	\$1,819	\$2,070
Supply and distribution sales program: Cost of goods sold.....	2,005	2,208	2,202
Other.....	605	600	600
Publications storage and distribution program: Cost of services.....		34	34
Common services program: Cost of services.....		237	465
National Institute of Health program: Cost of services.....	15,231		
Total operating costs.....	19,015	4,898	5,371
Capital outlay funded:			
Fiscal services program: Purchase of equipment.....	1	8	16
Supply distribution sales program: Purchase of equipment.....	4	35	40
Common services program: Purchase of equipment.....		6	10
Total capital outlay.....	5	50	66
Total program costs funded.....	19,020	4,948	5,437
Change in selected resources.....	495	-141	-45
Adjustment in selected resources (donated working capital).....	-9		
Total obligations.....	19,506	4,807	5,392

This fund finances medical supply and service operations of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. It is reimbursed from the appropriations supporting the programs benefited.

Budget program. The principal activities of the fund are the: Supply Service Center which maintains inventories of medical stock and supplies to meet, in part, the requirements of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration and requisitions of other Government organizations; Office of Financial Management and the Office of Systems Management which finance accounting and auditing services and data processing services for Headquarters Offices of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration; Publications Storage and Distribution Center which stores and issues publications relating to the health and well-being of the individual; and Office of Central Services which provides common services to the program occupying the Parklawn Building, Rockville, Md. This fund is to be reimbursed from applicable appropriations or funds available when services are performed or stock furnished on the basis of rates which includes estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment—including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation—and other expenses.

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimate
Office of the Administrator.....	\$2,163	\$140	\$25
National Center for Health Services Research and Development.....	72	150	150
National Center for Health Statistics.....	604	449	449
National Communicable Disease Center.....	5,761	9,600	9,600
National Institute of Mental Health.....	66	107	11
Health Facilities Planning and Construction Service.....	272	280	525
Community Health Service.....	149	127	15
Regional Medical Programs Service.....	545	1,127	1,104
Indian Health Service.....	9	2	
Federal Health Programs Service.....	2,639	2,162	1,952
Maternal and Child Health Service.....			145
Total program costs, funded.....	12,279	14,143	13,976
Change in selected resources.....	-758	-380	-211
Total obligations.....	11,521	13,763	13,765

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE TRUST FUNDS

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Patients' benefits.....	\$51	\$50	\$50
Gifts.....	76	74	75
Special statistical work.....	10	15	15
Construction and maintenance of Indian sanitation facilities.....	97	292	200
Total program costs, funded.....	233	430	339
Change in selected resources.....	85	-44	-93
Total obligations.....	318	386	246

Gifts to the Public Health Service, some of which are limited to specific uses by the donors, are expended for the benefit of patients at Public Health Service hospitals and for research of other activities of the Service. Donations are also received by St. Elizabeths Hospital and used for patients' benefits as provided by the donors.

Contributions are made by Indians and others to be served toward the construction, improvement, extension, and provision of sanitation facilities as provided by Public Law 86-121.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$555,281	\$527,871	\$546,389
Fellowships.....	54,827	46,771	44,817
Training.....	141,565	131,751	131,970
Total grants.....	751,673	706,393	723,176
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	87,828	90,264	102,544
Collaborative research and development.....	121,165	114,724	165,607
Other.....	47,426	47,206	44,221
Total direct operations.....	256,419	252,194	312,372

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Facility planning and construction.....	\$500		
Total research institutes and divisions.....	1,008,592	\$958,587	\$1,035,548
Bureau of Health Professions, Education, and Manpower Training.....	452,566	469,433	454,650
Construction of health educational, research, and library facilities.....	(172,343)	(149,281)	(126,100)
National Library of Medicine.....	21,739	19,963	19,769
Buildings and facilities.....		4,186	8,399
Office of the Director.....		7,807	8,206
Expired accounts.....	244	273	
Total obligations.....	1,483,141	1,460,249	1,526,572

These total obligations have not been included in the grand totals that appear at the end of this compilation, as they are duplicated below.

The National Institutes of Health is the primary arm of the U.S. Government in the support of biomedical research, education, and communications. Its mission is investigating basic life processes; advancing the capability for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease; and supporting the development of adequate health research, educational, and communications resources.

In 1971, the National Institutes of Health will initiate or expand its activities in several areas. In a major program expansion, the National Cancer Institute will increase research on viruses as the cause of cancer with the aim of developing a vaccine or other means for preventing virus-induced cancers. The National Heart and Lung Institute will initiate a national effort to predict and control the relationship between risk factors and the incidence of diseases of the heart and lungs. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development will expand research on diseases and other factors affecting the health of infants and children and will increase efforts to develop safe and effective contraceptives. The National Institute of Dental Research will expand research efforts to understand the cause, and develop a means of preventing, dental caries. Research on the biological effects of environmental pollutants will be increased by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and on eye diseases and disorders by the National Eye Institute. Biomedical research on other diseases and disorders will be continued at about the 1970 level by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The missions of the research institutes and divisions are carried out through the following funding mechanisms: Research grants are awarded to individual researchers in support of projects which have been reviewed by study groups composed of outstanding scientists, recommended for their high scientific merit

and approved by disease-oriented national advisory councils. Fellowships are awarded to promising individuals preparing for a research career in the biomedical sciences. Training grants are awarded to academic or research institutions which have demonstrated the ability to design and conduct successful training programs in one or more of the biomedical sciences.

In addition to grants, the research institutes and divisions of NIH support biomedical research through direct operations which can be categorized as follows: Laboratory and clinical research is conducted in the Institutes' laboratory facilities and in a commonly shared clinical center facility. Collaborative research and development projects are conducted by NIH researchers in collaboration with other Federal and non-Federal institutions largely through contracts and thus are strongly oriented toward the solution of specific health problems in areas where the state of knowledge is sufficiently advanced to permit a more directed approach. Other activities under direct operations include biometry, epidemiology, and field studies, international research, and biologics standards, and will be discussed under their respective appropriations. Funds are also included for program direction, research support and service activities, and review and approval of grants.

In 1971, increased efforts will be made to expand the supply of trained health manpower by assisting the institutions responsible for health education to expand enrollments. The Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training provides a national focus for health manpower activities, and supports programs designed to enlarge and improve the pool of qualified health manpower through institutional support grants, student assistance awards, and research grants and direct operations which evaluate and support special studies related to health manpower requirements and utilization. The National Library of Medicine serves as a national resource for biomedical information and as a focus for national planning to improve communications in the health sciences. Construction grants are provided on an individual project basis to public and other nonprofit agencies or organizations to assist in the construction of new facilities and the expansion, rehabilitation, and modernization of existing facilities for teaching, for research in the sciences related to health, and for medical library facilities. Appropriations for buildings and facilities support construction, renovation, and maintenance of NIH laboratory clinical and administrative facilities while that for Office of the Director supports salaries and expenses for the staff of the Director's office, NIH.

The biomedical research and health manpower programs which will be initiated or expanded in 1971 will be supported largely through research grants, direct operations of the research institutes—principally collaborative Research and Development contracts—and the programs of the Bureau of Health Pro-

Education and Manpower Training.

	[In thousands]		
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Biologics standards— Program costs, funded.....	\$7,985	\$8,223	\$8,640
Change in selected resources.....	45		
Total obligations..	8,030	8,223	8,640

Activities include administration of the Biologics Control Act, establishment of standards for preparation of biologics, testing of vaccines and their preparation, and research related to development, manufacture, testing, and use of vaccines and analogous products.

	[In thousands]		
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
National Cancer Institute: Research.....	\$80,052	\$75,144	\$77,193
Fellowships.....	4,366	3,610	3,348
Training.....	11,636	10,774	10,774
Total grants.....	96,054	89,528	91,315
Laboratory and clinical re- search.....	16,438	17,842	18,820
Collaborative re- search and de- velopment.....	65,743	61,944	88,384
Review and ap- proval.....	2,478	2,556	2,707
Program direc- tion.....	1,212	1,136	1,157
Total direct operations..	85,571	83,478	111,068
Total program costs, funded..	181,925	173,006	202,383
Change in se- lected re- sources.....	511		
Total obliga- tions.....	182,436	173,006	202,383

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants and specialized research centers.

Fellowships. Postdoctoral and special fellowships will be supported, as well as career award and career development fellowships.

Training. Grants are awarded to accredited schools for the improvement of instruction in the curriculum; clinical training grants are awarded for training in such fields as surgery, pathology, radiobiology, radiotherapy, and internal medicine; and grants are awarded to research training centers for individual traineeships.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. Research includes laboratory research in the fields of biochemistry, biology, pathology, and physiology, and clinical research in the fields of dermatology, endocrinology, immunology, metabolism, and surgery.

Collaborative research and development. Research is conducted in the areas of etiology and cancer therapy. This activity includes several task forces including breast cancer and lung cancer. Research efforts include field studies, investigations, and contracts with public and

private organizations and universities for the acquisition, development, and application of new knowledge pertinent to the prevention, control, and treatment of cancer.

NATIONAL HEART AND LUNG INSTITUTE

	[In thousands]		
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants: Research.....	\$99,632	\$94,500	\$100,468
Fellowships.....	6,933	6,563	6,195
Training.....	18,800	16,943	17,643
Direct operations: Laboratory and clinical research..	13,375	13,840	15,663
Collaborative re- search and de- velopment.....	14,758	15,788	26,491
Biometry, epi- demiology, and field studies.....	1,639	1,787	1,807
Training activities..	219	169	165
Review and approval of grants.....	2,693	2,656	2,690
Program direc- tion.....	682	624	625
Total program costs, funded...	158,731	152,870	171,747
Change in selected resources.....	3,185		
Total obligations..	161,916	152,870	171,747

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants, categorical and specialized research centers, and the heart cooperative drug study.

Fellowship. Awards will be supported. Training. For undergraduate training, funds in 1971 will provide assistance to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health. Funds will also provide for grants for graduate research and clinical training.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. Research is conducted to aid in the understanding of the cardiovascular system and its diseases, with emphasis in therapeutic agents, diagnostic instrumentation, surgery, and clinical medicine.

Collaborative research and development. Funds will support programs in myocardial infarction, artificial heart research, drug studies, blood resources, clinical applications, and pulmonary diseases.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies. This activity conducts and supports therapeutic evaluations, epidemiology, and biometrics research.

Training activities. Inservice training is provided for positions requiring unique combinations of cardiovascular training and experience.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

	[In thousands]		
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Research.....	\$15,050	\$14,516	\$16,054
Fellowships.....	1,765	1,529	1,367
Training.....	5,492	5,206	5,206
Total, grants.....	22,307	21,251	22,627
Laboratory and clinical research....	4,844	4,954	5,833
Collaborative re- search and de- velopment.....	814	831	4,333

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH—Continued
(In thousands)

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....	\$492	\$462	\$670
Review and approval of grants.....	704	722	724
Program direction.....	430	359	376
Total direct operations.....	7,284	7,328	11,936
Total program costs, funded....	29,591	28,579	34,563
Change in selected resources.....	-20		
Total obligations.....	29,571	28,579	34,563

Grants. Research. Research grants support fundamental, clinical, and applied research studies in such areas as dental caries, periodontal disease, oral-facial growth and development, and dental restorative materials. Support is furnished for studies designed to advance scientific frontiers and exploit emerging research opportunities including: investigation of the interplay of host, dietary, and microbiotic factors in dental caries; development of more effective therapeutic and preventive measures in periodontal disease; development of treatment procedures and determination of preventive measures for oral-facial anomalies; and work on the immediate problems of dental treatment through development of new and improved restorative materials and clinical methods. In addition, support is furnished for clinical research centers, dental research institutes, and general research support grants.

Fellowships. Funds for fellowships are used for support of clinical and basic research training. Applications under this program are for special fellowships, predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships, and career development and career awards.

Training. Training funds are the principal means of meeting the need for dental research and academic personnel in the dental schools to teach clinical and basic sciences and to conduct research.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. Laboratory and clinical research studies conducted in Institute facilities are concerned with the causes, treatment, control, and prevention of such dental diseases and disorders as caries, periodontal disease, oral-facial anomalies and oral cancer. Three primary approaches are used: Basic research directed at the acquisition of new knowledge as a means of solving dental health problems; field studies and clinical trials of new therapeutic and prevention concepts coming out of basic research; and further studies on the definition and distribution of oral-facial diseases and disorders on an epidemiologic or geographic basis. Much of this research will make direct contributions to the recently initiated national caries program.

Collaborative research and development. The programs in this activity involve contracts with public and private research and development organizations. Primary objectives include the develop-

ment of new and improved dental restorative materials and support of the national caries program.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies. These activities are concerned with the planning, conduct, and analysis of epidemiological and field investigations concerning such matters as prevalence of oral disease, and effectiveness of new or improved methods of diagnosis, control, and prevention. A number of the studies conducted will be integral parts of the national caries program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES

(In thousands)

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$91,688	\$86,027	\$85,874
Fellowships.....	6,737	5,482	5,094
Training.....	16,109	15,072	15,072
Total grants.....	114,534	106,581	106,040
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research..	15,690	15,897	16,953
Collaborative research and development.....	5,441	5,650	5,806
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....	708	709	858
Review and approval of grants....	2,307	2,226	2,157
Program direction.....	396	330	338
Total direct operations.....	24,542	24,812	26,112
Total program costs, funded....	139,076	131,393	132,152
Change in selected resources.....	1,221		
Total obligations.....	140,297	131,393	132,152

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. Funds are also provided for general research support grants and clinical research centers.

Fellowships. Fellowships will be supported.

Training. Grants will be awarded to accredited schools for the improvement of instruction.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. Research is conducted in the fields of arthritis, rheumatism, diabetes, and other metabolic disorders, as well as studies in the major disciplines including pharmacology, physiology, biochemistry, nutrition, chemistry, pathology, endocrinology, physical biology, molecular biology, chemical biology, gastroenterology, hematology, and biomathematics.

Collaborative research and development. Collaborative research and development projects are conducted cooperatively and under contract with individuals and institutions, including programs in scientific communications, such as the preparation of abstracts on specific areas of research interests; research and development conducted cooperatively and under contract leading to improved methods of hemodialysis and the development of a simpler, more economical, and less cumbersome artificial kidney; and projects directed toward the preparation and distribution of hormonal substances.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies. Research and epidemiological studies are conducted on arthritis, diabetes, cholecystitis, iodine metabolism, and hyperuremia in American Indians and other special population groups, primarily long-range studies in the southwestern United States.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND STROKE
(In thousands)

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$75,256	\$55,528	\$54,591
Fellowships.....	3,630	2,657	2,595
Training.....	19,502	14,300	14,300
Total, grants.....	98,388	72,485	71,486
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research..	10,691	10,036	10,852
Collaborative research and development.....	7,683	8,692	8,972
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies..	2,721	3,035	3,150
Training activities.....	63	64	62
Review and approval of grants.....	2,504	2,097	1,964
Program direction.....	763	469	486
Total, direct operations.....	24,425	24,393	25,486
Total program costs, funded....	122,813	96,878	96,972
Change in selected resources.....	3,271		
Total obligations.....	126,084	96,878	96,972

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants, clinical research center grants, and specialized research center grants.

Fellowships. Fellowships will be supported.

Training. Graduate training grants will be supported. These grants are made to training institutions to establish and improve programs to train teachers and clinical investigators in neurology, ophthalmology, and otology. Traineeships will be awarded to individuals for specialized postgraduate training.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. Research is being conducted on disorders of the brain, and spinal cord and peripheral nerves, such as epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, apoplexy, and Parkinson's disease; on neuromuscular disorders, such as muscular dystrophy; hearing impairments; and the perinatal physiology studies using primates.

Collaborative research and development. These studies include the coordination and central service activities for the collaborative project on cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and other neurological and sensory disorders of childhood. Also included is the Institute's research programs on head injury and epilepsy.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies. These studies include epidemiological, biometric, and international studies relating to cerebrovascular disease, speech and hearing disorders, and research on viruses and their effect on the central nervous system.

Training activities. Support is given for inservice training of qualified staff members in subjects related to neurological and other sensory disorders.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$52,235	\$56,205	\$56,780
Fellowships.....	4,035	3,581	3,504
Training.....	9,463	8,972	8,972
Total grants.....	65,733	68,758	69,256
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	15,350	15,547	16,818
Collaborative research and development.....	9,398	11,265	11,274
Training activities.....		105	93
Review and approval of grants.....	1,451	1,505	1,452
Program direction.....	415	319	326
Total direct operations.....	26,614	28,741	29,963
Total program costs, funded.....	92,347	97,499	99,219
Change in selected resources.....	264		
Total obligations.....	92,611	97,499	99,219

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants, clinical research centers, Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, and International Centers for Medical Research and Training.

Fellowships. Fellowships will be supported.

Training. Grants will be provided to train individuals in allergy and immunology, tropical medicine, infectious diseases, parasitology, mycology, and rickettsiology.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. This research is conducted in the broad fields of allergic immunology, chronic and degenerative, and viral diseases. Current studies are concentrated on the natural antiviral substance—interferon—and its inducers. Immunological studies are concerned with the problems of allergy, transplanted organ rejection, mechanisms of protection against infections, and prevention of autoimmune disease.

Collaborative research and development. Contracts are programed in the areas of vaccine development and testing, research reagents development, production and distribution, tissue transplantation immunology, and for the geographic medical science program.

Training activities. This activity was established to provide 2-year training of promising young scientists to work abroad as members of the U.S. biomedical research groups in medical research related to problems of an international nature which cannot ordinarily be undertaken in the United States.

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants, research and training resources, and research centers in diagnostic radiology and anesthesiology.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$83,217	\$77,894	\$78,193
Fellowships.....	21,373	17,626	17,142
Training.....	46,901	44,477	43,746
Total, grants.....	151,491	139,997	139,081
Direct operations:			
Collaborative research and development.....	4,648	3,548	4,665
Training activities.....	353	279	268
Review and approval of grants.....	3,061	3,267	3,209
Program direction.....	1,350	1,108	1,153
Total, direct operations.....	9,412	8,202	9,295
Total program costs, funded.....	160,903	148,199	148,376
Change in selected resources.....	-799		
Total obligations.....	160,104	148,199	148,376

Fellowships. Fellowship awards will be made.

Training. Grants will be awarded.

Direct operations. Collaborative research and development in the biomedical science and supportive areas are conducted by contract with institutions.

Training activities. This activity supports a program for training pharmacologists and toxicologists.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$41,675	\$43,131	\$49,773
Fellowships.....	4,192	3,616	3,653
Training.....	10,012	9,392	10,142
Total grants.....	55,879	56,139	63,568
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	6,434	6,262	9,102
Collaborative research and development.....	2,277	6,674	15,350
Biometry, epidemiology and field studies.....	1,737	2,101	2,145
Training activities.....	81	71	73
Review and approval.....	1,958	2,040	2,178
Program direction.....	1,073	850	887
Total direct operations.....	13,560	17,998	29,735
Total program costs, funded.....	69,439	74,137	93,303
Change in selected resources.....	1,766		
Total obligations.....	71,205	74,137	93,303

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants, clinical research centers, and mental retardation research centers.

Fellowships. Postdoctoral and special fellowships will be supported, as well as career awards and career development fellowships.

Training. Training grants will be supported.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. Laboratory and clinical research is conducted in five major program areas of child health and human development. Reproduction and population research—reproductive biology, endocrinology, and ecology. Perinatal biology and infant mortality—maternal-child interactions; maturation of motor and behavioral systems; nutrition and development. Growth and development—neurophysiology, neurochemistry, and nutrition. Adult development and aging—cellular biology, biochemistry, physiology, and psychology. Mental retardation—biochemistry, neurophysiology, and behavioral research.

Collaborative research and development. Supplements the Institute's five research programs primarily through the contract mechanism. The research conducted is usually Institute initiated and is directed toward gaps in existing research or to expand on current studies of either the intramural program or the research grant program. This activity provides one of the most effective ways of coordinating programs development in the five program areas. The main thrust of the Institute's population research program is accomplished through contract efforts within this activity. In addition to the contract activities, program liaison is maintained and advanced through support of interdisciplinary research conferences and symposia and through scientific information centers.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies. Through contracted research, this activity supports the Institute's scientific staff in planning and conducting studies dealing with the incidence, distribution, and control of health problems in certain populations. Efforts are also being made to develop more effective and reliable means for measuring health problems, to collect and analyze health data and to make statistical studies for use in initiating and evaluating scientific programs.

Training activities. This activity represents the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's career development program designed to help overcome the shortages of professional manpower in pediatrics and obstetrics and the lack of the necessary cross-disciplinary training required in the basic research programs of the Institute.

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants and categorical clinical research center grants.

Fellowships. Fellowships will be supported.

Training. Graduate training grants will be supported. These grants are made to training institutions to establish and improve programs to prepare clinical investigators and laboratory scientists for research and academic careers in disorders of the eye and visual system.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....		\$16,873	\$18,372
Fellowships.....		876	876
Training.....		2,998	2,998
Total, grants.....		20,747	22,246
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....		818	1,807
Collaborative research and development.....		332	332
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....		334	330
Review and approval of grants.....		461	658
Program direction.....		130	313
Total, direct operations.....		2,075	3,440
Total obligations.....		22,822	25,686

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. Research is conducted to increase available knowledge on disorders of the eye and visual system through a multidisciplinary blend of fundamental laboratory studies with clinical research aimed directly at specific vision disorders such as glaucoma, diseases of the retina and choroid, cataracts, and uveitis.

Collaborative research and development. Funds will support various studies including those dealing with manpower needs and biomedical communications.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies. This activity supports the national vision research effort through the design of collaborative studies and biostatistical consultation with in-house and extramural programs. Causal factors of vision disorders are also sought by studies of population groups.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$8,638	\$7,903	\$8,941
Fellowships.....	194	164	264
Training.....	3,650	3,617	3,117
Total grants.....	12,482	11,684	12,322
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	5,383	5,068	6,696
Review and approval of grants.....	415	453	456
Program direction.....	398	363	369
Total direct operations.....	6,196	5,884	7,521
Total program costs, funded.....	18,678	17,568	19,843
Change in selected resources.....	-772		
Total obligations.....	17,906	17,568	19,843

Grants. Research. Regular research grants will be supported, as well as environmental health centers. The latter activity supports research on the phenomena associated with the source, distribution, mode of entry, and effect of en-

vironmental agents on biological systems through grants to universities, research institutes, and other public or private nonprofit institutions.

Fellowships. Fellowship awards will be supported. Under the fellowship program, predoctoral, postdoctoral, special, and research career development awards are made to graduate students and scientists for training in the field of environmental health sciences.

Training. Training grants will be supported. The graduate research training program supports the availability of high-quality training opportunities in environmental health. It has a threefold goal: To increase the number of highly qualified scientists primarily concerned with environmental health; to enable training institutions to strengthen and to enrich the research training capabilities; and to expand opportunities for environmental health research training in a greater number of graduate institutions throughout the United States.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research. This activity supports the in-house research programs in environmental health sciences at the National Environmental Health Sciences Center in Research Triangle Park, N.C. Included are research efforts in cell biology, pharmacology and toxicology, analytical and synthetic chemistry, biophysics and biomedical instrumentation, animal science and technology, pathologic physiology, epidemiology, biometry, epidemiologic pathology, and scientific information as well as the supporting services for these laboratories and branches.

Review and approval of grants. The scientific and administrative staff responsible for the review, negotiation, processing, and awarding of all grants is supported by this activity.

Program direction. This activity supports the office of the director of the Institute and scientific administrative staff who assist in the planning, supervision, and technical direction of the program.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Operations:			
Grants:			
Research.....		\$150	\$150
Fellowships.....	\$193	1,067	779
International Center.....	89	1,734	1,735
Facility planning and construction.....	500		
Total program costs, funded.....	782	2,951	2,664
Change in selected resources.....	155		
Total obligations.....	937	2,951	2,664

The primary function of the international center is to create the environment and provide the means to bring together scholars, scientists, and innovative minds for advanced study of the development of science as it relates to health and its implications for the future. Specifically, the center administers

a fellowship program to provide support for the broad international exchange of individuals for teaching, research, and study in the health and related sciences. It also administers the international postdoctoral research fellowship program and its complementary program of grants to returning fellows. It serves as the focal point of the special foreign currency program for the National Institutes of Health. Further, the international center provides leadership in planning and organizing conferences, seminars, and working scientific sessions developed around the major scientific problems, opportunities, trends, and developments to facilitate the progress of knowledge and to explore its implications for society. In addition, the international center serves as the central point for reception and assistance of foreign scientists and other international visitors to the National Institutes of Health.

Operations. Grants. Research project. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for scientific evaluation. Fellowships. Fellowships will be supported.

International center. Provides for the executive direction or planning and coordinating of all international activities of the National Institutes of Health, including operation of overseas offices and international seminars and conferences.

HEALTH MANPOWER

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Institutional support:			
Medical, dental, and related.....	\$56,288	\$101,400	\$113,650
Nursing.....	5,657	7,000	11,000
Public health.....	8,429	9,471	9,071
Allied health professions.....	8,598	10,988	14,245
Student assistance:			
Traineeships.....	19,381	30,027	23,220
Scholarships and opportunity grants.....	20,071	34,857	37,000
Loans.....	30,602	22,473	21,610
Manpower requirements and utilization:			
Grants.....	3,895	4,082	4,082
Direct operations.....	9,046	11,003	12,508
Program direction and management services.....	1,297	1,668	1,798
Total program costs, funded.....	163,263	232,969	248,184
Change in selected resources.....	23,420		
Total obligations.....	186,683	232,969	248,184

Institutional support. The principal agents of this activity are grant programs directed toward enhancing the educational experience of students entering the health and allied health professions resulting ultimately in better health service to the Nation. Schools use these funds to support and enlarge faculty staffs, expand library holdings, modify existing and add new curriculums, modernize teaching laboratories, and purchase educational aids and equipment. A substantial increase is requested in 1971 for these activities, of which \$5,000,000 is for the physician augmentation program initiated in 1970.

Improving the utilization of limited resources of health professionals requires appraisal of the various types of personnel needed and the identification of new categories of allied health professionals and technicians for more effective team practice. In 1971, allied health new methods grants will support projects to develop curriculums to produce personnel requiring new identified skills.

Student assistance. Student assistance is of two kinds: graduate and specialized, comprising traineeships and research fellowships; and undergraduate, comprising scholarships and student loans. Research fellowships support candidates at the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels for research training in special fields related to studies for improving nursing care. Traineeships support the graduate and specialized preparation of teachers needed to expand and improve curriculum offerings, and the advanced training needed by supervisors, administrators, and other specialists in nursing, public health, and the allied health professions. Allied health short-term training will be provided for the first time in 1971.

Nursing and health professions scholarships enable deserving students from low-income families to pursue their education. Students of veterinary medicine became eligible for scholarships for the first time in 1970. Schools make scholarship awards to students who, in the judgment of the school, have an exceptional financial need. The student loan programs for the health professions, including nurses, are also designed to help provide an adequate supply of health manpower and to assure that the needed supply of health professions and nursing manpower is drawn from the most capable individuals, but particularly to assure that students from low-income families can enroll for health professions training. The 1971 program, as did the program in 1970, concentrates on making these loans to students from lower income families.

Pursuant to authority contained in the appropriation language, under certain conditions sums may be obligated for student assistance programs in advance of their being appropriated in order to facilitate the enrollment of students in health profession and related schools. The timing of these obligations, which is reflected in the schedules, does not affect the actual training of the students which is by academic year. Increases in appropriations for allied health traineeships and for nurse scholarships are requested.

Manpower requirements and utilization. Grants. Research grants support studies in the areas of physician methods and techniques, continuing physician education, effective use of health manpower, nursing care, and methods to deliver nursing care to patients. Research training grants enable institutions to establish training programs in fields where there is unusual demand for researchers having skills in nursing specialties and in the field of educational research.

Direct operations. Funds are provided for programs to assess requirements, availability, and quality of health discipline education; provide professional guidance and leadership to meet the

goals of nursing care by means of research, consultation, application of research findings and administration of grants; develop, administer, and support grant and operational methods to increase the supply and improve the education, utilization, and effectiveness of manpower in the health occupations; for servicing training and construction grants, student loans, scholarships, and operational programs for training of personnel. The budget for 1971 includes increases for services and technical assistance related to expanded grant programs; continuing education and other physician manpower programs; nurse recruitment and refresher training contracts; and initiation of a program to encourage returning veterans to enter the health field.

Program direction and management services. The Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training provides a national focus for health manpower activities. The Bureau guides and supports health manpower programs, designs proposals to meet needs for new or revised health manpower programs, coordinates research, and program reporting activities, and provides technical guidance and coordination to Bureau activities.

DENTAL HEALTH

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$651	\$1,259	\$1,259
Fellowships.....	63	150	150
Training.....	1	4,301	4,301
Direct operations.....	2,808	5,114	5,244
Total program costs, funded.....	3,523	10,824	10,954
Change in selected resources.....	5,266		
Total obligations.....	8,789	10,824	10,954

Grants. Research. Research grants support studies related to the distribution and supply of dental manpower, the organization of manpower and other resources for the delivery of dental services, and the promotion of preventive dental measures by practitioners and the public.

Fellowships. Research fellowships support candidates for advanced degrees to prepare them to conduct research to help improve dental health in the area of dental education, preventive dentistry, organization and delivery of dental services, and dental diseases.

Training. Funds are provided to dental schools to support programs to train students to use dental auxiliaries. Research training grants support programs for training researchers in the applied dental sciences to produce high quality investigators. Projects to provide continuing education for dental practitioners will be supported.

Direct operations. Funds are provided for programs to insure that there is an adequate supply of dental manpower to meet the growing needs for dental treatment and services. Particular attention will be given to further increasing the productivity of the private dentist through use of auxiliaries performing expanded functions in the dental office. The educational process will be studied for

improvements in curriculums and methods for teaching dental students. Continuing programs will be maintained in the area of the prevention and control of dental diseases and conditions and in the more effective organization and delivery of dental services to the public.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants:			
Research.....	\$61,033	\$59,310	\$60,310
Fellowships.....	135	126	126
Training.....	376	352	352
Direct operations:			
Collaborative research and development.....	1,133	1,384	1,384
Review and approval of grants.....	1,229	897	909
Program direction.....	729	609	620
Office of International Research.....	11,969		
Division of computer research and technology.....	3,554	4,462	
Engineering development.....	812		
Total program costs, funded.....	80,970	67,140	63,701
Change in selected resources.....	1,950		
Total obligations.....	82,920	67,140	63,701

The programs administered by the Division of Research Resources are oriented toward providing the resources and facilities necessary for the conduct of biomedical research, including support for the maintenance of laboratory animals and the provision of specialized resources such as large-scale equipment to improve multidisciplinary research capabilities of institutions. The Division also administers the general research support grants program.

Grants. Research. General clinical research centers, special research resources, and animal resources—including primate centers—will be supported.

Fellowships. Fellowship awards will be supported.

Training. Training grants will be supported.

Direct operations. Collaborative research and development. Research is conducted in collaboration with Federal and non-Federal institutions through contracts. Included are chemical/biological information handling program, special research resources, surveys of animal resources, and development of standards for laboratory animal facilities.

CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH, EDUCATIONAL, RESEARCH, AND LIBRARY FACILITIES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants for construction of teaching facilities:			
Medical, dental, and other health personnel.....	\$130,073	\$141,122	\$118,100
Nurses.....	18,644	8,137	8,000
Allied health professions personnel.....	3,008		
Grants for construction of health research facilities.....	20,618	22	
Total obligations.....	172,343	149,281	126,100

Teaching facilities. Federal grants are provided on an individual project basis to assist in the construction of medical, dental, pharmacy, optometry, podiatry, veterinary, osteopathy, and public health teaching facilities, schools of nursing, and for training centers for allied health personnel.

Allied health professions personnel. Matching grants are made to public and other nonprofit schools for construction, expansion, and rehabilitation of teaching facilities as training centers for technical and other allied health personnel.

Health research facilities. Matching grants are made to public and other nonprofit institutions to assist in the construction of new facilities, and replacement of outmoded facilities, for the conduct of research in the sciences related to health.

Medical libraries. Matching grants are made to public and other nonprofit agencies or institutions for construction of new, and the renovation, expansion, or rehabilitation of medical library facilities.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants for support of medical libraries.....	-\$3,104	\$6,157	\$5,792
Direct operations:			
Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications.....	818	898	906
National Medical Audiovisual Center.....	1,838	2,050	1,799
Library operations.....	5,519	7,160	7,592
Toxicology information.....	1,380	1,507	1,185
Review and approval of grants.....	684	604	623
Program direction.....	1,544	1,587	1,872
Total direct operations.....	11,783	13,806	13,977
Total program costs, funded.....	8,679	19,963	19,769
Change in selected resources.....	13,060		
Total obligations.....	21,739	19,963	19,769

The National Library of Medicine serves as a national resource for biomedical information and as a focus for national planning to improve communications in the health sciences. Toward these ends the Library conducts programs to provide: interlibrary loan, reference, and bibliographic services to units of the national system of libraries and information centers; bibliographic and literature searches through the computer-based medical literature analysis and retrieval system and its decentralized satellites; specialized information services including development of a toxicology information exchange to meet national needs for information relating to the effects of chemical agents on man; audiovisual resources and services and the development of new media for medical and health-related education through the National Medical Audiovisual Center; systems engineering, design, and implementation of a

national, multimedia biomedical communications network for the most timely and efficient delivery of biomedical information to health professionals; and administration of grant support programs authorized by the Medical Library Assistance Act for the improvement of communications in the health sciences.

Grants for support of medical libraries. This activity provides funds for six categories of grant support as follows: Training, special scientific projects, research, library resources, regional medical libraries, and publications support.

Direct operations. Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications. The Center applies existing technology to the development of biomedical communications systems aimed at improving health education, medical research, and the delivery of health services. The Center also serves as the Department's focal point for coordination of health communications systems and network projects. In 1971, the Center will continue planning and development of a national biomedical communications network, including continued identification of existing resources available to the network, demonstration of remote access devices to link the physician in his office to a central information source, and experimentation in telephone dial-access to diagnostic and therapeutic procedure messages.

National Medical Audiovisual Center. The Center's activities in 1971 will emphasize the collection, cataloging, and loan distribution of quality medical films and audio and video tape to qualified users; and, educational and technical assistance services to support the needs of schools of the health professions and practicing physicians. There will be a concomitant deemphasis on audiovisual productions.

Library operations. This activity provides bibliographic, reference, and loan services through a national network of regional and local medical libraries with the National Library of Medicine serving as Mid-Atlantic Regional Library and as a national backup for the network; acquires and maintains an archival and reference collection of the world's biomedical literature; and, supports the development and operation of the medical literature analysis and retrieval system, a computer-based bibliographic information storage and retrieval system now undergoing conversion to a second-generation system with expanded capacity and capabilities.

Toxicology information. The program was established in the National Library of Medicine in 1968 to develop and operate a computer-based information storage, processing, and retrieval system on the effects of chemical compounds on man and his environment. In 1971, development will continue with file building for selected pesticides and poisons, programing software development for the computer storage and retrieval system, continued identification and updating of the list of useful information sources which will be published in the "Directory of Information Sources in the

United States: Toxicology," and development of a retrospective drug interaction reference file.

Review and approval of grants. This activity supports the scientific and administrative staff responsible for grant review, negotiation, processing, and award. This staff also provides program planning, contract development, review, and evaluation of projects abroad funded by the appropriation Scientific activities overseas.

Program direction. Funds in this activity support the staffs of the Immediate Office of the Director, Office of Administrative Management, and the Office of Public Information and Publications Management and reimbursement to the National Institutes of Health management fund for centralized administrative and plant maintenance support services.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Research facilities.....		\$3,615	\$3,139
Service and administrative facilities.....		3,725	2,130
Total program costs, funded.....		7,340	5,269
Change in selected resources.....		-3,154	3,130
Total obligations.....		4,186	8,399

The following activities will require appropriation of funds in subsequent years to complete, but will be continued in 1971 with funds appropriated in prior years:

Child health and human development research facility, combined services facility and warehouse, dental health center addition, master utilities extension, multilevel parking facilities—general office building, national environmental health sciences center, National Institutes of Health animal shelter, repairs and improvements.

The following activities will be completed with funds appropriated in prior years:

Cancer-mental health-neurology cafeteria, cancer research facility, expansion of clinical center facilities, general office building extension, gerontology research facility, incinerator facility, isotope laboratory addition, multilevel parking facilities for cancer-mental health-neurology buildings, neurology-child health facility, Sabana Seca facility—Puerto Rico, stone house renovations.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Office of the Director: Program direction and management services—Obligations.....		\$7,807	\$8,206

This provides for overall executive and program direction, and for supporting services relating to program planning and evaluation, public information,

financial management, personnel management, and management policy and review.

This program is supported by foreign currencies derived through the sale of surplus agricultural commodities, as authorized by the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Foreign health research, obligations.....	\$16,618	\$4,297	\$32,444

Research efforts are directed toward the prevention, control, and treatment of specific disease and health problems in the United States and abroad. Emphasis is placed on institutional development in host countries through training, demonstration, and information dissemination.

The increase requested in 1971 will be directed toward biomedical research activities—particularly in the area of family planning and nutrition.

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Expired accounts:			
Construction of mental health-neurology research facility.....	\$581	\$543	.....
Change in selected resources.....	-337	-270	.....
Total obligations.....	244	273	.....

HEALTH EDUCATION LOANS

Health Professions Education Fund:			
Loans to health professions schools.....	\$12,197	\$6,088	.....
Interest.....	1,567	2,365	3,595
Total obligations.....	13,764	8,453	3,595

The Allied Health Profession Personnel Training Act of 1966—Public Law 89-751—amended title VII, part C, of the Public Health Service Act to establish a revolving fund from which schools may obtain loans to provide loans to health professions students. This amendment supplements the existing Federal capital contributions method of funding student loans as authorized by the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act—Public Law 88-129.

NURSE TRAINING FUND

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Loans to schools of nursing.....	\$5,113	\$4,040	.....
Interest.....	449	1,188	2,116
Total obligations.....	5,562	5,228	2,116

The Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966—Public Law 89-751—amended section 827 of the Public Health Service Act to establish a re-

volving fund to provide loans to nursing students. This amendment supplements the existing Federal capital contribution method of funding student loans as authorized by the Nurse Training Act—Public Law 88-581.

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
General research support grants, obligations.....	\$60,700	\$57,677	\$45,977

Public Law 86-798 amends the Public Health Service Act to provide for grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions for the general support of research and research training in sciences related to health. The act specifies that this program will be supported with funds provided for research grants through the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT FUND

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Research services.....	\$4,592	\$4,843	\$4,900
Engineering services.....	9,794	10,491	10,911
Clinical services.....	18,243	19,364	19,694
Administrative services.....	12,111	7,987	8,191
Grant review and approval.....	8,399	7,713	7,835
Program direction.....	2,555	.....	4,372
Computer services.....	.....	.....	.....
Total program costs, funded.....	55,694	50,398	55,903
Change in selected resources.....	744	.....	.....
Total obligations.....	56,438	50,398	55,903

The National Institutes of Health management fund was established to facilitate the conduct of operations of the National Institutes of Health which are financed by two or more appropriations. The activities of the fund are financed primarily from advances and reimbursements from the several institutes. A small portion of the funds comes from reimbursements from outside sources and from other Government agencies.

The centralized organizations of the National Institutes of Health provide supporting services to all programs as follows:

Research services provide the central administration and operation of services for the conduct of research activities such as providing laboratory animals, culture media, and glassware; design and fabrication of laboratory instrumentation; operating the NIH medical reference library, including the translation of medical literature; scientific photography and medical arts; and environmental engineering services.

Engineering services provide engineering, architectural, craft, and labor services required for the operation and maintenance of the NIH facility; planning of NIH facilities and improvements; administration and inspection of NIH con-

struction performed under direct contract; and liaison and inspection of projects administered by the Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration.

Clinical services consists of the operation of the 516-bed clinical center together with the laboratory space required for the care and treatment of research patients.

Administrative services provides for: plant and office services, including cleaning of space; mail, messenger, telephone, and other communication services; operation and maintenance of motor vehicles; guards, firefighting, and other plant protection and safety services; procurement and supply management; and negotiation of research contracts.

Grant review and approval initiates and develops recommendations and provides staff support services for the National Institutes of Health in formulating Public Health Service grants and awards policies and procedures relating to research, Center, and training grants and fellowship programs; assigns grant and award applications to the appropriate bureau of the Public Health Service; assigns applications within the National Institutes of Health to institutes and divisions and to initial review groups, and provides for the scientific review of applications by the National Institutes of Health study sections and review committees; conducts negotiations with grantee institutions, makes studies, and provides advisory and consultative services to NIH institutes and divisions relative to Public Health Service grant policy and NIH-wide management matters; collects, stores, retrieves, and analyzes management and program data needed by the National Institutes of Health in the management of its extramural programs.

Computer services. Conducts research and development in the application of computer sciences, applied mathematics, and physical sciences to the biomedical research mission of the National Institutes of Health. It provides professional advice to other areas of NIH, serves as a focus for training activities in computation and data processing, and operates a central computing facility for the National Institutes of Health.

SERVICE AND SUPPLY FUND

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Administrative services:			
Cost of goods sold.....	\$5,257	\$5,584	.....
Other.....	2,401	2,388	.....
Data processing services: Cost of service.....	4,974	5,503	.....
Instrumentation:			
Cost of goods sold.....	293	306	.....
Other.....	1,263	1,274	.....
Research animals:			
Cost of goods sold.....	129	140	.....
Other.....	1,365	1,233	.....
Total program cost, funded.....	15,682	16,428	.....
Change in selected resources.....	159	68	.....
Total obligations.....	15,841	16,496	.....

The National Institutes of Health service and supply fund provides a single means for consolidated financing and accounting of business-type operations involving the sale of services and commodities to customers.

The following activities are carried out under the fund:

Administrative services. These services include the sale of commodities, printing and reproduction services, and other services. The NIH maintains a supply of scientific and general-use materials and supplies, alteration and construction material, linens, and special equipment. The printing and reproduction section provides printing, distribution, and related services.

Data processing services. This central facility is expected to provide data systems design and consultation, key punching, computer programming, and computer processing services to institute/divisions of NIH.

Instrumentation. The biomedical instrumentation and engineering branch maintains, repairs, and fabricates scientific laboratory apparatus and equipment for use in the research laboratories at NIH. There is also a specialized inventory of materials used in the development of the scientific equipment which is part of the services provided by the shops.

Research animals. The NIH animal facilities provide small and large research animals to the research laboratories. The facilities include breeding, holding, and conditioning facilities for mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, hamsters, dogs, cats, primates, and ungulate animals.

ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Medical research.....	\$2,230	\$988	\$969
Health manpower.....	1,747	2,129	2,175
National Library of Medicine.....	436	485	125
Total obligations.....	4,413	3,602	3,269

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

Grants to States for public assistance:			
Medical assistance:			
For those eligible for maintenance assistance.....	\$1,433,427	\$1,732,506	\$2,159,916
For those not eligible for maintenance as- sistance.....	748,349	828,386	814,253
State and local ad- ministration.....	93,681	119,413	139,516
Total.....	2,275,457	2,680,305	3,113,685

Medical assistance. Grants for medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act—medicaid—and for medical assistance provided under other titles of the act are made to States having plans approved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. After January 1, 1970, Federal financial participation in payments to medical vendors will be available only under medicaid. Federal medicaid payments vary from 50 percent to 83 percent according to the per capita income of the State. Eligible recipients must include all persons receiving or eligible to receive money

payments under the Social Security Act. States also may elect to cover certain medically needy persons eligible for help only with their medical bills. Medicaid complements the Federal medicare program by paying the deductible and coinsurance for the needy aged, paying their premiums for medicare's supplementary medical insurance program, and by paying for services not covered by Medicare; for example, long-term nursing home care.

The Federal share is expected to amount to about 52 percent of the total Federal, State, and local expenditure in 1971, slightly more than in 1970. More favorable matching provisions under title XIX compared to the provisions of the money payment titles and increasing expenditures for States with relatively higher medical assistance percentages are responsible for the increasing Federal share.

The major factors accounting for the increase from 1970 to 1971 for Federal payments are the continued rise in medical prices, an increase in the number of eligible recipients, and continued increase in utilization under State programs.

As more States come into the program, a larger number of persons becomes eligible for medical assistance. As of July 1, 1969, 44 States or jurisdictions were operating under medicaid. It is anticipated that all of the remaining States will begin operation during the year.

Medical assistance payments are for care in hospitals and nursing homes, physicians' fees, and drugs.

The Medical Services Administration within the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has responsibility for providing program direction for medicaid.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Medical assistance:			
For those eligible for maintenance assistance.....		—\$5,200	
For those not eligible for maintenance assistance.....		—18,290	
State and local administration.....		1,307	
Total.....		—22,183	

The above is part of Grants to States for Public Assistance which is proposed for separate transmittal, existing legislation.

In November 1969, State public assistance agencies forecast the Federal share of public assistance programs in 1970 as \$7,554,984,000, or \$146,753,000 over the amount appropriated. Of the latter amount, medical assistance accounts for \$22,183,000. The overall increase is due to repeal of the aid to families with dependent children "freeze" requirement and increased costs for social services and administration, but offset in part by reduced estimates of 1970 costs for the adult categories and for medical assistance vendor payments.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Medical assistance.....	\$1,372	\$4,215	\$7,627
Maternal and child health and devel- opment.....	4,352	4,610	

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Administers program of medical assistance to the needy, particularly the medical assistance program authorized by title XIX of the Social Security Act. These programs provide comprehensive medical care, including nursing homes and intermediate care facilities to the needy, through State medical assistance programs. Also included in evaluation of the programs, assistance in recruiting and training State staff, and the development of polices and guides related to the comprehensiveness of State medical assistance programs.

Maternal and child health and development. This activity includes the functions of the Children's Bureau which were transferred from the Social and Rehabilitation Service to the Office of Child Development and the Health Services and Mental Health Administration in October 1969. The salaries and expenses for these functions were charged to this appropriation through 1970. Included are maternal child health services and related research and training. Also included are the functions of investigating and reporting on activities related to the welfare of children as established by the act of 1912.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Health services.....	\$2,150	\$2,701	\$3,254

These services are provided to new arrivals and to needy refugees in Miami and include medical screening, outpatient clinic services, and care of patients with tuberculosis and mental illness.

[In thousands]

	1960 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimate
Advances and reim- bursements: Med- ical Services Administration.....		\$94	

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Payments to social security trust funds:			
Matching payments for supplemen- tary medical insurance.....	\$895,000	\$928,151	\$1,245,282
Hospital insurance for the unin- sured.....	465,227	617,262	878,688
Military service.....	105,000	105,000	105,000

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Cont.
[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Special benefits for disabled coal miners: Occupational health and standard setting.....		\$2,500	

Note: This appropriation is the first step in the implementation of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Special benefits for disabled coal miners: Occupational health and standard setting.....			\$7,000

Benefit payments to recipients are intended to assist a significant number of living coal miners who are totally disabled from pneumoconiosis arising out of employment in underground coal mines, and survivors of such miners whose death was due to this disease.

LIMITATIONS ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES (TRUST FUND)

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Health insurance:			
Hospital insurance.....	\$101,652	\$122,373	\$122,680
Supplementary medical insurance.....	185,700	216,382	233,592

Health insurance program. The hospital insurance program affords protection to persons age 65 and over against the costs of inpatient hospital services, posthospital home health services and posthospital extended care services. Bills for services rendered under the hospital insurance program are generally submitted by hospitals, extended care facilities, home health agencies and, in some instances, by individuals who have received emergency care in nonparticipating hospitals. The growth in beneficiaries who will be covered by the program as the population age 65 and over increases and the rise in the utilization rates of available services cause an increase in the number of bills in both 1970 and 1971.

Supplementary medical insurance program. Almost all persons age 65 and over are eligible to enroll in the supplementary medical insurance program which covers the cost of physician services and other medical costs within certain deductible and coinsurance requirements. Enrollees in the program pay a monthly premium and the aggregate of these premiums is matched by the Federal Government by appropriations from Federal funds.

The volume of claims will rise in 1970 and 1971 as a result of the growth in the age-65-and-over population and the projected increase in utilization of medical services.

The administrative costs budgeted under this activity cover the bill and claim payment functions performed by the intermediaries and carriers; services per-

formed by the State agencies in certifying and consulting with providers of services; all work performed by the Social Security Administration in directing the program, providing services to beneficiaries, maintaining records by individual beneficiary of utilization of hospital and medical services and processing claims to establish entitlement to hospital insurance for persons not insured for cash benefits under either the social security or railroad retirement program.

FEDERAL HOSPITAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Benefit payments.....	\$4,653,976	\$5,225,000	\$6,325,000
Construction.....	393	308	930
Administration:			
Authorized program.....	112,466	135,588	137,008
Proposed increase in limitation.....		1,447	
Incentive reimbursement experimentation.....		2,730	2,265
Total obligations.....	4,766,835	5,365,073	6,465,203

For persons on the social security and railroad retirement rolls, the costs of services covered by the hospital insurance program and administrative costs are financed by contributions from workers, employers, and self-employed individuals based on earnings. Costs for those not insured under the social security or railroad retirement program are met from general revenues of the Treasury.

Benefit payments. The hospital insurance program provides protection to persons age 65 and over against the costs of inpatient hospital services, posthospital home health services, and posthospital extended care services. The growth in benefit payments in 1970 and 1971 results from increases in covered population and in utilization of services and unit cost of services.

Construction. The costs of site acquisition, design, construction, alterations, and equipment of office facilities for the Social Security Administration are financed by this and the other trust funds.

Administration. The administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration as reflected in its salaries and expenses appropriation and those incurred for social security programs by the Treasury Department and other Department of Health, Education, and Welfare components are financed in part by each trust fund.

Incentive reimbursement experimentation. The 1967 social security amendments provide authorization to conduct experiments for reimbursement of providers of services on a basis other than the "reasonable cost" or "reasonable charges" provisions generally applicable under the medicare program in order to achieve incentives for economy while maintaining or improving quality in the provision of health services. Costs of administering and evaluating the experiments are distributed currently on an estimated basis between the hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds.

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Benefit payments.....	\$1,644,842	\$1,949,000	\$2,078,000
Construction.....	575	450	1,364
Administration:			
Authorized program.....	188,644	224,233	242,859
Proposed increase in limitation.....		1,915	
Incentive reimbursement experimentation.....		770	735
Total obligations.....	1,834,062	2,176,368	2,322,958

Almost all persons age 65 and over are eligible to enroll in the voluntary supplementary medical insurance program provided by the Social Security Act, and about 95 percent of those eligible have chosen to do so. The costs of services covered by the program and administrative expenses are financed by premium payments from enrollees together with matching contributions from the general revenues of the Treasury.

Benefit payments. Participants in the program are covered for the costs of physicians' services, home health services not covered under the hospital insurance program, outpatient services, and certain other medical costs with specified deductible and coinsurance amounts.

Construction. The costs of site acquisition, design, construction, alteration, and equipment of office facilities for the Social Security Administration are financed by this and the other trust funds.

Administration. The administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, as reflected in its salaries and expenses appropriation, and those incurred for social security programs by the Treasury Department and other Department of Health, Education, and Welfare components are financed in part by each trust fund.

Incentive reimbursement experimentation. The 1967 Social Security Amendments provide authorization to conduct experiments for reimbursement of providers of services on a basis other than the "reasonable cost" or "reasonable charges" provisions generally applicable under the medicare program in order to achieve incentives for economy while maintaining or improving quality in the provision of health services. Costs of administering and evaluating the experiments are distributed currently on an estimated basis between the hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance trust funds.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Howard University, Freedmen's Hospital.....	\$13,443	\$14,425	\$15,735

The hospital furnishes inpatient and outpatient care and facility for training of physicians and nurses and other professional and technical health personnel. Operation of the hospital is fi-

nanced by direct appropriation and income derived from charges for medical and hospital services from patients other than medicare, medicare patients, the District of Columbia, and other jurisdictions. Federal funds provide 71 percent of the total operating costs.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Howard University: Hospital construction.....		\$7,700	

The 1970 budget request for construction of the Howard University teaching hospital is based on 1967 cost levels. Since the original estimate was made, construction costs have been rising in the Washington, D.C., area. The proposed supplemental appropriation would compensate for the higher costs and permit the General Services Administration to advertise for bids on the hospital facility.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Advances and reimbursements: International health activities.....	\$591	\$1,005	\$1,146
Task Force on Prescription Drugs.....	91	—	—
Secretary's Advisory Committee on Health Protection and Disease Prevention.....	91	276	
Secretary's Task Force on Medicaid.....		264	
Smoking and health.....		50	50
Secretary's Commission on Pesticides.....		45	

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Family planning activities.....			\$12,000
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Legislation is proposed to initiate a program of project grants to public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations to meet up to 90 percent of the costs of projects that provide family planning services and related research and training. The program's emphasis will be the provision of family planning services to women who want but cannot afford such services.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants to States for Public Assistance: Reduction in medical assistance.....			-\$235,000

In order to discourage overutilization of institutional inpatient care and to place increased emphasis on the provision of preventive medical care, it is proposed to modify the medicaid program to increase Federal matching for

care provided by hospital outpatient clinics, comprehensive health centers, and home health services; and reduce Federal matching for care provided in mental institutions, nursing homes, and hospitals after a period of time sufficient for active medical treatment by these providers.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Salaries and expenses Bureau of Prisons:			
Medical services.....	\$3,676	\$4,306	\$4,936
Narcotic addict treatment.....	525	1,844	3,079

Medical services. Funds are allocated to the Public Health Service for the cost of medical, psychiatric, and technical services.

Narcotic addict treatment. This covers the cost of treatment of narcotic addicts while in institutions and provides for aftercare treatment services once the inmate is released.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Construction, new: Medical facility, Butner, N.C.....			\$550

During 1971 advance planning will be undertaken for a psychiatric study and treatment center in Butner, N.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Administration of Foreign Affairs:			
Advances and reimbursements:			
Kabul Hospital: Agency for International Development.....	\$208	\$194	\$194
Peace Corps.....	29	58	58
Defense.....	17	21	21
Other accounts.....	22	27	27
International organizations and conferences:			
Contributions to international organizations:			
World Health Organization.....	18,076	19,533	21,681
Pan American Health Organization.....	6,550	8,403	9,264

The World Health Organization is increasing its activities in the fields of public health services, education and training, communicable disease control, and environmental health. The Pan American Health Organization increase includes incorporating the fourth step increment of the malaria eradication campaign, expansion of the Foot and Mouth Disease Center, and expanded programs in health and population dy-

namics, water and sanitation—including *Aedes aegypti*—and nutrition.

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
World Health Assembly, 22d.....	\$498	\$2	

The 22d World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization was held in July 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Federal Aviation Administration: Operations: Administration of medical programs.....	\$5,219	\$5,808	\$6,485

This activity covers the development of regulations governing the physical and mental fitness of airmen and other persons whose health affects safety in flight; the development and supervision of a health and medical program for agency personnel; the administration of an aviation medical research program, the project costs of which are financed under research and development; and the operation of the Civil Aeromedical Institute building.

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Research and development: Aviation medicine.....	\$2,008	\$1,962	\$2,000

The Federal Aviation Administration carries out a program of medical research.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—MEDICAL CARE

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Direct operating costs funded:			
Maintenance and operation of VA facilities:			
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	\$312,592	\$341,175	\$339,447
General hospitals.....	781,465	855,763	885,662
Nursing home care.....	21,127	27,420	35,903
Domiciliary care.....	34,764	36,604	37,301
Restoration centers.....	3,464	3,799	3,870
Outpatient care.....	211,808	241,516	265,004
Miscellaneous benefits and services.....	17,489	19,065	20,839
Contract care:			
Hospitalization.....	16,532	17,367	16,125
Nursing home.....	15,774	20,071	22,999
Grants for State home care:			
Domiciliary.....	8,662	7,232	5,681
Nursing home.....	3,831	5,254	5,917
Hospitalization.....		2,625	5,250
Total direct operating costs, funded.....	1,427,508	1,577,891	1,643,998

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—MEDICAL CARE—Continued

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Capital outlay, funded:			
Neuropsychiatric hospitals.....	\$6,988	\$10,270	\$10,879
General hospitals.....	30,135	41,763	43,874
Nursing home care.....	23	275	262
Domiciliary care.....	242	990	1,100
Restoration centers.....	12	114	101
Outpatient care.....	820	1,392	1,588
Miscellaneous benefits and services.....	186	404	398
Total capital outlay.....	38,506	55,208	58,202
Total direct program costs, funded.....	1,466,014	1,633,099	1,702,20

REIMBURSABLE PROGRAM

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Maintenance and operation of VA facilities:			
General hospitals.....	\$10,861	\$9,904	\$9,904
Outpatient care.....	2,299	2,096	2,096
Total reimbursable program costs.....	13,160	12,000	12,000
Total program costs, funded.....	1,479,174	1,645,099	1,714,200
Change in selected resources.....	6,530		
Total obligations.....	1,485,704	1,645,099	1,714,200

This appropriation provides for the cost of care and treatment of eligible beneficiaries in Veterans' Administration hospital, domiciliary and nursing care beds, restoration centers, outpatient clinics, contract care facilities, and State homes.

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Medical and prosthetic research:			
Operating costs, funded:			
Medical research.....	\$42,391	\$48,135	\$49,227
Prosthetic research.....	1,281	1,609	1,898
Total operating costs, funded.....	43,672	49,744	51,125
Capital outlay, funded:			
Medical research.....	6,626	7,995	8,030
Prosthetic research.....	33	39	45
Total capital outlay.....	6,659	8,034	8,075
Total program costs, funded.....	50,331	57,778	59,200
Change in selected resources.....	-38		
Total obligations.....	50,293	57,778	59,200

Medical research. Medical research projects are conducted in Veterans' Administration laboratories or in other institutions on a contract basis, whichever is more advantageous or economical.

In addition to amounts provided for the medical research program by direct appropriation, the Veterans' Adminis-

tration receives advances, grants, and donations from the National Institutes of Health and from other organizations sponsoring medical research. Various affiliated medical schools also receive grants for research in which the Veterans' Administration participates.

Prosthetic research. This is a research program to develop and test prosthetic, orthopedic, and sensory aids for the purpose of improving the care and rehabilitation of disabled eligible veterans, including amputees, paraplegics, and the blind.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENSES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Operating costs, funded:			
Medical, hospital, and domiciliary administration.....	\$11,308	\$12,918	\$13,379
Postgraduate and inservice training.....	2,016	2,906	3,599
Exchange of medical information.....	547	1,340	1,852
Total operating costs, funded.....	13,871	17,164	18,830
Capital outlay, funded:			
Medical, hospital, and domiciliary administration.....	28	41	41
Postgraduate and inservice training.....	101	40	81
Exchange of medical information.....	353	660	148
Total capital outlay.....	482	741	270
Total program costs, funded.....	14,353	17,905	19,100
Change in selected resources.....	233		
Total obligations.....	14,586	17,905	19,100

Medical, hospital, and domiciliary administration. This covers the development, implementation, and administration of policies, plans, and broad objectives, and provides executive direction for all agency medical programs.

Postgraduate and inservice training. This provides for tuition and registration payments, lecturer fees, travel expenses, and training materials incidental to continuing education programs for professional medical and administrative staff. This also serves as a media for disseminating information on medical advances resulting from research efforts.

Exchange of medical information. This provides for entering into agreements with medical schools, hospitals, research centers and individual institutions, and members of the medical-scientific community under which physicians at hospitals not affiliated with medical schools will maintain closer contact with such schools and other primary sources of medical information.

These funds provide for the construction of new hospital and domiciliary facilities, replacement and relocation of existing hospitals and domiciliaries, acquisition of sites, modernization and other improvements, alterations and additions for medical research facilities, nursing home beds, regional offices, supply depots, and data processing centers, including construction planning, administration, and related staff activities. This estimate is for the eleventh incre-

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Hospitals:			
New.....	\$255	\$113	
Replacement and relocation.....	23,727	41,658	\$28,757
Modernization.....	5,270	7,032	8,550
Other improvements.....	10,740	14,028	9,769
Domiciliaries.....			112
Nursing homes.....	198	245	640
Research facilities.....	2,316	5,413	4,128
Other facilities.....	408	133	
General administration.....	5,542	6,371	6,339
Total program costs, funded.....	48,456	75,000	58,295
Change in selected resources.....	57,180	-42,863	62,123
Total obligations.....	105,636	32,137	120,418

ment for financing a program to modernize the hospital system. While this program will be primarily for improvements to the older—pre-World War II—hospitals, it will also provide for replacement of hospitals, for air conditioning where indicated, and for the correction of deficiencies in post-World War II hospitals as necessary to bring them up to modern medical standards.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE EXTENDED CARE FACILITIES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grants for State nursing home construction.....	\$1,769	\$4,000	\$5,000
Grants for existing State home hospital or domiciliary facility remodeling, modification, or alteration.....			2,500
Total program costs, funded.....	1,769	4,000	7,500
Change in selected resources.....	2,083	468	
Total obligations.....	3,853	4,468	7,500

This program provides grants to assist the States in the construction of State facilities for furnishing nursing home care to war veterans.

Also provided for, beginning in 1971, are grants to States which have submitted, and have had approved by the Administrator, applications for assistance in remodeling, modification, or alteration of existing hospital or domiciliary facilities in State homes providing care and treatment for veterans.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Medical care and treatment of veterans.....	\$1,178	\$1,262	\$1,900
Medical research and training grants.....	24	100	100
Hospital equipment, plant, and facilities rehabilitation grants.....	164	44	
Total obligations.....	1,366	1,406	2,000

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 89-612, grants-in-aid were made to the Republic of the Philippines for the medical care and treatment at the Veterans Memorial Hospital of Philippine Commonwealth Army veterans with service-connected disabilities. Public Law 89-612 extended the program for another 5 years through June 30, 1973, and expanded reimbursement to include payments for hospital care of Commonwealth Army veterans with non-service-connected disabilities, if financial need exists. The program was extended further to give new Philippine Scouts, both service-connected and non-service-connected, the same coverage to which the Commonwealth Army veterans are entitled.

ADVANCES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Medical and prosthetic research.....	\$414	\$500	\$500
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	4	113	50
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	-1		
Research, training, and demonstration projects.....	174	470	550
Total program costs, funded.....	591	1,083	1,100
Change in selected resources.....	3		
Total obligations.....	594	1,083	1,100

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Salaries and expenses; Occupational health.....	\$32	\$271	\$275

The Commission assists departments and agencies to develop adequate occupational health programs with services provided at work locations, issues standards and guidelines and, in cooperation with other agencies, works toward achieving a modern and comprehensive health program for the Federal work force.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Government contributions for annuitants benefits (1959 law).....	\$30,803	\$34,179	\$37,893
Government contributions for annuitants benefits (1960 act).....	10,258	9,990	9,669
Administrative expense (1960 act).....	196	235	249
Total program costs funded.....	41,257	44,404	47,811
Change in selected resources.....	-508	-3,219	-1,288
Total obligations.....	40,748	41,185	46,523

This appropriation covers the Government's share of the cost of Federal employees health benefits for certain annuitants as defined in sections 8901 and 8906 of title 5, United States Code; and the Government's share of the cost of health

benefits for other annuitants—who were retired when the Federal Employees Health Benefits Law became effective—as defined in the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960—Public Law 86-724—and the Government's contribution for payment of administrative expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in administration of the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960.

The use of these funds is reflected in the schedules for the employees health benefits fund and the retired employees health benefits fund.

EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND—OPERATING COSTS, FUNDED

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Payments to carriers:			
Semimonthly (subscriptions).....	\$747,272	\$873,591	\$1,011,410
Annual from contingency reserve.....	27,506	42,000	42,000
Excess or deficiency on payments to carriers.....	54,000	-9,000	-4,000
Administration.....	1,069	1,517	1,568
Total operating costs, funded.....	829,847	908,108	1,050,978
Change in selected resources.....	-47,000	15,000	10,000
Total obligations.....	782,847	923,108	1,060,978

The fund finances the cost of health benefits for: active employees; employees who retired after June 1960, or their survivors; and the related expenses of the Commission in administering the program.

Financing. The fund is financed by: withholdings from active employees and annuitants; agency contributions for active employees, appropriated to agencies; and Government contributions for annuitants appropriated to the Commission.

RETIRED EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

[In thousands]			
	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Subscription charge payments to uniform plan carrier.....	\$8,971	\$8,751	\$8,422
Less excess subscription charges held by carrier.....	-1,854	-600	-210
Net payments.....	7,118	8,151	8,212
Government contributions to annuitants with private plans.....	5,730	5,563	5,397
Administration.....	196	235	249
Total, program costs, funded.....	13,044	13,949	13,858
Change in selected resources.....	3,354		
Total obligations.....	16,398	13,949	13,858

This fund created by the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act—Public Law 86-724—finances: the cost of health benefits for retired employees and survivors who enroll in the Government-sponsored uniform health benefits plan; the contribution to retired employees and survivors who retain or purchase private health insurance; and expenses of the Civil Service Commission in administering the program.

Financing. The fund is financed by

contributions from those participants enrolled in the Government-sponsored plan and by Government contributions.

FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Salaries and expenses:			
Executive direction and administrative costs.....	\$137	\$150	\$144
Change in selected resources.....	-22	-18	
Total obligations.....	115	132	144

The purpose of the Federal Radiation Council is to advise the President with respect to radiation matters, directly or indirectly affecting health, including guidance for all Federal agencies in the formulation of radiation standards, and in the establishment and execution of programs of cooperation with the States.

The Council membership consists of the Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare; Chairman; Agriculture; Commerce; Defense; Interior; and Labor; and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Council recommends basic guides for radiation protection. When approved by the President, these guides become the basis for the promulgation of operational procedures and regulations by Federal agencies. The Council's activities in radiation protection and evaluation of health effects of radioactive materials have resulted in a number of memoranda and reports to the President, to agencies of the executive branch, and to the public.

The funds requested provide for the salaries of the permanent staff, consultant services which are required from time to time on different projects, and funds for contracts with the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, and National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements to maintain a continuing review of the current state of information regarding knowledge of biological risks associated with exposure to ionizing radiation.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Advances and reimbursements: Medicare activities (Social Security Administration), obligations.....	\$527	\$550	\$550

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Construction: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.....		\$200	
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TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS

National Commission on Product Safety, salaries and expenses:			
Study and investigation of hazardous household products.....	\$520	\$1,379	\$100
Change in selected resources.....	4	4	
Total obligations.....	524	1,375	100

Pursuant to Public Law 90-146, the Commission is conducting a comprehensive study and investigation of the scope and adequacy of measures currently employed to protect consumers against unreasonable risk of injuries which may be caused by hazardous household products. Such study and investigation includes consideration of the following:

The identity of categories of household products which may present an unreasonable hazard to the health and safety of the consuming public.

The extent to which self-regulation by industry affords such protection.

The protection against such hazardous products afforded at common law in the States, including the relationship of product warranty to such protection.

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

[In thousands]

	1969 actual	1970 estimated	1971 estimated
Grand totals....	\$16,875,066	\$18,746,024	\$21,240,996

NEEDHAM TOWNSPEOPLE CONFRONT DRUG PROBLEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER), is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, when Art Linkletter's daughter died from the effects of drug abuse, the Nation shuddered and grieved at this bereavement, which was a dramatic illustration of the proliferation of the drug problem in America. When the tragic death of Robert Marshalsea occurred in Needham, Mass., more recently, drug addiction became an even more personal problem for me. Ready availability of narcotics is now a fact in nearly every city and town across the country, but this is no consolation to the family who experiences the grief that drug addiction brings or to the community faced with the complexities of eradicating drug traffic.

There is no more stirring narrative than that relating to the death of this fine young Needham boy, who was so popular among his friends and classmates, and all who know his story share in his family's sense of loss. Thirty-seven other persons in Massachusetts have recently traveled the stormy road of drug abuse to a similarly tragic conclusion—further credible evidence of the widespread availability and use of drugs in Massachusetts and the attendant miseries.

The drug crisis is many-faceted, and all the resources of the community, State, and Federal Government must be mustered to attack every aspect of the problem. Control of drugs must be developed through legislation on Federal and State levels. The pressing need for effective and available rehabilitation must be met.

Those who have fallen prey to the ravages of narcotics addiction cannot cure themselves without continuous and sympathetic professional help and public understanding. The challenge can never be met by speeches of public officials or by broken hearts of grief-stricken families. The joint efforts of every community organization and age-group must be combined to wage an active campaign against this devastating contagion plaguing American society today.

The swift and responsive action of the town of Needham in rising to confront the problem culminating in the local death gives great hope for the future. Chairman Richard Salamone and the board of selectmen, the townspeople of Needham, and the young people themselves displayed great courage as well as their spirit of cooperation in convening town meeting and boldly speaking out. The example here might well be followed by other communities besieged with narcotic traffic. Great resolve and determination will be required to face the dimensions of this problem in an effective way—for those who are tempted by narcotics pushers, to realize their potential vulnerability; for those who are taking drugs, to admit their weakness and come to grips with rehabilitation; for teenagers, to speak out against the drug invasion in the schools; for the community, to develop responsive and properly staffed rehabilitation clinics. The illness of drug abuse has a mysterious, elusive quality, and the cure will not be easily found.

On the Federal level, I shall certainly do everything within my power to provide the latest information, to support effective legislation, and to augment the efforts of local officials in waging war on drug traffic, drug abuse, and in developing practical methods of rehabilitation which will reach all who are in need. We must assure that this young Needham life, extinguished in such a tragic manner, was a life not lost in vain.

The future of American society lies in the healthy development and education of youth's leadership potential, and the drug crisis must be the focus of every citizen's concern until the threat is overcome. The youth of America have all the talent necessary to meet the problems of today and tomorrow with constructive solutions. Through their unsurpassed commitment and involvement in social concerns, I am confident that the current crisis of the drug problem will be conquered—and that the quality of life throughout America will be significantly improved through the contribution of work and dedication of our younger generation reaching maturity at this difficult and bewildering time.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. The United States is the leading producer of

steel ingots and castings in the world. In 1967 the United States produced 115,406,000 metric tons of steel ingots and castings. The Soviet Union was second, producing 102,200,000.

VETERANS' BENEFITS MUST BE INCREASED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PRICE), is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as this is Easter week, I can think of no more appropriate a time than this for Congress to turn its attention to a group of Americans who have made great sacrifices for our country. I refer to our veterans of military service.

American veterans are living monuments to this Nation's dedication to the cause of freedom and its willingness to stand firm and fight, if need be, against communism and tyranny wherever and whenever it rears its ugly head.

Our veterans are more than living monuments, however, they are, above all human beings who have rendered a great patriotic service to the Nation. They deserve our undying gratitude and our dedicated assistance.

I think it is most unfortunate, indeed it is tragic, that benefits provided veterans have not kept pace with the rising costs of living. Inflation, like a thief in the night, has robbed veterans of their justly deserved benefits, just as it has robbed all those who depend to one extent or another on fixed sources of income.

In my judgment, Congress has the responsibility to rectify this sad state of affairs. Congress must help our honored veterans stay abreast of rising living costs.

In an effort to facilitate congressional action, I am today introducing two bills which I hope will provide a foundation on which improvements in veterans benefits can soon be adopted. One bill, would increase the rates of compensation for disabled veterans, a group particularly deserving of society's assistance. This bill, in recognition of the great human sacrifices our soldiers have made in past wars and are continuing to make in the war in Vietnam, would limit the rate increases to those veterans with service-connected disabilities.

My second proposal would increase the rates of compensation and increase the income limitations on pension payments and parents dependence and indemnity compensation. This bill is aimed at providing veterans and widows who receive non-service-connected pensions with a substantial increase in payments. The same would apply to dependent parents receiving dependency and indemnity compensation.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, these two bills, taken together, provide much needed benefit increases. These increases, which amount to approximately 10 percent will truly bring a greater measure of economic parity to veterans and their families. To deny them this full measure would be unthinkable. To refuse them their hard-earned due would be criminal.

Throughout the remainder of this Easter week, I beseech my colleagues to also turn their thoughts and pledge their help to our military veterans. They need our assistance because they sacrificed for us. Dare we let their sacrifices go unrewarded?

THE DEVELOPING CRISIS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND), is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, a veritable tide of imported products is streaming into the United States, jeopardizing scores of American industries, and the jobs of millions of American workers. Foreign industries are taking a larger and larger share of the American market in everything from steel to minkskins. Without protective devices—higher tariffs, for example, or something roughly akin to quota systems—foreign manufacturers find it startlingly easy to underprice their American competitors in the U.S. marketplace.

The cheap labor supply amply available in most European and Asian countries gives their industries an enormous economic advantage over ours. How, for example, can a U.S. shoe firm paying its workers \$5 an hour compete with an Asian firm paying what is equivalent to 20 cents an hour? The answer, of course, is that it cannot.

Foreign inroads into the American marketplace pose a major threat to an entire spectrum of U.S. industries—the shoe industry, the apparel industry, the ceramic industry, the textile industry, and many others.

Today, however, I would like to speak specifically about the domestic electronics industry. Workers in this industry—hundreds of thousands of workers living everywhere from California to Maine—may eventually lose their jobs unless the Congress and the administration act to shield them against unfair foreign competition. They face a dual threat: An alarming rise in the importation of electronic products from foreign manufacturers, and an equally alarming rise in the number of American electronic firms setting up operations in for-

eign countries. A few statistics make plain the extent of this latter threat. The accompanying tables—table 1 and table 2—show, first, the U.S. electronic firms now operating in Mexico near the American border and, second, the U.S. firms now operating in Taiwan. This grim trend toward relocation abroad increases virtually week by week, taking more and more jobs away from American workers.

Local 1500 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—the union local representing workers at the Sickles Division of the General Instrument Co. in Chicopee, Mass.—has asked the U.S. Tariff Commission to examine the plight of American electronics workers and to recommend means of redress.

Four members of Local 1500 were in Washington last week conferring with my colleague Congressman CONTE and me on their petition to the Tariff Commission and taking part in an AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department meeting on "The Developing Crisis in International Trade."

They are:
Mrs. Ethel Gregoire, president of Local 1500.

Mrs. Esther Bubilo, recording secretary.

Mrs. Muriel Otto.
Mr. George Breaud.

The IBEW's New England representative, Robert Dillon, accompanied them to Washington.

The following white paper, prepared by the AFL-CIO and entitled the "Developing Crisis in Electronics and Companion Industries," makes explicit the concern of Local 1500 and hundreds of other IBEW locals throughout the United States.

U.S. ELECTRONICS FIRMS ON MEXICAN BORDER

- Western Gear de Mexico, S.A. (Western Gear, Los Angeles).
- Heussen Aircraft.
- Electromex de Tijuana (Fairchild Semiconductors, Mountain View, California).
- Marshall de Mexico (Marshall Industries, Monrovia, California).
- Triad de Mexico (Litton Industries, Venice, California).
- Treces, S.A.
- Hatch International, S.A. de CV (Hatch Control Device, El Paso, Texas).
- Electronica Atlas, S.A.
- Transitron Mexicana, S.A. (Transitron Electric Corp., Wakefield, Massachusetts).

- Sarkes Tarizan Mexicana, S.A. (Sarkes Tarizan, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana).
- Cal Pacifico, S.A. (Cal-Pacifico, Newport Beach, California).
- Zaphiro, S.A. (Topaz, Inc., San Diego, California).
- Internacional Manufacturera, Electronica y Consultas, S.A. (Republic Corporation, California).
- Curtis Mathes de Mexico, S.A. (Curtis Mathes Mfg. Co., Athens, Texas).
- Tecate Internacional, S.A. (Temple Industries, Inc., Tecate, California).
- Electronica del Noroeste, S.A. (Fox Electronics, El Cajon, California).
- Electronic Control Corp. de Mexico, S.A. (Electronic Control Corp., Euless, Texas).
- C.T.S. de Mexico, S.A. (C.T.S., Elkhart, Indiana).
- Standard Components Division.
- Standard Kollsman Industries.
- Electronica Atlas, S.A.
- Certron Audio, S.A. (Certron Corp., Anaheim, California).
- Tecnica Magnetica, S.A. (Pulse Engineering, Santa Clara, California).
- Electronica de Baja, California (Warwick Electronics, Chicago, Illinois) (Silverstone TV).
- Components de Mexico (Fairchild, Hickville, California).
- C. P. Clare, S.A. (General Instruments).
- Agua Prieta Electronica (Ensign Coil, Chicago, Illinois).
- Dickson Mexicana, S.A. (Dickson Electronics Corp., Scottsdale, Arizona).
- Sprague Capacitors (Sprague Electric, Worcester, Mass.).
- Lear Jet (Lear-Siegler, California).
- Varo Mexicana.
- Border Electronics (Hunt Electronics, Texas).
- Industrial Motorola Mexicana, S.A. (Motorola Inc., Phoenix, Arizona).
- Ensambladores Electronicos de Mexico, S.A. (Solitron Devices, Tappan, New York).
- Electronica Intercontinental, S.A.
- Switch Luz, S.A. (Transformer Engineers, San Gabriel, California).
- Semiconductores de Baja California, S.A. (Raytheon Co., Mountain View, California).
- Goleta Coil, S.A., de C.V. (Ratel Inc., Goleta, California).
- Ratel Internacional, S.A. (Ratel Inc., Goleta, California).
- Maquiladora Electronica, S.A.
- Maquiladora Monterrey, S.A.
- Radio y Television California, S.A.
- Fairchild Controls (Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., Syosset, New York).
- Industrias Mega (Mega Ind., Encino, California).
- Mexivend de Mexico, S.A.
- Motorola Semiconductors (Subsidiary of Motorola, Inc., Franklin Park, Illinois).
- Video Craft.
- RCA.

STATUS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN TAIWAN'S ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY (INVESTMENT ALREADY APPROVED, JUNE 30, 1968)

Name of foreign investor	Products	Date of approval	Employment	Plant site	Remarks
1. General Instrument Corp. (TEC)	IFT, tuners, deflection yokes, etc.	May 1, 1964	6,350	Hsintien	Operation started in November 1964.
2. First Capacitor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Capacitors	Dec. 11, 1964	94	Hsinchuan	Operation started in February 1965.
3. E. J. Rehfeldt (Taiwan United States Inc., Co.)	Coils	Feb. 6, 1965	88	Taipei City	Operation started in October 1965.
4. Philco-Ford Corp.	Radio, TV, phonograph	Nov. 4, 1965	1,089	Chumei, Tamshui	Operation started in June 1966.
5. TRW, Inc. (Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc.)	Variable condensers IFT, ceramic condensers, peaking coils	Apr. 14, 1966	1,000	Shu-Lin	Operation started in October 1966.
6. Philco Micro Electronics, Inc.	Integrated circuit transistor	Apr. 23, 1966	837	KEPZ	Do.
7. Electronic Building Element Industries	Matrix plane	Apr. 22, 1966	187	KEPZ	Operation started in April 1967.
8. Taiwan Nobel Electronic Co., Ltd.	Switch, resistor	May 10, 1966	85	Kweishan	Operation started in December 1965.
9. IBM Corp. (Tatung Electronics Corp.)	Memory plants, IBM memory units	Aug. 8, 1966	402	Peitou, Taipei Hsien	Operation started in October 1966.
10. Sunetics Ltd. (Eorgflo Corp.)	Magnetic pole pieces	Oct. 13, 1966	59	KEPZ	Operation started in May 1967.
11. Admiral Overseas Corp.	AM radios, stereo chassis, phono chassis	Nov. 7, 1966	706	Chungtho, Taipei Hsien	Operation started in September 1967.
12. Far East Electronics Inc.	Earphones	Dec. 20, 1966	93	KEPZ	Operation started in November 1966.
13. Cornell Dubillier Electronics Co.	Mica and electrochemical capacitors	Jan. 24, 1967	250	Taoyuan	Operation started in September 1967.
14. Parsons Electronics (the Ramsey Ind. Taiwan)	Magnetic tape recorder, electric modules, cards, assemblies, etc.	do.	2	KEPZ	Suspended production since Mar. 1, 1968.
15. Taryo Communication Industrial Co.	Polyester condensers	Jan. 28, 1967	30	Taipei	Works under training.
16. Taiwan Toko Electronic Co., Ltd.	IFT, OSC coils	Feb. 15, 1967	270	KEPZ	Operation started in June 1967.
17. Consolidated Merchandising Corp.	Transistor radio, tape recorders, recorder phonograph	Apr. 13, 1967	200	Taipei	Applying for bonded factory, worker under training.

STATUS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN TAIWAN'S ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY (INVESTMENT ALREADY APPROVED, JUNE 30 1968)—Continued

Name of foreign investor	Products	Date of approval	Employment	Plant site	Remarks
18. Radio Corp. of America (RCA Taiwan, Ltd.)	Memory plants	May 11, 1967	156	Taoyuan	Operation started in February 1968.
19. Econ Electronic Co., Ltd.	Electronic condensers	May 20, 1967	34	Puli, Taichung	Operation started in April 1968.
20. Fox Electronic Co.	Electrolytic capacitor, printed circuit board	May 29, 1967		Taoyuan	Suspended production since June 20, 1968.
21. Yamatake Honeywell Co., Ltd.	Electronic self-balance tape recorder indicator	June 8, 1967	13	Taipei	Factory construction finished, workers under training.
22. Channel Master Corp. (Trans World Electronics)	Television apparatus	June 19, 1967	67	KEPZ	Operation started in December 1967.
23. Ampex Corp.	Printed circuit board cable harness, memory units	Mar. 28, 1968		Kweishan	Factory under construction.
24. Televac, Inc.	Receiving tubes	Apr. 13, 1968		Hsing Shan Hsin Chu	Machinery under installation.
25. Thomas L. Higgins	Magnetic head coils, transformers for electronic use, electronic components for computers semifinished hearing aid products.	May 25, 1968			
26. C.T.S. Corp.	Electronic components assembly and manufacturing.			Kaohsiung	
27. Lloyd's Electronics International	Transistor radios			Taipei	
28. Singer Industrial (Taiwan), Ltd.	Sewing machines, parts, and consumer products			do	
29. Wang Laboratories (Taiwan), Ltd.	Manufacturer of computer products			do	
30. Sunetics, Ltd.	Manufacturer of magnetic heads for TV recording			Kaohsiung	
31. Tusic (Taiwan) U.S. Industrial Co., Ltd.	Magnetic components, printed circuit boards, etc.			Taipei	

THE DEVELOPING CRISIS IN ELECTRONICS AND COMPANION INDUSTRIES

I. CURRENT REASONS FOR CONCERN

While the Electronics industries are considered to be among the Nation's leading growth industries, current developments in consumer electronics, components, business and computing machines, and companion product lines, should give every American—not merely those whose jobs are directly threatened—genuine cause for concern. For, what is happening is this:

Key growth segments of electronics and companion industries (their know-how, production and jobs) have been, and are being, exported abroad. Moreover, the exodus is rapidly escalating.

The dangerously rising volume of imports—increasingly, in foreign-made American brands and in imports by domestic parent firms from foreign-based plants—tends to accelerate the process of terminating U.S. operations and transferring domestic production and product lines to facilities outside U.S. borders.

The production and jobs transferred abroad are, to a large extent, of the types urgently needed here. They are needed if we are to find work for members of minority groups as well as others among the unemployed poor whom we are now trying to reach through antipoverty, manpower training, and similar programs, at a vast expense of taxpayer dollars.

While the electronics industries, and major electronics-electrical firms, are and have been heavily subsidized by the Federal government, they may possibly grow even more dependent on government, especially the Defense Department, for support. Currently, annual sales to DOD and, in far smaller amounts, to other government agencies, aggregate \$13 billion. This represents more than half the industries' \$25 billion in annual sales.

II. HISTORICAL SUMMARY AND SHORT STATISTICAL RUNDOWN

Electronics grew from a \$1 billion to a \$25 billion industry in 20 years. Over these 20 years, the Federal government has not only been the industry's largest customer, taking annually a major slice of its dollar output; it has also been the underwriter and sponsor of its remarkable technological progress.

Giant corporations dependent on Defense contracts for a substantial portion of sales include General Electric, Westinghouse, R.C.A., I.T.T., Sperry-Rand, Litton Industries, and dozens of others. In fiscal 1969, G.E.'s Defense contracts totaled more than \$1.6 billion. Raytheon's amounted to \$547 million; Sperry-Rand's, to \$468 million; Westinghouse's, to \$430 million; Litton Industries', to \$377 million; and R.C.A.'s, to \$300 million. Without profitable Defense contracts, Sperry-Rand could hardly have weathered large, sustained computer and

business machines losses. Sperry's most profitable product line today is computers, but it was its Defense business that kept it solvent.

The technological lead of American electronics firms was nurtured and underwritten by billions of dollars in government R&D money. As the OECD Directorate For Scientific Affairs points out, "semiconductors, numerical control, electronic computers . . . as well as a host of other less significant innovations, owe their development to Federal support." Huge Federal outlays for research, development, test and evaluation, made possible revolutionary developments in miniaturization, microwave, solid state, integrated circuitry, laser technology, etc.; thereby helping to give domestic firms a commanding technological edge over foreign competitors. Many of the profitable patents these firms hold—and on which they are paid royalties by foreign and domestic firms—resulted from government sponsored R&D programs. As indicated earlier, production and product lines financed by government R&D funds have been transferred to U.S.-owned overseas plants.

How much taxpayer money was poured into R&D? According to National Science Foundation figures, from 1957 to 1965, leading firms in the electronics (and communications) industries spent \$23 billion for research and development—22-24 percent of total domestic R&D expenditures. Of this amount, two-thirds was directly provided by the Federal government.

Overseas capital investment by the American electrical-electronics industry continues undiminished, despite the imposition of direct investment controls. Expenditures for equipment and plants outside U.S. borders by electrical-electronics concerns were estimated at \$625 million for the years 1967-68. About \$2.5 billion was directly invested in new equipment and plants abroad during the 1958-68 decade. This sum does not include profits earned, accumulated and reinvested abroad. According to available but incomplete statistics, at least two dozen new American-owned plants were established on the Mexican border within the past year. The trade press and official records show similar escalating shifts of production, products, and jobs to Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and other areas in the Far East.

The process feeds on itself. The transfer of production, product lines, and jobs abroad by one or two American firms is a signal for others to follow. That is one reason why new and expanded U.S.-owned plants are springing up on the Mexican border and in the Far East, as well as in Europe. The exodus is encouraged and abetted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which frequently acts as promoter and agent for U.S. firms. Commerce Department employees stationed abroad assist U.S. companies in finding suit-

able plant locations. Occasionally, they may also arrange financing, and provide other advertised services. As inducements, host countries (Taiwan, Mexico, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, etc.) offer tax and rent concessions plus other attractive advantages—in addition, of course, to wage costs that range from less than 15 cents to 30 or 35 cents an hour.

The General Instrument Company is a case in point. It is now the largest employer in Taiwan, with 12,000 workers in its semiconductor, TV tuner, recorder and IFT plant—up from last year's 7,200, and from 500 in 1962, the year the plant opened. Hourly wages including fringes, average 15-20 cents. In the last two years, G.I. closed three of its components plants in New England—one in Rhode Island two in Massachusetts. All told, close to 2,000 workers were permanently displaced. Production of affected product lines was transferred to the company's expanded Taiwan facility. Other product lines and jobs may soon follow.

A second case in point is Ford-Philco, whose work force in Philadelphia was recently reduced by 1300, with additional layoff foreseen. Philco-Taiwan, with current employment of over a thousand, now makes radios, phonographs and components for hi-fi and Color TV assemblies previously manufactured in the U.S. Philco has also been importing sets from Japan under its own brand name, further reducing domestic employment.

Electronics is rapidly developing into one of Taiwan's major industries and especially into its major export industry. In 1968, for example, it exported \$60 million worth of electronic products, up from \$36 million in 1966. But by 1972, Taiwan's export of TV sets alone—almost entirely to this country—should reach \$250 million. Total 1972 electronic exports are estimated at \$500 million. Currently, exports to the U.S. in major electronic categories are up 40-80 percent from year ago levels. About 650,000 B & W TV sets were exported to the U.S. in 1969—80 percent more than the year before.

Restrictions imposed on foreign firms make it impossible for them to sell radios, TV sets or other products on the domestic Taiwanese market. American firms, however, are not seriously interested in producing for the Taiwanese market. They came to Taiwan primarily for one reason: to manufacture products at Taiwanese wage costs for exports to the U.S. Some of the American firms with factories in Taiwan are: I.B.M., G.E., T.R.W., R.C.A., Admiral, Philco (two plants), Cornell Dubilier, Raytheon, Motorola, Singer, General Instrument, Ampex, C.T.S., etc.

The Mexican border program, devised to attract U.S. firms south of the border through substantial wage differentials plus other advantages, similarly imposes restrictions that make it impossible for such firms to sell Mexican-made products on the Mexican market. Directly below our border, we have

a classic illustration of what such programs are about. Parts and components—machinery, too—are imported into Mexico duty free, machined and assembled in Mexican plants, and then shipped back to the U.S. for final, finish-up assembly in completed units. This is known as the Twin Plants concept.

The U.S. plants, however, are quite small and, quite frequently, only for show. Units are fully assembled into finished products in Mexican factories by Mexican workers earning 30-35 cents an hour. (Nearly 208,000 B & W TV sets were exported to the U.S. in 1969, up 420 percent from 1968). But the tariff on goods shipped back to the U.S. is only on the "value added" by low wage Mexican workers. Thus, a TV set assembled in Mexico from U.S.-made component parts pays only a fraction of the tariff levied on TV sets wholly made abroad from parts and components supplied by foreign manufacturers.

The "value added" tariff, applied as it is now, in conjunction with wage differentials merely encourages "runaway" companies to relocate. The same "value added" tariff is applied, incidentally, to imports from U.S.-owned plants in Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and elsewhere, whenever almost wholly assembled products are made from parts shipped to the foreign facility from a U.S. plant. The applicable section of the law—Section 807—needs to be drastically changed.

Sales of foreign manufacturing affiliates of U.S. firms were \$4 billion in 1965, compared with \$1.9 billion in 1959. Though reliable current sales data is unavailable through government or private sources, we have reason to believe sales have increased at a much higher ratio than in previous years. In 1968, for example, G.E.'s foreign affiliates had net sales of \$800 million, while I.T.T. and Singer's foreign affiliates had estimated sales aggregating more than \$1 billion between them. *What should be remembered is that sales of such foreign manufacturing affiliates are, to an increasing extent, imports into the U.S.*

Finally, while there are no accurate statistics on the number of electronic, electrical, household, office and business machine facilities owned and operated abroad by multinational American corporations (a large percentage of whom are conglomerates), the number may be figured in thousands. As previously indicated, the number rises each year. All major corporations, as well as a large and growing number of medium-sized and smaller companies, now own and operate plants abroad, using government-subsidized technology and production know-how to manufacture products, formerly made here, for import into the U.S. (or to manufacture products for sale to third countries—frequently, depriving one of the company's U.S. affiliates of its markets).

III. RISING IMPORTS, TRANSFERS OF PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC PLANT CLOSINGS

In 1967, the value of TV sets imported by the U.S. amounted to \$125.5 million. TV imports in 1969 are estimated at about \$300 million, up 46 percent from 1968 and 140 percent from 1967. According to preliminary figures, Japan alone exported to the U.S. 880,000 Color and over 2,200,000 B & W TV sets, supplying more than 15 percent of the U.S. Color and more than 40 percent of the U.S. B & W TV market.

In 1967, the value of radio receiving sets, radio-phonograph combinations and parts, and radio apparatus, imported into the U.S., totaled \$243 million. Imports for the first 11 months of 1969 are \$374.5 million, and the full year estimate ranges between \$410-\$420 million. An estimated 85-90 percent of all radios sold in the U.S. are imports. From January to October, 1969, the U.S. imported 17 million transistor radios from Japan; 13 million from Hong Kong; close to 4 million from Taiwan; and close to 900,000 from South Korea.

In 1967, the value of phonographs, tape recorders and other sound recorders and reproducers imported into the U.S., was \$153.4 million. In the first 11 months of 1969, the figure was \$303.8 million. For the full year, it could reach \$335 million, up 45 percent from 1968. Less than 10 percent of the tape recorders, cassettes, or similar equipment sold in the U.S. market are made in U.S. plants.

Thus, within two years, from 1967 to 1969, the dollar value of imports of TV sets, radios, phonographs, radio-phonographs, tape recorders and related consumer products has doubled. This doubling follows a previous quadrupling of the value of imports in the years 1962-67. Our 1969 balance of trade deficit on these consumer electronic products should approach one billion dollars.

Last year, Westinghouse closed its TV manufacturing plants in Edison, New Jersey, laying off 3,000 workers. Like several other firms, Westinghouse now imports and sells—under its own brand—Color and B & W TV sets made for it by Japanese firms. Formerly a manufacturer, it is now a distributor.¹ Several other U.S. manufacturers import and sell under their own brand Color and B & W TV sets, radios and other consumer equipment. TMA in Illinois cut back its production lines over 50 percent when it began importing radios and stereos from Japan.

As previously indicated, a sizable number of manufacturers have transferred production to foreign-based plants. Sylvania, for example, now makes TV sets in Hong Kong; Warwick Electronics, which supplies Sears, has drastically reduced production, and laid off hundreds of workers in its Arkansas plant, transferring TV output to a Mexican facility. Admiral and Motorola have established consumer electronics plants in Taiwan. In one of its recent ads, G.E. announced it was the only remaining domestic manufacturer of radios. Implicit in the ad was a warning it might discontinue all production of radios in the U.S.

The domestic household sewing machine industry is now confined to part of one plant (Singer) in Elizabethport, New Jersey, which employs some 2,000 workers (previous employment high was over 10,000). It is the only remaining household sewing machine plant in the U.S. Yet for every three Singer machines sold here, two were made in the company's foreign plants.

During the past decade, the acquisition-conscious Singer Company acquired a number of major firms in the electronics and office machines industries, among them Friden, a manufacturer of office calculators now known as the Friden Division. Two years ago, Friden signed an agreement with Hitachi, whereby Hitachi would manufacture—under the Friden label and to Friden's specifications—its electronic desk calculators. Friden now distributes in the U.S. and abroad Friden calculators made by Hitachi in Japan.

Burroughs and others have similar agreements. Formerly manufacturers, they have become distributors of the products they once made. The domestic electronic desk calculator business is now dominated by Japanese firms. Currently, 60 percent of this growing market is controlled by Japanese firms. Within the next two or three years, Japanese manufacturers are expected to supply almost the entire market—directly, as well as through Friden, Burroughs and other domestic labels.

Several months ago, the press reported that Litton Industries—a major conglomerate whose various enterprises, such as shipbuilding and electronics, are heavily subsidized

¹ Emerson Radio Division of National Union Electric, another New Jersey TV manufacturer, has announced it is closing out production of TV and other consumer electronic equipment.

by DOD contracts—was shutting down domestic Royal typewriter plants. We learned earlier the Justice Department was investigating the company's acquisition of two German typewriter firms, Triumph and Adlerwerke, for possible Antitrust Act violations. Litton moved into the typewriter business in 1965 when it acquired Royal-McBee. A year or two later, it bought up the British company, Imperial Typewriters, Ltd. The Royal DeLuxe 660, one of the more popular and attractive Royal models, became the Imperial 660. Now Litton has announced Royal Typewriter models will be made in Japan to Royal specifications.

Sperry-Rand, kept alive through Defense contracts and R&D money, decided to close out domestic production of typewriter models a number of years ago. Sperry shifted operations to its European plants. These plants were subsequently closed. Now, Remington typewriters are made for Sperry under the Remington label by the Japanese firm, Brothers.

There is a campaign, promoted and supported by American industry, to urge the Japanese government to remove restrictions imposed on freedom of foreign investment, and on ownership and control of manufacturing facilities and enterprises in that country. It should be noted that some firms already have substantial, though not controlling, investments in Japanese concerns.² A major example is G.E., which owns 10 percent of the outstanding stock of Tokyo Shibaura Electric (G.E. also owns 12 percent of the outstanding stock of the German electrical giant, A.E.G.).

We do not believe any agreements reached between the U.S. and Japan permitting American ownership and control of manufacturing facilities in Japan in the electrical and electronic industries would be in the best interests either of American workers or the American people at this time. We feel it would further encourage export of production and jobs from the U.S.

IV. EMPLOYMENT, COMPARATIVE WAGE COSTS AND MAN-HOUR PRODUCTIVITY

By and large, employment in the Electrical Equipment and Supplies industry (SIC 36) has held up fairly well. Expanded Defense efforts and national economic growth were important contributing factors in the growth of this diverse industry group. Unemployment in the industry, however, may soon be on the rise, threatening to occur at a time when the labor force is rapidly increasing (it will grow 16 percent, to a total of 94 million by 1975) and at a time when the Administration is engaged in a massive drive to find hundreds of thousands of jobs for Negroes, Mexican-Americans and others among the poor for whom gainful employment is urgently needed. The government's various job creating and manpower training programs require several billions of dollars annually in federal expenditures. *Yet the types of jobs exported are precisely the unskilled and semi-skilled jobs needed here if we are to win the war against poverty and provide gainful employment of our disadvantaged poor.*

Moreover, at a time when total national and manufacturing employment was expanding, comparative figures for the months of October 1966, and October, 1969, show a decline of 24,500 factory production workers (17 percent) in the *Radio and TV Receiving Equipment Industry*. In *Electronic Components and Accessories*, there was a decline of 20,100 factory workers. The combined production worker decline in the two related industries comes to 44,600. Since

² American firms also have licensing agreements with Japanese and European counterparts, the latter paying royalties for the use of American patents.

these are basically growth industries, there should normally have been an increase in the number of production workers employed.

In another major growth industry, *Office and Computing Machines*, there was a total employment increase of 30,000, yet factory employment was up only a mere 400 jobs. The annual growth in computer shipments has averaged 15 percent, and this rate of growth should continue at least until 1975. However, firms in this industry have been exporting component parts to overseas plants for assembly into completed machines, effectively cutting into our exports of such machines. These foreign plants may soon be producing their own parts.

The effect cutbacks in Defense and other government programs will have on factory employment in other electrical-electronic industries is difficult to predict, but it could be quite severe.

A careful analysis of our employment problems indicates the need to retain and to increase the number of jobs of the types now being exported. Such jobs are required for those among our citizens most in need of productive work.

Since high labor costs are invariably given as a major reason for rising imports as well as for the shift of domestic production to U.S.-owned overseas plants, let us analyze this argument for a moment. When we do analyze it, we find that multinational conglomerate corporations have achieved almost unlimited exportability of capital, technology, production lines and production techniques. They can move capital, production and jobs freely wherever they wish, taking easy and quick advantage of substandard wages, low rents, favorable interest rates, tax loopholes, and tariff concessions. And, it is obvious the American taxpayer and the American worker has subsidized this mobility.

High U.S. labor costs are used increasingly to dismiss the problem as well as to assess blame. There is no merit in such contentions. For, wages in these industries—not high in themselves—cannot be expected to compete with foreign wages of 15 cents to 35 cents an hour—nor with the \$1 an hour wage-fringe-social benefit costs in Japan. Even if wages were reduced to the \$1.60 legal minimum, they would, with fringe costs added, be more than double the total current Japanese wage-fringe cost. They would be from 8 to 12 times as much as the prevailing labor costs in Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan, and 5 times as high as prevailing labor costs in Mexico. Thus, these countries enjoy a "comparative advantage" vis a vis the U.S. by virtue of pitifully substandard wages, with which American wages cannot compete. Nor can they be expected to.

It should also be added that during the Sixties, man-hour productivity in the electrical-electronics industry, averaging about 4 percent a year, exceeded total wage and fringe benefit gains (2.8 percent a year at General Electric and 2.6 percent at Westinghouse). Since annual productivity gains were more than one percent higher than wage-fringe benefit gains, *increases in domestic labor costs can hardly have been a decisive factor in stimulating domestic plant closings and in the relocation of U.S. plants overseas.*

V. TRADE BALANCE CONSIDERATIONS

The American trade balance was at a breakeven point in 1968, dropping from the "historic" annual U.S. trade surplus of \$5 billion. Concern for our declining trade balance has been expressed by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and by the Department's Bureau of International Commerce. In its study, *U.S. Foreign Trade: A Five Year Outlook*, BIC points out that, omitting government-financed exports, there was a trade deficit in 1967, amounting to \$1.6 billion.

The study also reveals that since 1962 the rate of rise of U.S. imports has outstripped the increase in U.S. exports by a ratio of almost 1½ to 1. During 1962-68, there was a decline in both our total (including government financed) and "commercial" trade surpluses. At least half our trade surplus during these years resulted from government-financed exports. If one were to exclude government-financed exports for 1966-68, the resulting trade balance figures would show a substantial deficit. Each year between 1962 and 1967, there was a sizable annual payments deficit.

The ratio of imports of consumer goods (other than food) and finished manufactures rose rapidly since 1962, and in 1968 accounted for 51 percent of all imports into the U.S. The import value of non-food consumer goods, exclusive of automobiles, rose from \$2.3 billion in 1962 to \$5.3 billion in 1968. Imports of TV sets, radios, radio-phonographs, etc., which quadrupled between 1962 and 1967, has again doubled. It is essential, according to BIC, to take vigorous action, including, among other things, aggressive and ingenious promotional campaigns, if we are to expand our exports. The U.S. share of world markets, which has been declining, will decline further. A declining U.S. share of growing world markets appears inevitable, and the decline will be evident in practically all geographic areas. The trade deficit for consumer goods (other than food and autos) may nearly double during the 1969-73 period.

The Electrical machinery industry as a whole has always been a "trade surplus" industry, providing the economy with a much needed currency surplus. The extent to which figures are inflated by government-financed exports is unclear but it may amount to several hundred million dollars. In 1966, total industry exports were \$1.9 billion, compared with imports of \$1.02 billion. Since 1966, exports have climbed 37 percent to an estimated 1969 total of \$2.6 billion. But imports have increased far more dramatically, rising 83.7 percent, to an estimated \$1.86 billion.

In 1960, the ratio of exports to imports was 3.8 to 1. This ratio fell to 1.9 to 1 in 1966, and to 1.4 to 1 in 1969. No reversal in the declining trend is expected over the next few years. In consumer electronics (TV sets, radios, radio-phonos, tape recorders, etc.), the most seriously affected industry group, the estimated 1969 trade deficit is more than three times the \$285 million deficit of 1966.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND REMEDIES

In today's world of multinational corporations; in a world, that is, in which technology, products, production techniques, and jobs are readily exportable, and in which licensing agreements and joint ventures are common, traditional theories of international trade (laws of comparative advantage), are no longer applicable. And while there is urgent need to expand world trade on a rational basis, so that the world's people may benefit thereby, the growth must be orderly, equitable, and must contribute to real growth in living standards. The benefits to be derived from increased production and broader world distribution are self-evident. If the electrical-electronics industry's products and instruments, from electric lamps to medical computers, were to be produced in sufficient quantities to meet the earth's population basic minimum needs, there would be enough full time employment in all producing countries for the entire foreseeable future. This is an objective devoutly to be pursued. In its pursuit, however, we cannot permit living standards already achieved—as in this country—to be threatened or undermined. Nor can we permit growth industries and the employment they generate to be exported at a time of substantial in-

creases in the labor force, or at a time when we are trying to find jobs for the unemployed and underemployed poor.

Among the remedies we propose are the following:

A truth-in-import labeling act to identify the manufacturer and nation of origin of all imported products.

A tariff on the full value of the unit or product imported, not merely on the so-called "value added."

A clearly defined international program to raise substandard wage levels.

Measures to limit the export of capital, including a tax thereon.

Public ownership of patents developed on public programs and/or with public funds.

Quotas, either voluntary or involuntary limiting the imports, and import growth, of products and components whose rate of import growth since 1966 has exceeded a stated percentage—with provisions for extension to other products and components whenever the rate of import increase during two successive years seems excessive.

Adjustment assistance for all workers displaced by a rise in imports, where the import rise can be shown to be a major or a significantly contributing cause of such displacement.

I and my colleague from Massachusetts, Congressman SILVIO O. CONTE, have been working for years to achieve the kind of remedial measures cited by the AFL-CIO. We have sponsored legislation seeking to limit the importation of electronic products manufactured in foreign nations. We have appealed to the Tariff Commission, to the administration's chief negotiator for international trade, to virtually every governmental body even peripherally related to U.S. trade policy.

But we need help in this effort.

A handful of concerned Congressmen and Senators cannot do the job by themselves.

The entire Congress—or, at the very least, a majority of the Congress—must recognize its responsibility to help safeguard the livelihood of American workers.

With permission, Mr. Speaker, I put in the RECORD at this point a resolution on foreign trade adopted by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department and the program for its conference here last week:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO, CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., SEPTEMBER 25-26, 1969

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

American workers are being displaced by foreign imports in ever-increasing numbers. The recent experiences of the textile, apparel, shoe, steel, electronic and ceramic industries, among many others, show that as American corporations export more and more capital to establish foreign operations, the jobs performed by Americans are seriously restricted.

A few statistics emphasize the magnitude of the problem. In the textile industry the volume of imports has more than doubled in the last four years. From 1.5 billion equivalent square yards in 1964, imports mounted to 3.3 billion yards in 1968, when the excess of textile imports over exports amounted to more than \$800 million. In the electronics field foreign exports to the United States will increase from \$1.3 billion in 1968 to nearly 1.9 billion this year. Hardest hit of all in proportionate terms is the shoe industry, with an import increase from 10 million pairs of footwear in 1956 to 176 million in 1968.

To compound the problem, in the last few years many American conglomerates have become global conglomerates. This U.S. foreign investment is now in excess of \$65 million. The AFL-CIO has testified before Congress that this is "a problem with wide-ranging effects on the balance of payments, international trade, and American jobs."

In the last few years, thousands of members of IUD unions have been displaced by the movement of U.S. firms to plants located across the Mexican border. These plants process component parts manufactured in the U.S. They use very low-paid Mexican labor to complete the production process. The final product is then brought back to this country under special tariff arrangements and sold at regular U.S. prices to the American public. Although the cost of production has been reduced substantially, the price to the public generally remains unchanged. The American corporations involved in this traffic are thus exploiting the low-wage Mexican workers, the displaced American workers and the American consumers.

Unfortunately, the Adjustments Assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act have been a total failure in assisting workers whose jobs have been displaced by imports. These provisions were a condition of labor's support for the act, but they have been valueless.

Now therefore be it resolved:

1. The Industrial Union Department is in favor of healthy expansion of trade with other nations and the development of greater world markets based on improving the standards of the workers in other countries as well as workers at home. It is not true that all increases in international trade accomplish these objectives.

2. We encourage the U.S. government to establish voluntary multilateral trade agreements when such agreements are essential to American interest in the event of failure or unreasonable delay, or refusal of foreign countries to enter into meaningful multilateral arrangements or comprehensive bilateral agreements, we urge Congress to enact unilateral restraints on imports of selected products adversely affecting American workers.

3. We will work for effective governmental supervisory machinery to control the massive exportation of U.S. capital and technology. Such controls should include taxation and other methods of discouraging the gross and unreasonable outflow of American capital.

4. We urge the U.S. government to establish effective information and reporting requirements to make clear the relationship between foreign investments and trade flow, and to evaluate the impact of the new multinational corporations on trade.

5. We call for repeal of Item 807 in the Tariff Code which permits such unfair practices as are now mushrooming on the Mexican border.

6. We will convene a conference of those unions whose members have been adversely affected by international trade. The conference will also deal in depth with the emerging role of the international corporation and its effect on trade and the American economy.

7. We will seek to expose the fraud perpetrated on American consumers by American corporations which use components and complete units made overseas, at sweatshop wages, with no reduction in price. We will push aggressively for "truth in labeling" as part of our campaign to educate the consumer.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thursday, March 19, morning session, Sheraton Hall South.

10:00 a.m.: Opening Remarks and Introduction, Joseph Molony, Vice President, United Steelworkers of America.

10:10 a.m.: Keynote Speech, I. W. Abel, President, Industrial Union Department.

10:45 a.m.: Multi-National Companies and Their Effect on the American Economy, Nat Goldfinger, Director, Research Department, AFL-CIO.

11:30 a.m.: Panel on General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and Trade Act of 1970, Professor Richard N. Gardner, Columbia Law School.

Theodore R. Gates, Assistant Special Representative, Trade Negotiations, Executive Office of the President.

Lazare Teper, Research Director, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Luncheon Meeting, Sheraton Hall North. Chairman: I. W. Abel, President, Industrial Union Department.

12:45 p.m.: Address: Senator Edmund S. Muskie.

Afternoon Session, Sheraton Hall South. Chairman: Floyd Smith, President, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

2:00 p.m.: Panel on Fair International Labor Standards, Professor George Lodge, Jr., Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Professor Everett Kassalow, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin.

Seminar No. 1, Sheraton Hall South. Chairman: William Pollock, President, Textile Workers Union of America.

3:15 p.m.: Panel on Escape Clause, Anti-Dumping and Other Temporary Relief Against Imports, Bruce E. Clubb, Member, United States Tariff Commission.

Vernon Jirkikowic, Research Director, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Seminar No. 2, Virginia Suite. Chairman: A. F. Grosprion, President, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Intl. Union.

3:15 p.m.: Panel on Export Obstacles and Non-Tariff Barriers, Philip H. Trezise, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Leonard B. Tennyson, Director of the European Community Information Service.

Howard Samuel, Vice President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Reception, Sheraton Hall North.

6:00 p.m.: For Delegates and Guests, dinner meeting, Sheraton Hall North.

Chairman: I. W. Abel.

6:30 p.m.: Address, Senator Vance Hartke. Friday, March 20, morning session, Sheraton Hall South.

Chairman: Charles H. Pillard, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

9:30 a.m.: The Overseas Labor Point of View on Tariff and Trade, Karl Casserini, Chief Economist, International Metal Workers Federation.

10:15 a.m.: Voluntary Agreements and Quotas, Kenneth M. Davis, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic and International Business.

Seminar No. 3, Sheraton Hall South.

Chairman: Paul Jennings, President, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

11:30 a.m.: Foreign Made Components and Products, Herbert Blackman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Trade and Adjustment Policy.

Abe Morganstern, Research Director, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Seminar No. 4, Virginia Suite.

Chairman: George Fecteau, President, United Shoe Workers of America.

11:30 a.m.: Readjustment Allowance, Edgar Eaton, Director, Office of Foreign Economic Policy, Bureau of International Affairs, Department of Labor.

Meyer Bernstein, International Affairs Representative, United Steelworkers of America.

Luncheon meeting, Sheraton Hall North. Chairman: I. W. Abel.

1:00 p.m.: Address: George Meany, President, AFL-CIO.

Chairman: I. W. Abel. Concluding Session.

2:30 p.m.: Summaries from Seminars: Anthony Bellissimo, Assistant to the President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Foreign Made Components and Products. Elizabeth Jager, Economist, AFL-CIO. Export Obstacles and Non-Tariff Barriers.

Howard P. Chester, Executive Secretary, Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee.

Readjustment Allowance.

Arnold Mayer, Legislative Representative, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Escape Clause, Anti-Dumping and Other Temporary Relief Against Imports.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my good friend and colleague from Massachusetts for his remarks and add my own unqualified pledge to work with him in this fight to preserve the jobs of those at the Sickles plant in Chicopee, which are now threatened by increased competition from the cheap labor markets of Taiwan and Portugal.

With regard to the damage already done, I intend to work closely with union representatives who are now preparing a petition for readjustment allowances to aid those workers already displaced.

As long as we are threatened by these imports from cheap labor markets, however, preventive measures will be needed. The bill, H.R. 9274, which I introduced a year ago, would insure an equitable sharing of the U.S. electronics market between foreign and domestic goods. Having visited Taiwan last summer, I can report to you, Mr. Speaker, that there are women and children in these plants not only working for paltry wages, but also, in many cases, without adequate industrial safety devices. It seems to be extremely shortsighted, as well as detrimental to the domestic American industry, for American companies to continue to go abroad to produce products that, when sold here, threaten the livelihood of our own employees.

On a related subject, Mr. Speaker, I fully support the recent suit filed by Westinghouse Electric against six foreign countries which are dumping large transformers on the American market at prices much lower than they charge in their own markets. When this illegal practice is compounded by the denial of the right to permit American transformers to be sold in their countries, this discrimination becomes intolerable.

Only this week I met with officials in Pittsfield, where G.E. has one of the largest power transformer plants in the Nation, to assure them of my continued support.

Mr. Speaker, I was represented at the recent outstanding conference of "The Developing Crisis in International Trade," sponsored by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. Their seminars on these and other subjects provided valuable information on the dimensions of the crisis and the need for more effective remedies.

I join with my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts in his determination to prevent the wholesale dismantling of the domestic electronics industry by unfair foreign competition.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may revise and extend their remarks on the special order given today by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF ITS NEGLIGENCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

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

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, while violation of the law cannot be condoned, the events that led up to the current action of the postal workers, must be carefully considered in context with some pertinent history. I recall, as a freshman Member of this body, the times when I argued in favor of increases for postal workers under the threat of presidential veto and I must say that that experience has been repeated many times.

In the current instance this body adopted necessary postal pay increase legislation. We did so not only under a threat of presidential veto, but under the lash of demand that postal reform be included. Reality is that the two are not intertwined. They should, and indeed must stand alone and be considered on individual merit.

We have waited far too long to render unto the postal workers that which is overdue. There is no question that the salary of these dedicated public servants is not in any way equitable nor is there any question that a postal employee deserves adequate compensation to live a life of dignity and to provide for his family opportunities for a better life.

I am including in the RECORD at this point an editorial which was printed on Friday, March 20, in the Sacramento Bee. I commend it heartily for the consideration of my colleagues, as follows:

GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF ITS NEGLIGENCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The illegal and paralyzing strike by postal workers in New York and elsewhere cannot be dismissed by mere denunciation of the letter carriers for defiance of federal law banning such strikes. The sequence of cause and effect events which galvanized the extreme action by postal employes stems directly to the government's mishandling of the whole issue of postal wages and reform of the postal department.

First, of course, the strike demonstrates the uneven consequences of such disruption of public services by public employes. The innocent public becomes the major victim of the issue. Government itself is not hit in the pocketbook, as in the case of strikes in the private sector.

Yet in another sense the public is a party to the dispute in that the elected leadership in Congress created the conditions which postal employes found intolerable in the extreme.

In early February, President Richard Nixon conceded that postal employes, along with all other federal workers, were entitled to a 5.75 per cent cost of living pay increase.

But he refused to recommend it on grounds it would spur inflation. He offered a 5.4 per cent increase to rank and file mailmen but only if it were tied to his proposed controversial reform of the postal department which would create a semi-independent postal corporation to be called the postal authority.

At the same time, rank and file postal employes labor under one of the lowest wage systems in the country. A letter carrier makes \$6,100 to start and reaches only \$8,442 after 21 years of service. The starting pay in the New York area is under the government's own poverty level index for a family of four which is \$6,700. The government ought to be ashamed it lets such a situation exist.

Simple justice and federal law required the administration to provide equitable wages for the mailmen. A law was enacted several years ago which requires the government to meet comparable wage scales in private industry.

Nixon was wrong in tying his proffered wage increase to the postal reform proposal, a matter he knew faced uncertain congressional treatment. Mailmen should not have been made the pawns in the reform struggle. Their strike is illegal but the administration cannot shrug off its responsibility in the matter.

PRESIDENT NIXON ON NONDISCRIMINATORY SCHOOL SYSTEM

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

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, President Nixon made public his feelings on a subject that is important to all Americans, that being school desegregation and the effect it has on our educational system. I want to commend the President for speaking out as he did on such a controversial and complicated subject. It was evident to me that he, throughout his statement, had the welfare of our children in mind, and that his first consideration as he confronts the problem of school desegregation is quality education.

I was very happy to hear that Mr. Nixon feels that the neighborhood school should be the basis for solving our problems, and that the busing of students for the purpose of achieving racial balance should not be required.

Many of us have been confronted with the problem of school desegregation on a more direct and personal basis than others, and many of us have tried to find solutions to this great problem. I personally, along with 18 cosponsors, introduced a bill dealing with this subject last month. I was very happy to see that the President's statement and my Nondiscriminatory Education Act, H.R. 16083, were in almost total agreement. Pages 13 and 14 of the President's statement deal with administration policy as it relates to the enforcement of school desegregation laws. I have taken each of the statements in this section and compared them with my bill. In all but one area, that dealing with teacher assignment, the Presidential statement agrees with my Nondiscriminatory Education Act. The following is a list of the President's policies in regard to "Principles of Enforcement" and how they compare with my bill:

President's statement: Deliberate racial segregation of pupils by official action is unlawful, wherever it exists. In the words of the Supreme Court, it must be eliminated "root and branch"—and must be eliminated at once.

Mizell bill: Title III, Sec. 301(a) "The operation of any school system receiving public support other than a non-discriminatory school system shall be illegal."

President's statement: Segregation of teachers must be eliminated. To this end, each school system in this nation, North and South, East and West, must move immediately, as the Supreme Court has ruled, toward a goal under which "in each school the ratio of White to Negro faculty members is substantially the same as it is throughout the system."

Mizell bill: This is the one area where the Administration's views and the Mizell bill differ. Title I Sec. 104 requires the placement of faculty members on a "non-discriminatory" basis only, without regard to race, creed, color, etc. It does not, however, force teacher transfers based on district-wide racial percentages.

President's statement: With respect to school facilities, school administrators throughout the nation, North and South, East and West, must move immediately, also in conformance with the court's ruling, to assure that schools within individual school districts do not discriminate with respect to the quality of facilities or the quality of education delivered to the children within the district.

Mizell bill: Title II Sec. 201 . . . "A non-discriminatory system is one in which there is no force or discrimination present, based on race, creed, color, religion or national origin, in establishing the make-up of the student body, the faculty or in the allocation of funds, books and facilities to the respective schools."

President's statement: In devising local compliance plans, primary weight should be given to the considered judgment of school boards—provided they act in good faith and within Constitutional limits.

Mizell bill: The entire Mizell bill is devoted to local administration of school business with no Federal interference as long as the local school boards carry out their business in a non-discriminatory manner. The Mizell bill enhances the so-called "good faith" policy.

President's statement: The neighborhood school will be deemed the most appropriate base for such a system.

Mizell bill: Title I Sec. 101 "The right of elementary and secondary education students to attend their neighborhood schools shall not be abridged by any Federal authority based upon race, creed, color, religion or national origin of the student."

President's statement: Transportation of pupils beyond normal geographic school zones for the purpose of achieving racial balance will not be required.

Mizell bill: Forcing a child to leave his neighborhood school to attend another more distant because of his race, color, creed, religion, or national origin shall be illegal.

President's statement: Federal advice and assistance will be made available on request, but Federal officials shall not go beyond the requirements of the law in attempting to impose their own judgment on the local school district.

Mizell bill: Under the Mizell bill, Federal assistance could be utilized in the formulation of local school plans, but Federal authorities could in no way interfere uninvited as long as the local school boards are acting in a non-discriminatory manner.

President's statement: School Boards will be encouraged to be flexible and creative in formulating plans that are educationally sound and that result in effective desegregation.

Mizell bill: Throughout the Mizell bill, school boards are required to act in a non-discriminatory manner and it is left up to the individual school boards to draw boundaries under the non-discriminatory restriction. Federal encouragement is welcomed, but if the boards are acting in a non-discriminatory manner, Federal interference would be illegal.

President's statement: Racial imbalance in a school system may be partially *de jure* in origin, and partly *de facto*. In such a case, it is appropriate to insist on remedy for the *de jure* portion, which is unlawful, without insisting on a remedy for the lawful *de facto* portion.

Mizell bill: The Mizell bill, because of its non-discriminatory features, actually eliminates *de jure* segregation or any laws that would establish or perpetuate segregation in the school systems. School zones would be established so that the schools serve their geographic constituency in a non-discriminatory manner. Any segregation existing under the Mizell bill would be due to housing patterns or *de facto*.

President's statement: *De facto* racial separation, resulting from housing patterns, exist in the South as well as the North; in neither area should this condition by itself be cause for Federal enforcement actions. *De jure* segregation, brought about by deliberate school board gerrymandering exists in the North as well as the South; in both areas this must be remedied. In all respects the law should be applied equally North, South, East and West.

Mizell bill: The Mizell bill states that school zones must serve the needs of the community and must be drawn in a non-discriminatory manner, without regard to the race, creed, color, religion or national origin of the students. This in itself would make the gerrymandering the President is speaking of illegal.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, last December 20, 1969, I spoke on certain changes being proposed and implemented in the Post Office Department. I have continued in my efforts to understand why these changes are being made, but after an exhaustive research I am unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion.

It is common knowledge that the Post Office Department is in need of reform and one must commend this administration and the Committee on Post Offices for their dedication in trying to do something about this archaic system that has managed to break even only 17 times in its history. For the past 3 years, the Department's losses have come to over \$1 billion annually, and I am ready to support reform legislation that will correct this deplorable situation.

The Postmaster General has used his executive authority to bring about a number of administrative reforms that would be part of procedures proposed in his new legislation. I would like to bring a few facts to your attention so that you might understand what in practice the reform bill proposes.

We all know that the Post Office suffers from a lack of good service and efficiency, and these problems exist, primarily, in our large urban areas. The

Postmaster General has said as much publicly, but any evidence of improvements in these areas is yet to be presented. To the contrary, we see these areas closed down by an illegal strike. What has become evident is a further decline in service and efficiency in my own congressional district, which is characteristically rural.

As in most rural areas, there are many rural and star route carriers in my district. The star route carriers' contracts were due for renewal last July, and instead of a 4-year contract, which was given in the past, they received a 6-month extension. Approximately a month before Christmas, these carriers were notified that their last day of work would be the day after Christmas; their assistance was needed to get the Christmas mail delivered, but that would be the final need for their services.

This news saddened me greatly, for the majority of these carriers had given over 25 years of dedicated service to the Post Office. Most of them were in excess of 50 years of age with some being over 60. They are good men who had compiled flawless records of service. Since they were private contractors, their services could be terminated, but the hard facts are that these men are upward in years, they live in an economically depressed area where unemployment is high and new jobs are scarce. The Post Office later extended their contracts, but it is inevitable, under present policy, that they finally be terminated.

The Post Office's action was questioned and they replied that it was necessary for improved service and efficiency. This may have been their reason for initiating such action, but the results do not justify these changes.

In a few cases, the carriers were not as fortunate, and their contracts were not renewed. In cases where the contracts were not extended, several routes were combined into one. This, of course, meant that star carriers were losing their jobs and one man would have a heavier workload. Those routes whose carriers did not receive extensions were very similar to those where administrative changes were made. I took this as an opportunity to investigate first-hand some of the reforms Postmaster Blount had proposed to Congress. Since his proposals are theoretical answers to our problems, I considered these changes as pilot programs which make possible our evaluation of them as they actually apply to the realities of postal problems.

If services improved at a lower cost, I could understand why the Postmaster desired these changes; and, although it would still be regrettable that these gentlemen of long service would be without work, there would be some justification for the changes. The desired results of our Postmaster General, however, were not evident.

One example investigated was in Adair County, and this study is illustrative of other such cases across the district. Two carriers lost their positions and their duties were placed on one man. Rather than saving money under the new contract, it was discovered that the new contract cost more than the total the

previous carriers received. Here is an example of the Post Office's reform which is directed toward saving money, and it, in fact, cost more.

A similar investigation was conducted to determine whether the new procedure improved services, and it had not. The patrons along this route had been accustomed to receiving their mail in the mornings, and now it was delivered as late as 5, 6, or 7 o'clock in the evening. This is after sunset, and many of these patrons live a good distance from the road where their boxes are located. Their choice is to either cross rough terrain in the dark and risk injury, for many of them are our elder citizens, or to leave their mail in the boxes overnight and risk vandalism. Others complain of misdeliveries to their neighbors' boxes, infrequent pickup of mail, discontinuance of services, such as selling stamps, and so forth. The list of grievances could go on, and it all means that not only has the cost gone up but service has fallen to an all-time low.

I recently received a letter from the publisher of the Middlesboro Daily News, and he states that it takes first class mail 6 days to go 56 miles, but his primary complaint is a proposed change in his area that will reroute mail to where a letter or newspaper which is to be delivered to communities 16 and 30 miles away will be sent along a route totalling 360 miles. The reasons for such a proposal are, it is assumed, increased efficiency and service. I hope the postal authorities are correct, but I cannot see how they are, since it will make his daily news completely out of date by the time it arrives.

These are factual examples of what the changes would be like if the Postmaster General is allowed the reforms he asks us to enact. These are changes which I can never endorse, and I urge Mr. Blount to rescind such actions.

Another part of the reform legislation would no longer require the appointment of postmasters to be confirmed by the Senate. I have no desire to perpetuate the congressional appointive system, but I will defend those who have been appointed under such a system.

In the 5 years I have served here in Congress, there has never been a mention of malfeasance on the part of a postal employee in my district. These men have passed a difficult civil service test, their character and reputation have been reviewed and approved, and in all cases they have performed in a manner which would make the Senate proud of their selection. It is the desire of the Congress and of our Nation to improve conditions in the Post Office, and if a change in this procedure is necessary, then one must act accordingly. However, good reasons must be shown, and the alternative procedure must not only appear to be an improvement, but must actually carry out those goals upon which we have focused our attention.

The new system proposed by the Postmaster General would create National and Regional Management Selection Boards which will in turn recommend appointments of postmasters. These boards have already been created and are mak-

ing recommendations, but postal authorities have classified their actions as secret. For reasons which cannot be explained, it is impossible to discover whom they recommend, but one would think that if their selections are based on merit, ability and good character, then such selections should withstand any public query.

Procedures presently being used to appoint postmasters are also cause for alarm. In my own Commonwealth of Kentucky there have been 72 postmasters appointed as temporary officers-in-charge. Neither these nor the other 2,100 appointments have been presented to the Senate for confirmation. Although our population places us at 22 among the other States, we rate as the seventh most active State for postal changes. One can only assume that those changes are best for the Post Office Department, but there is reason to fear such an assumption will prove fallacious, for wherever one looks for evidence to confirm this belief he will be discouraged.

It is extremely regrettable that the Postmaster General has decided to disregard the law and make appointments without Senate confirmation, as is presently required. It is my considered opinion that high Government officials have no more right to disregard those laws they disagree with than other men. It seems, however, that the Postmaster General has created his Management Selection Boards, that they are making recommendations, that he is appointing their nominees as temporary postmasters-in-charge, and that they, for all practical reasons, are postmasters with all the duties and benefits of those postmasters who previously went before the Senate to have their qualifications reviewed and confirmed. Although the veil of secrecy which surrounds these appointments makes it impossible to draw a factual conclusion, the clear implication is that the Postmaster General has every intention of showing his disrespect for the Senate and the law by instituting his own reform, although it has never been enacted by Congress. I know of no other case where confirmation of the Senate is necessary, and the nominee has been allowed to assume his position for 2 years without confirmation. This causes serious doubt as to the validity of our Postmaster General's actions.

These remarks should in no way be construed as my doubting the qualifications of the new appointees, for I know many of them personally and would consider it an honor to expedite their permanent appointment. I am also cognizant, however, of temporary officers who have repeatedly failed their examinations but continue in office, therefore, blocking the appointment of applicants who have passed stiff requirements. I know, also, of cases where the "temporary" officer-in-charge acquired his position through political consideration from outgoing postmasters. These are appointments which the Postmaster General has elected to make while espousing a reform approach which rewards ability and discounts politics. These are cases which illustrate the

abominable application of the proposed panacea to postal problems.

Several conclusions can be made from those investigations which should be of interest to all of us. First, the reforms encompassed in the Postal Corporation are more expensive than the present system. Second, the service declines at a faster rate than at present. Third, many postal employees, including star route carriers, rural route carriers, postmasters of second-, third-, and fourth-class post offices, will be terminated. As was stated earlier, I am ready to support any postal reform legislation that will improve postal service, but the present legislation is not the answer. These investigations also illustrate how the proposals will result in terminating the positions of many employees who work in the rural areas of our country.

TRIBUTE TO HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, for more than 22 years I have had the pleasure to serve in the House with the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD). During those years I have at all times found him to be fair in his dealings with his colleagues, forceful and well-prepared in debate, and diligent in meeting his committee responsibilities. It is apparent as well that his efforts have been approved by the people of his 19th Congressional District in California.

Because of his moderate but progressive approach to issues, Congressman HOLIFIELD holds the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. He is a man of principle and commitment, and his commitments are as good as his word. He has also refused to "soapbox" issues of fleeting but popular appeal, preferring to work in areas of less glamor but much greater importance to the Nation. His contribution in the field of nuclear energy will come to be recognized, in my opinion, as "statesmanlike" in the classic sense of the word.

Congressman HOLIFIELD is the dean of the California congressional delegation. This prestigious position has been held by only a handful of men over the years. It is a tribute to a man who has worked hard and long for California and the Nation. These few men like the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD) who have made the House the great institution that it is, have made singular contributions to the Nation through their tenure and committee positions. I think it would be fitting at this point in the RECORD to insert a summary of Congressman HOLIFIELD's distinguished public record:

CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE AND COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Congressman Chet Holifield, who represents the 19th District of California, resides in Montebello, California. He was born in Kentucky, educated in the public schools of Arkansas, and has lived in Montebello, California, since 1920. He has been engaged in the retailing of men's clothing for over 40 years. He is a member of the Christian Church and various fraternal and civic or-

ganizations. Chet Holifield and his popular and attractive wife, Cam, have four daughters and 15 grandchildren.

He was elected to the 78th Congress in 1942 to represent the newly formed 19th Congressional District and has served his constituency continuously since then. He has been re-elected by overwhelming majorities of votes in each of his 14 elections. Because of his 14 terms in Congress, he is in the 9th seniority group in rank. Congressman Holifield's work for his constituents has won approval and commendations from substantial organizations such as the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, City Councils, the Metropolitan Water District, and his efforts have been endorsed by countless civic groups, business organizations, labor unions, veterans groups, and government employee associations. His record on behalf of civil liberties for all citizens regardless of race, color, or creed is unsurpassed.

Congressman Holifield is now serving as Chairman of the important Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. He is the acting Chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations and will succeed to the Chairmanship in January, 1971, due to the retirement of the present Chairman. He is also serving as the Chairman of the Military Operations Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee.

An indication of the respect for his integrity and judgment that his colleagues in Congress have for Congressman Holifield, was his appointment by the Speaker, the Honorable John W. McCormack, to serve on the new committee on Congressional ethics, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Congressman Holifield's Subcommittee on Military Operations has for many years investigated waste and inefficiency in the Department of Defense. As a result of those investigations, Mr. Holifield introduced a bill to establish a blue ribbon commission of 12 members to make a study of all Federal procurement practices and procedures in order to eliminate waste of the taxpayers' money. That bill was passed and subsequently signed by the President. Speaker McCormack has appointed Mr. Holifield as one of the two House members to serve on the Commission on Government Procurement.

As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, since its beginning in 1946, Congressman Holifield has been outstandingly active in the field of atomic energy legislation. Hearings that he has held as a member of this committee have developed the most far-reaching information of the effect of radiation on man and the problems of civil defense in the case of an atomic war.

Congressman Holifield always has insisted on civilian rather than military control of the atom. He is a constant and vigorous proponent of a strong atomic defense for the United States and has worked for a strong program of research to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Congressman has always insisted that the benefits of atomic research and development be safeguarded for the benefit of the private citizens of the United States whose taxes have been invested so heavily in this huge enterprise.

As the ranking member of the House Committee on Government Operations he has been responsible for some of the most important developments in good government over the past century. He authorized the legislation which established the General Services Administration, that body which does most of the purchasing for the civil departments of government.

He served on the Hoover Commission which recommended 45 Presidential Reorganization Plans and he helped in the passage of 39 of these Plans into law. During the 89th Congress, Congressman Holifield held hear-

ings and managed a bill which created the Department of Housing and Urban Development and made its chairman a member of the President's Cabinet.

In 1966 Congressman Holfield authored a bill which created the Department of Transportation, another cabinet level department. Thus, he became the only Representative in our history to manage legislation creating two Cabinet-level departments. These departments have allowed the government to modernize itself and keep up with our rapidly changing times.

In 1967 Mr. Holfield managed the President's Reorganization Plan for the District of Columbia, creating a mayor-council form of government, the first major reform of the national capital's governmental machinery in over 90 years.

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

The California Congressional Recognition Plan is a privately endowed, nonprofit educational organization whose purpose is the improvement of public understanding of the records and services of the California Delegation in Congress. This group has cited Congressman Holfield nine times as an outstanding member of the Delegation.

The academic world has honored Congressman Holfield three times by awarding him honorary degrees: Whittier College, Doctor of Laws; East Los Angeles College, Associate of Arts; Lynchburg College Doctor of Laws. In 1967 he received the coveted Congressional Distinguished Service Award of the American Political Science Association. This honor is given only every other year to two Congressmen, one from each party, for exceptional and outstanding public service.

Chairman Holfield is known as "a Congressman who does his homework" and because of his hard work, attention to detail and expert knowledge, he has been signally honored. He was elected to serve on President Truman's Special Evaluation Commission on the Atomic Bomb Tests at Bikini Atoll in 1946. He has served as Congressional Advisor to the United States Delegation at most of the International Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, Switzerland. He also has been chosen to represent the United States at several of the General Conferences of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and Tokyo, Japan, and has served as Advisor to the U.S. Delegation, First International Symposium on Water Desalination, and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, Switzerland four times.

In addition to the other honors which have come to Mr. Holfield, he was the only Member of the House of Representatives, other than the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, designated to represent the United States at the Dedication of the German peoples' memorial to General George Marshall at Bonn in October, 1963.

President Johnson requested Mr. Holfield to chair an ad hoc committee of Western Senators and Representatives to develop an agreement between privately owned and publicly owned utilities to use in California and Arizona the excess electrical power from the Bonneville Dam in Washington State. Because of his work, for which he has been commended by both the utilities and the President, California and Arizona now receive about 3 million kilowatts of cheap, smog-free electricity from Bonneville through the Pacific Intertie.

Congressman Holfield's extensive knowledge of the Federal Government and atomic energy has been recognized by the media. He has been a guest on such nation-wide programs as "Meet the Press," "The Today Show," "Face the Nation," and various special news programs. He has been the subject of many articles in national magazines: *Sat-*

urday Review, Fortune, Saturday Evening Post, Reader's Digest, Nations Business, and Atlantic Monthly, among others.

Congressman Holfield's 28 years of service in the House of Representatives have earned him a position of high seniority and leadership. The honors and responsibilities which have come to Mr. Holfield have given him wide knowledge and experience and have earned him the respect and confidence of his colleagues, the other leaders of Congress and of the Executive Department.

CONGRESSIONAL SENIORITY AND SPECIFIC SERVICES TO CONSTITUENTS IN THE 19TH DISTRICT

Congressman Holfield is Dean of the California delegation and because of his seniority and leadership ability he has been in an excellent position to guide legislation of importance to California and to the Nation through difficult debates on the Floor of the House of Representatives. During the 90th Congress, he was instrumental in winning a major victory in the battle against air pollution. Aided by his skillful leadership, the House voted to permit California to set air pollution standards which are stricter than those imposed by the Federal Government. Mr. Holfield "mapped the strategy" for the Floor fight on the California Amendment and with the help of his California colleagues, secured passage of the legislation.

The 19th Congressional District, which he is privileged to represent, has always been Mr. Holfield's foremost concern. As a result of his efforts, the District has benefited in many ways. He was able to obtain over a million dollars for flood control in the district; he has helped all of the school districts obtain Federal funds for special projects. He helped obtain funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity for the newly established Rio Hondo Community Action Council. He has obtained funds for the Montebello Transit System, Montebello and Cerritos public libraries, Whittier College science building, and many other worthy District projects. Through his help, Norwalk has acquired park land and Pico Rivera, a Municipal Golf Course. Mr. Holfield was credited by the Former Secretary of Transportation as being largely responsible for obtaining 90% of the funds for the new Century Freeway.

Mr. Holfield has been a staunch advocate of Federal grants to the schools of his district and has secured many thousands of dollars in administrative educational facility grants and student loans under Federal guarantees.

Of late many public officials have discovered "Pollution of Air and Water" and have stated publicly their concern. In November of 1965, Congressman Holfield spoke before the American Association for Contamination Control on the dangers and hazards of Contamination of Man's Environment. For years he has been urging the pollution free production of electrical energy by means of atomic generators. His work on the 1967 Air Quality Act has been noted. These are just other indications of his foresight and concern for the public welfare.

In addition to obtaining Federal funds for Post Offices, hospitals, libraries, community facilities, and a clean environment, Congressman Holfield has assisted many thousands of people in his district in the problems that they had with the various branches of the Federal Government. Through his full-time, competently staffed Field Office, located in Pico Rivera, Congressman Holfield has provided assistance to businessmen who were contracting with the Federal Government, people who had problems with the Veterans' Administration, Social Security, the Armed Forces, Internal Revenue, Immigration Services, and almost all branches of the Government. Numerous letters of appreciation from grateful residents indicate the importance of this kind of Congressional work.

COMMENDATION OF PRESIDENT NIXON FOR PROPOSAL TO DEAL WITH ILLEGAL HANDLING OF EXPLOSIVES

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, legislation being sent to Congress by President Nixon to make a Federal crime of the illegal possession, use, and interstate transporting of explosives should be dealt with on an emergency basis.

The times are critical and call for immediate action. I believe the strong penalties proposed by the President to deal with the rash of bombings we have witnessed are appropriate to the problem.

The punishment the President has proposed fits the crime. Whether upon enactment it will serve as a deterrent to the commission of such crimes by the highly irrational individuals who engage in terrorist bombings remains to be seen. But certainly it will assist State and local authorities if the investigative powers of the FBI are brought to bear on the situation by greatly broadening the scope of existing Federal law dealing with the illegal handling of explosives.

I commend the President for this most timely effort.

PRESIDENT TAKES A STRONG SENSIBLE APPROACH TO PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the President has taken a strong sensible approach to the problems of integration.

Certainly the President's commitment to upholding the law of the land cannot be questioned, particularly in view of his willingness to earmark \$1.5 billion in Federal funds to help local school districts with their desegregation problems. I applaud the President's pledge to help make desegregation work. At the same time I agree completely with his position that the neighborhood school is the cornerstone of the local school system and that students should not be bused outside of their neighborhoods merely to achieve an artificial racial balance in schools. Like the President, I believe that funds spent on forcible busing of students might better be spent on improving the quality of education in our elementary and secondary schools. The President's statement was noteworthy for its honesty and realism.

MR. ACHESON ON RHODESIA

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the American people the views of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson on the ill-considered closing of this country's consulate in the Republic of Rhodesia, and thus the severing of

diplomatic relations with that friendly nation.

Mr. Acheson was kind enough to express himself on this subject in a letter to me on March 23, 1970. As is customary with him, he gets right to the point by saying:

I regard this action as a grave mistake.

His letter continues as follows:

The newspapers reported that Mr. Michael Stewart, the British Foreign Secretary, called in our ambassador and told him that the British Government, which in the Foreign Secretary's view was sovereign in Rhodesia, wished the United States to withdraw its consulate from this part of Her Majesty's domain. Presumably the State Department recommended to the President, who under the Constitution conducts our foreign relations, that we should bow to this wish. Presumably also the African Bureau of the State Department (which surprisingly is staffed by the personnel appointed by Assistant Secretary Mennen Williams during the Kennedy Administration) formulated this recommendation because it disapproves of the new constitution that was recently put into effect by the Government of Rhodesia.

Thus I think it fair to assume that the action was based upon and will have the effect of perpetuating two myths. The first is that Queen Elizabeth II is the sovereign in Rhodesia and that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom does exercise control over that country. The second is that external action both political and economic, short of military conquest, can and will induce the Rhodesians to change their ways and adopt the principle of one-man-one-vote, which so far as I know is not in effective operation anywhere in Africa.

The trouble with perpetuating myths is that they lead those who perpetuate them further and further from reality. They are a sort of political LSD, inducing the taker to live in a world of dreams. They also have another and far more malignant quality of LSD. They can ultimately destroy the user's capacity to think rationally.

Recently the Senate of the United States wisely and almost unanimously endorsed the view that having relations with a foreign state does not in any way indicate approval of its domestic institutions or conduct. Rhodesia is friendly to the United States. Economic relations with Rhodesia are greatly to our benefit. To alienate that country by an attempt to force it to do what is both impossible and beyond any proper concern of our government is worse than a crime; it is a blunder.

There is also a view current in the United Nations circles that to prevent the dominating Afro-Asian communist bloc in the United Nations from recommending courses that are both extreme and unwise we should join them in courses that are less extreme but equally unwise. I would characterize this view as stupid.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON.

Mr. Speaker, that describes the situation in a nutshell, and I commend Mr. Acheson. The sooner the Nixon administration stops taking this "political LSD" and returns to reality by formally and fully recognizing the Republic of Rhodesia and its government, the better off we all will be.

In that regard, Mr. Acheson notes with surprise—as do I—that the President is being advised by a State Department crew put together by G. Mennen Williams—the same Williams and the same crew that presumably gave former President Johnson the sorry advice that led

to our present spineless policy. Where is the State Department housecleaning that was promised the American people in the fall of 1968? It is shockingly overdue.

HAS STATE DEPARTMENT PROBE BEEN KILLED?

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star has published in the past few days two interesting accounts dealing with an investigation conducted by White House Special Counsel Clark Mollenhoff into allegations that State Department bureaucrats deliberately sabotaged the President's efforts to settle the Biafran war.

This type of sabotage is not unknown in the executive branch of Government, and is widely believed to be most prevalent among the "Foggy Bottom" set.

The two Star articles were interesting, also, in that the second one states that the Mollenhoff investigation has suddenly—and somewhat mysteriously—been cancelled.

I do not know the identity of the Star's White House source of the statement that the investigation has been stopped.

But I would certainly suppose that Secretary of State Rogers would be most anxious for it to continue full speed. If he were not, I would be more than a little surprised.

I am reminded that the Secretary is scheduled to testify before the Foreign Affairs Committee in the near future and perhaps at that time he will enlighten us on whether the blinders have been put on Mr. Mollenhoff as the newspaper states they have.

I include the two articles for insertion in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Washington Star, Mar. 19, 1970]

DO U.S. DIPLOMATS SET OWN POLICY?

(By James Boyle)

Special Counsel Clark Mollenhoff of the White House staff is conducting a low-keyed inquiry into the State Department's role—or lack of it—in the execution of foreign policy.

Mollenhoff has zeroed in on U.S. policy toward Nigeria and Biafra as a wedge to explore a larger question: Whether entrenched career diplomats have thwarted Nixon's attempts to change American foreign policy.

There is no reason to believe that Mollenhoff is acting on behalf of President Nixon and his national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger. He has been given a good deal of independence to act as an informal inspector general to protect the President's interests throughout the bureaucracy.

But the disenchantment between White House and State Department that has affected every recent administration has taken hold again. Relations between Kissinger's National Security Council staff and the top layer of the State Department have become strained in recent months.

Some but not all of this strain was caused by deep differences between the two in the aftermath of Biafra's surrender, and charges that the State Department's estimate of the situation did not accurately reflect the extent of starvation in the country.

Influential critics of the department within the Republican party have charged that the State Department was guilty of negligence and insubordination because it failed to

fully support Nixon, who was urging the Nigerian government to accept immediate and massive relief for Biafra.

Mollenhoff has drawn up a series of questions concerning the department's handling of policy toward Biafra. And while White House sources stress that the inquiry is not intended to become an inquisition or a purge, the questions raised are intended to suggest to the top political appointees at State that they may have allowed career subordinates to thwart presidential wishes.

The questions were apparently prompted by public charges issued by the Ripon Society, a national organization of young liberal members of the Republican party.

Members of the Ripon hierarchy studied the Biafra controversy and concluded, in a lengthy article in their latest monthly magazine, that Nixon had attempted to reverse U.S. policy on Nigeria after he took office, but was thwarted by career diplomats on the African desk.

It is not clear how Mollenhoff became involved. He is considered to be far more conservative than the Ripon Society membership.

But their central complaint is one that has frequently been stated in the past by conservatives: That career diplomats have set out deliberately to change policy unknown to the President or against his wishes.

As an investigative reporter for the Des Moines Register before joining the administration, Mollenhoff frequently wrote about the State Department in similar cases.

The cause of Biafra drew a good deal of support from both conservatives and liberals. During his 1968 campaign Nixon charged that the Johnson administration was allowing diplomatic red tape to interfere with a massive United States relief effort to feed the civilians in the war zone.

His position was roughly the same as that of Democratic Sens. Edward M. Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy. Near the end of the Johnson administration relief efforts were stepped up.

SPECIAL ENVOY

Early in his administration Nixon appointed a special ambassador, C. Clyde Ferguson, to handle Biafra relief. He also spoke for the first time of American aims as a "negotiated end to the conflict," as opposed to the position that Biafra should surrender and be returned to central Nigeria, which is eventually what happened.

Mollenhoff is investigating the Ripon allegation that it was not until eight months later that the State Department began considering a compromise settlement rather than surrender.

He is also asking State to explain whether it disregarded the evidence of starvation submitted in a report by a nutritionist hired by the department. It showed the highest rates of edema, a degenerative disease, ever recorded in food-scarce areas.

THREE REPORTED UNDER FIRE

The general thrust of Mollenhoff's inquiry is to suggest that the State Department omitted from reports to the White House important information that would have supported the need for immediate U.S. action, and to pose the question of whether the department reacted with a deliberate lack of speed in carrying out presidential directives.

The three persons who reportedly come under fire are Undersecretary of State Elliot L. Richardson, Ambassador Ferguson, and William H. Brubeck, director of the Nigerian section of the department.

A source in the department said today that no inquiries had yet been received from Mollenhoff, and that the undersecretary's office was not aware of Mollenhoff's effort.

And the department repeated an earlier denial that any rift exists with the White House over the conduct of Nigeria policy.

"There is close and continuing cooperation," said a State Department spokesman, Carl Bartch.

But in recent weeks the strain between the National Security Council staff and the top State Department staff reportedly has increased.

Both prepared drafts of Nixon's "State of the World" message delivered to Congress on Feb. 18, but the secretary of state withdrew his version from consideration.

The cover story at the time was that it had been too closely parallel to the White House version to serve as a supplement, and would be reworked as a country-by-country blue-print.

Kissinger and the President are said to have rejected it as unacceptable and poorly drawn.

[From the Washington Star, Mar. 23, 1970]

**MOLLENHOFF'S INQUIRY GETS ACTION—
THE AX**

(By James Doyle)

President Nixon's assistant for national security affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, was "upset" when he picked up a newspaper Thursday and read that another presidential assistant, Special Counsel Clerk Mollenhoff, had begun an inquiry into the State Department's handling of U.S. policy toward Nigeria and Biafra.

As a result, the inquiry disappeared over the weekend.

Neither Kissinger nor President Nixon was aware that Mollenhoff had drawn up a series of questions for submission to the State Department.

The questions concerned charges by the liberal Republican Ripon Society that the State Department mismanaged the United States role in the Nigeria-Biafra war, especially the opportunity to move food into the ravaged Biafran enclaves when they finally fell to Nigerian forces.

White House press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler acknowledged Mollenhoff's inquiry at a press briefing Thursday afternoon.

But Saturday a White House official, clearly authorized to speak for the administration, invited a reporter to his office and made this statement:

"Mr. Mollenhoff is not looking into State Department actions on Nigeria-Biafra policy, or any other State Department actions.

"Any discussion of the State Department staff would be coordinated through the secretary of state. Anything along that line would be directly through the auspices of the secretary of state, and the White House would not go into it without clearing it with the secretary."

The official was reminded that Ziegler had acknowledged the Mollenhoff inquiry on Thursday. "I can tell you that there is no inquiry," he repeated.

In the cold language of the administration spokesman, it would appear that Clark Mollenhoff had been admonished, and that at least part of his charter had been revoked.

When he left his job as investigative reporter for the Des Moines Register to join Nixon, Mollenhoff's role at the White House was described as that of inspector general for the administration. He prefers the title "presidential ombudsman" and says simply that it is his job to protect the President's interest in all matters that come to his attention.

It is not easy to describe Mollenhoff's role in any given case, because, while he sees reporters frequently he seldom speaks for the record.

Behind his desk there is a neatly lettered sign that says "Background Only" in large letters. It adds that reporters who want quotes should see Herbert Klein, the President's communications assistant.

But Mollenhoff has been quoted as saying that he is answerable only to the President

himself, and in his first eight months, "there's not an agency or department I haven't looked into."

But Mollenhoff touched one of the administration's most sensitive nerves when he showed sympathy with the young liberal intellectuals of the Ripon Society and their complaints.

And apparently his authority has changed now. The State Department has been put off limits.

Undersecretary of State Elliot L. Richardson had been a long supporter of the Ripon Society, when members of that Republican group expressed concern over American policy toward Biafra.

It was Richardson who made it possible for them to interview diplomats in the African section of the State Department and to see the cable traffic to Lagos.

Despite this cooperation, two leading members of the organization, President Josiah Lee Auspitz and member Christopher Beal, remained unconvinced and published a lengthy report criticizing the department—and specifically Richardson—for "insubordination" in neglecting to carry out Nixon's attempt to modify Nigerian policy.

The report received almost no major attention in the press despite its sensitive nature and the aggressive advertising of some Ripon members. When this failed to put the heat on the State Department, Beal and Auspitz went to Mollenhoff.

He reportedly considered their complaints worth checking in the light of past complaints against the department bureaucracy, usually made by conservative Republicans, which amounted to the same charge of sabotage of presidential wishes.

State Department officials have maintained that all of this is a tempest in a teapot; that the President has never shown the flaming concern for Biafra that the Ripon Society suggests, and that he has not expressed any dissatisfaction with the State Department.

Whether this is the case or not, Kissinger moved quickly to keep relations with the department from deteriorating, especially his own personal relations with Richardson, which have been close.

Not everybody in the White House agreed with the interpretation that Mollenhoff has been called off, but he was maintaining his posture of official silence.

**MIZE HAILS ACTION ON INCREASE
IN GI EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS**

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

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to note that the Senate this week cleared the conference report on the Veterans' Education and Training Amendments Act of 1970 for signature by the President.

Under this important legislation, the veterans' educational assistance allowance rate will be increased by 34.6 percent. Considering the rapidly increasing costs of higher and vocational education, these increases have been overdue.

Many Vietnam veterans have made an effort to continue their educations, often with heavy family responsibilities. This legislation will serve to promote their continued enrollment in college and it will encourage other Vietnam veterans to return to school.

Mr. Speaker, the Kansas 69th Brigade, and other fine Kansas Reserve and Guard units were called by President Johnson to serve in Vietnam. These men, many of whom are combat veterans of Korea and World War II, distinguished

themselves again in some of the most treacherous combat our fighting men have ever undergone.

These new benefits that the Congress has approved cannot in full measure repay all the Nation owes them—but it can serve as an expression of our compassion for their difficulties and our understanding of their desire to continue their schooling after military interruption.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation owes these veterans a deep debt of gratitude for their selfless service in an unpopular and little-understood war. Vietnam has been called a "second-class war in a second-class country."

One thing is for sure—our Vietnam veterans deserve more than second-class educational benefits. This legislation is a move in the right direction.

URBAN GROWTH POLICY

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

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation calling for a national urban growth policy and the building of new communities and the improvement of the quality of existing communities. I am joined in this legislation by the distinguished chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee (Mr. PATMAN), the chairman of the Housing Subcommittee (Mr. BARRETT), the majority whip of the House (Mr. BOGGS), the chairman of the Democratic caucus (Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI), and many of my colleagues on the Banking and Currency Committee.

Identical legislation is being introduced in the Senate today by the distinguished chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, the Honorable JOHN SPARKMAN.

Mr. Speaker, we have had a half century of rapid urbanization in the United States during which the Federal Government has taken a "watch-topsy-grow" attitude. The time has come to start shaping events in our urban society rather than have events shape us. Demands for a decent living environment can only be satisfied if we have a national policy to use all our resources for rational urban development—both physical and socioeconomic.

There are a multitude of Federal programs and policies, such as the Federal interstate highway program, which shape our urban destiny and yet they are carried on in a mindless fashion with little or no consideration of how they will affect or destroy any rational urban objectives.

Extensive hearings by the Subcommittee on Urban Growth have carefully charted population growth which indicates an increase in population of 100 million during the next 30 years. These additional people must be housed and the quality of housing of many of our existing people must be improved. Continued reliance on urban sprawl is only going to aggravate the abrasive quality of urban life.

This bill creates a three-member Coun-

cil on Urban Growth in the Executive Office of the President. With the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as member ex officio, this group would be responsible for formulating national policies to guide States, counties, metropolitan areas, and cities and towns toward rational growth and development.

The bill provides assistance, both technical and financial, for a comprehensive approach to urban overgrowth. It contains major provisions for the development of new communities, inner city areas and plans for State and regional growth and stabilization.

The bill substantially expands HUD's title IV new community program which only guarantees obligations sold by developers to finance land development. Under the new legislation, public bodies would be eligible for grants for feasibility studies and planning for new community development. Any eligible developer, private or public, could receive loans for the costs of land acquisition and the construction of public facilities and commercial and industrial centers. The loans have the advantage of substantial delay before repayment is due to begin.

The legislation creates a Community Development Corporation to run this new community development program. The Corporation would have a five-member Board of Directors, one of whom is a member of the Executive Council. The Corporation's responsibilities include providing grant and loan assistance and assuming title IV guaranteeing power from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, planning community growth and development programs, carrying out large-scale new community demonstration projects on federally owned land and land acquisition. All these powers and duties would be vested in the Corporation's Board.

The provisions for inner-city development are aimed at acquiring currently occupied land for rebuilding for residential use to help solve the housing shortage in our cities. The legislation amends title I of the Housing Act of 1949. It differs from conventional urban renewal in that the land does not have to be blighted to qualify it for use under this title. Instead, local public agencies would be given assistance for rebuilding projects on land currently occupied by functionally obsolete or uneconomic uses, endangered by natural hazards or inadequately developed. Infrequently used rail yards, air rights over streets, flood lands, and other unused or underused land could be acquired for the development of residential housing and public facilities.

The bill also provides States and regional bodies with grants to assist in financing population growth and urban development programs and technical assistance in land-use planning and development. Grants under the bill's fourth title may also be used to purchase open or predominantly open land surrounding urban areas for purposes of new community development, recreation, or generally to conserve and protect the environment.

I understand that hearings on this and other related legislation will begin in

mid-April. I hope that we may see enactment of this legislation this year.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD at this point a brief summary of the bill and the bill itself:

SUMMARY OF H.R. 16647—THE URBAN GROWTH AND NEW COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1970

The objectives of this bill are to provide for the development of a national urbanization policy and to encourage and support more rational, orderly, efficient, and economic growth and development of our States, metropolitan areas, cities, and towns with emphasis upon the development of new communities and upon inner city development. In order to achieve the objectives, the act establishes a Council on Urban Growth to develop a national urbanization policy, requires the submission to Congress and to the President of a biennial Report on Urban Growth, creates a Community Development Corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development to promote and sponsor new community and more orderly urban development, provides for inner city development to augment the supply of housing, and encourages State and regional planning for growth and stabilization.

Title I of the act recognizes the need for a national urbanization policy and specifically outlines the purposes of this policy. A Council on Urban Growth is created within the Executive Office of the President to prepare a biennial Report on Urban Growth, to collect, analyze, and evaluate relevant information, to assess the effects of Federal programs on urban growth, and to assess other public and private efforts to create rational urban growth. The report shall include significant problems encountered as a result of urban growth trends and developments, a review of existing programs and efforts, and recommendations for future programs and policies.

Title II, the Development of New Communities, encourages public and private bodies to undertake community growth and development programs, including the development of new communities, satellite communities, accelerated growth centers, new towns-in-town, and other large scale urban development. The Community Development Corporation is established and authorized to extend financial assistance through loans to eligible developers for feasibility studies, planning, land acquisition and development, construction of essential public works and facilities, and necessary commercial and industrial areas. The Corporation may also provide public service grants for the staffing of essential public facilities and services. Any development undertaken under this title must be economically feasible and must contribute to the orderly growth and development of the area. The developer must provide a sound internal development plan which is consistent with any comprehensive planning in the area and which has received all necessary governmental approvals. The new community guarantee program authorized by title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 is transferred to the Corporation. The Community Development Corporation, as a government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development, is authorized to establish a Community Development Fund, carry out demonstration programs and advise on the compatibility of any major Federal installation with the provisions of this act.

Title III provides for inner city development to augment the inventory of housing and essential public services through more rational use of urban land and space. Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended to permit the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make financial assistance available to local public agencies for rebuild-

ing projects on land which is currently occupied by functionally obsolete or uneconomic uses or which is currently unusable because of natural hazards or inadequate development, though not necessarily "blighted". Grants under this title shall be available for feasibility studies, planning and developing the project, and the acquisition and preparation of land and space.

Title IV, Assistance Planning for State and Regional Growth and Stabilization, amends section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 to provide grants to States, regional bodies, State boundary commissions and municipal incorporation control agencies to assist in financing the cost of conducting population growth and urban development planning programs. In addition this title provides technical assistance to State and regional agencies engaged in land-use planning and authorizes grants to enable such agencies to purchase open land surrounding urban and metropolitan areas to insure proper growth and development.

Title V of this act includes general provisions relating to relocation requirements and payments, housing priorities for programs assisted, requirements for the utilization of new and improved construction methods and techniques, and advance consent to interstate compacts for mutual assistance in carrying out the objectives of the Act.

H.R. 16647

A bill to provide for the development of a national urban growth policy, and to encourage and support the rational, orderly, efficient, and economic growth and development of our States, metropolitan areas, cities, counties, and towns, with emphasis upon the development of new communities and upon inner city development

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

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Urban Growth and New Community Development Act of 1970".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) It is the policy of the Congress and the purpose of this Act to provide for the development of a national urban growth policy and to encourage the rational, orderly, efficient, and economic growth, development, and redevelopment of our States, metropolitan areas, cities, counties, and towns in predominantly rural areas which demonstrate a special potential for accelerated growth; and to encourage and support development which will assure our communities of adequate tax bases, community services, job opportunities, and well-balanced neighborhoods in socially, economically, and physically attractive living environments.

TITLE I—DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL URBAN GROWTH POLICY

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds that the rapid growth of urban population and expanding urban development in the United States, together with a decline in farm population, slower growth in rural areas, and migration to the cities, has created an imbalance between the Nation's needs and resources, and that the economic and social development of the Nation and the achievement of satisfactory living standards depend upon the sound, orderly, and more balanced development of all areas of the Nation.

(b) The Congress further finds that Federal programs affect the location of population, economic growth, and the character of urban development; that such programs frequently conflict and result in undesirable and costly patterns of urban development; and that existing and future programs must

be interrelated and coordinated within a system of planned development and established priorities consistent with a national urban growth policy.

(c) To promote the general welfare and to properly apply the resources of the Federal Government to strengthen the economic and social health of all areas of the Nation, the Congress declares that the Federal Government, consistent with the responsibilities of State and local government and the private sector, must assume responsibility to develop a national urban growth policy, which shall incorporate social, economic, and other appropriate factors. Such policy shall serve as a guide in making specific decisions at the national level which affect the pattern of urban growth and shall provide a framework for development of interstate, State, and local growth and stabilization policy.

(d) The Congress further declares that the national urban growth policy should—

(1) favor patterns of urbanization and economic development and stabilization which offer a range of alternative locations and encourage the wise and balanced use of physical and human resources in metropolitan and regional areas as well as in urban areas (with full consideration being given to the development of "accelerated growth centers" within the meaning part A of title II);

(2) foster the continued economic strength of all parts of the United States, including central cities, suburbs, smaller communities, local neighborhoods, and rural areas;

(3) reverse trends of migration and natural growth which reinforce disparities among States, regions, and cities;

(4) treat comprehensively the problems of poverty and employment (including the erosion of tax bases, and the need for better community services and job opportunities which are associated with urbanization and rural decline);

(5) develop means to reverse present trends which foster racial conflict;

(6) define the role of the Federal Government in revitalizing existing communities and encouraging planned, large-scale urban and new community development;

(7) assist general governmental institutions in achieving balanced urban growth and stabilization; and

(8) facilitate increased coordination in the administration of Federal programs so as to encourage desirable patterns of urban growth and stabilization.

CREATION OF COUNCIL ON URBAN GROWTH

SEC. 102. There is created in the Executive Office of the President a Council on Urban Growth (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President to serve at his pleasure, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development ex officio. The President shall designate one of the appointed members of the Council to serve as Chairman. Each appointed member shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience, and attainments, is exceptionally well qualified to analyze and interpret urban and environmental trends and information of all kinds; to appraise programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy set forth in sections 2 and 101; to be conscious of and responsive to the scientific, economic, social, esthetic, and cultural needs and interests of the Nation; and to formulate and recommend national policies to carry out the policy set forth in sections 2 and 101.

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION OF COUNCIL STAFF

SEC. 103. The Council may employ such officers and employees as may be necessary

to carry out its functions under this Act. In addition, the Council may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and consultants as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this Act, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code (but without regard to the last sentence thereof).

FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL; URBAN GROWTH POLICY, PLANNING AND COORDINATION

SEC. 104. In order to develop the national urban growth policy and otherwise to promote the objectives of this Act, the Council shall—

(1) prepare for the President a biennial report, to be known as the Report on Urban Growth, and such supplementary reports and other materials as the President may require for purposes of this Act;

(2) collect, analyze, and evaluate authoritative information, current and prospective, concerning population growth and movement, urbanization, economic growth and stabilization, land use, natural resource conservation, and development;

(3) continuously assess the progress and effectiveness of Federal efforts to carry out the policy described in sections 2 and 101 and developed pursuant to this Act, with particular emphasis upon the manner in which efforts involving economic development, health, education, and training, the location and pace of population growth, resettlement, and rehabilitation, housing and large-scale urban development, and vocational and employment opportunities relate to and affect the pattern and quality of urban growth and stabilization;

(4) review and estimate current and foreseeable needs of interstate, State, local, and private plans and programs affecting the policy described in sections 2 and 101 and developed pursuant to this Act;

(5) evaluate the relationship of Federal programs and policies to the plans, policies, and programs referred to in paragraph (4); and

(6) estimate the current and foreseeable needs of Federal programs which affect the plans, policies, and programs referred to in paragraph (4).

URBAN GROWTH AND STABILIZATION REPORT

SEC. 105. (a) The President shall transmit to the Congress, during the month of January in every even-numbered year beginning with 1972, the Report on Urban Growth for the preceding two years as prepared by the Council under section 104(1). The report shall include—

(1) information and statistics describing characteristics of urban growth and stabilization and identifying significant trends and developments;

(2) a summary of significant problems facing the United States as a result of urban growth trends and developments;

(3) an evaluation of the progress and effectiveness of Federal efforts designed to meet such problems and to carry out the policy described in sections 2 and 101 and developed pursuant to this Act;

(4) an assessment of the policies and structure of existing and proposed interstate planning and developments affecting such policy;

(5) a review of State, local, and private policies, plans, and programs designed to carry out such policy;

(6) current and foreseeable needs in the areas served by such policies, plans, and programs, and the steps being taken to meet such needs; and

(7) recommendations for programs and policies for carrying out such policy, including such legislation and administrative actions as may be deemed necessary and desirable.

(b) The President may transmit from time

to time to the Congress supplementary reports on urban growth which shall include such supplementary and revised recommendations as may be appropriate.

COMPENSATION OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

SEC. 106. Members of the Council shall serve full time and the Chairman of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rate (5 U.S.C. 5313). The other members of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates (5 U.S.C. 5315).

AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 107. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$_____ for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each of the next four fiscal years, to carry out the purposes of this title.

TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COMMUNITIES

PURPOSES

SEC. 200. (a) It is the purpose of this title to (1) encourage and assist State, regional, and local public bodies and agencies and private entities to undertake community growth and development programs through the creation of wholly new communities, satellite cities, and new-towns-in-town, through the expansion and redevelopment of existing small communities, particularly in predominantly rural areas, having a special potential for accelerated growth, and through the undertaking of other large-scale urban developments; (2) more effectively carry out the new community program established by title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 through the provision of additional assistance as contained in this title; and (3) create the organizational entity required to carry out a comprehensive program of developing new communities and redeveloping the Nation's urban areas.

(b) It is the further purpose of this title that the assistance made available herein shall be provided in such a way as to assure that a community growth and development program assisted under this Act will—

(1) contribute to the general betterment of living conditions through the improved quality of design for the provision of homes, commercial and industrial facilities, public and community facilities, and open spaces;

(2) make substantial contributions to the sound economic growth and stabilization of the areas in which they are located;

(3) provide needed additions and improvements to the general housing supply;

(4) provide opportunities for innovation in housing and community development technology and in planning;

(5) enlarge housing and employment opportunities by increasing the range of housing choice and providing new investment opportunities for industry and commerce;

(6) encourage the maintenance and growth of a diversified local homebuilding industry; and

(7) include, to the greatest extent feasible, the employment of new and improved technology, techniques, materials, and methods in housing construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance under programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development with a view to reducing the cost of such construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance, and stimulating the increased and sustained production of housing under such programs.

PART A—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

GENERAL AUTHORITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. (a) The Community Development Corporation established by part C of this title (referred to hereinafter as the "Corporation") shall carry out the purposes set forth in section 200 by extending assistance

as hereinafter provided to eligible developers (as defined in section 206(1)) for initiating, planning, and carrying out community growth and development programs (as defined in section 206(2)) pursuant to overall plans developed and approved as provided in section 202.

(b) No assistance under this part with respect to any community growth and development program shall be provided unless the Corporation has determined that—

(1) the program (A) will be feasible in terms of economic base or potential for growth, and (B) will contribute to the orderly growth and development of the area of which it is a part; and

(2) the new community or other development proposed under the program—

(A) will include, to the extent appropriate taking into consideration the size and nature of the development, most, if not all, of the basic activities generally associated with a city or town—housing, commerce, industry, and recreation—combined in a balanced and harmonious whole creating an attractive environment in which to live, work, and shop,

(B) will have a favorable impact on the development, growth, and stabilization of the area in which it is located, particularly with respect to regional open space development and the fostering of public forms of transportation,

(C) will be designed for the fullest possible range of individuals and families of different compositions and incomes and will be open to members of all national, ethnic, and racial groups.

(D) will contain an adequate range of sale and rental housing for people of all incomes, ages, and family composition, including a substantial amount of housing which is designed for people of low or moderate income and which is located in proper relation to schools, shopping, and neighborhood facilities in order to minimize segregation by income levels and social groups, and

(E) is planned in such a way as to be responsive to the needs of present and future residents and will be periodically reevaluated in terms of its success in meeting these needs as a basis for improving later stages of development.

DEVELOPER'S OVERALL PLAN

SEC. 202. No assistance shall be provided under this part to any developer with respect to any community growth and development program unless—

(1) there is a sound internal development plan for such program which (A) has received all governmental approvals required by State or local law, and by the Corporation, and (B) is acceptable to the Corporation as providing reasonable assurance that the program will contribute to good living conditions in the area being developed, will be characterized by sound land-use patterns, will include a proper balance of housing for families of low and moderate income, and will include or be served by such shopping, school, recreational, transportation, and other facilities as the Corporation deems satisfactory;

(2) the internal development plan includes practical provision (with appropriate time schedules) for any non-Federal financing which may be required in connection with the program and for making all improvements and completing all physical operations which may be required in connection with the program, and such financing gives due consideration to the public purposes and social objectives of this Act and the special problems of developing new communities; and

(3) the internal development plan is consistent with any comprehensive planning which covers or is being carried on for the area of the program, and demonstrates to

the satisfaction of the Corporation that the development will be feasible and upon its completion will contribute to the orderly growth, development, and stabilization of the area.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR STUDIES AND PLANNING

SEC. 203. (a) The Corporation is authorized to make grants to, and to contract with, any eligible developer which is a public entity (described in section 206), to pay 75 per centum of (1) the cost of conducting a feasibility study to determine the desirability and practicability of a community growth and development program proposed to be undertaken by such developer, and (2) the cost of planning such program, after its feasibility is determined, including fees for designing and engineering essential public facilities as determined by the Corporation.

(b) Financial assistance may be provided under this section to any eligible developer which is a public entity with respect to any community growth and development program only if the Corporation has determined that there exists (1) satisfactory administrative machinery through which coordination of all related planning activities of local agencies can be achieved, and (B) satisfactory evidence that necessary cooperation of agencies engaged in related activities can be obtained.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR APPROVED COMMUNITY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 204. (a) The Corporation is authorized to approve any community growth and development program if, after review of the applicable overall plan developed as provided in section 202 and of any study and planning carried out or proposed to be carried out under section 203, it determines that the proposed community growth and development program meets the conditions of this part and will contribute to the achievement of the purpose set forth in section 200.

(b) To assist the eligible developer in initiating and carrying out the community growth and development program as approved under subsection (a), the Corporation is authorized to extend assistance to such developer in the form of—

(1) loans to finance the full cost of acquiring the land necessary to carry out such program;

(2) loans to finance the full cost of land development and the construction of essential public works and facilities and necessary capital improvements in connection with such program, including but not limited to roads, schools, hospitals, public buildings, transit system extensions, and water and sewer distribution, purification, and treatment facilities; and

(3) loans to finance in full the cost of constructing and developing the commercial centers and industrial areas (including buildings) which are necessary to initiate and assure the economic soundness of the program.

(c) Loans made under this section shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Corporation may prescribe in order to insure that the program involved will effectively contribute to the achievement of the purpose set forth in section 200, and to protect the interests of the United States; except that in any case—

(1) loans made under subsection (b) (1) shall bear interest at a rate equal to the current average yield on outstanding obligations of the Corporation as of the last day of the month preceding the date on which the loan is made, plus one-eighth of 1 per centum per annum, and shall have maturities not exceeding sixty years, with repayment of principal and interest beginning (and continuing on a level basis) no later than fifteen years after the date of the loan.

(2) loans made under subsection (b) (2)

shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Corporation which shall not be more than the current average yield on outstanding obligations of the Corporation of the last day of the month preceding the date on which the loan is made nor less than two-thirds of such yield, and shall have maturities not exceeding forty years, with repayments of principal and interest beginning (and continuing on a level basis) no later than ten years after the completion of construction of the improvements involved; and

(3) loans made under subsection (b) (3) shall bear interest at a rate equal to the current average yield on outstanding obligations of the Corporation as of the last day of the month preceding the date on which the loan is made, plus one-eighth of 1 per centum per annum, and shall have maturities not exceeding twenty years, with repayment of principal and interest beginning (and continuing on a level basis) no later than five years after the completion of the construction involved or after the structures constructed with the proceeds of the loan are 75 per centum occupied.

(d) (1) In addition to making loans under the preceding provisions of this section, the Corporation may make public service grants (in such amounts as it may determine to be required) to eligible developers described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 206 (1) (or, where appropriate as determined by the Corporation, to the local government of the area involved) to cover the initial costs incurred by such developers (or governments) in staffing and otherwise providing for the essential public services (including educational, health, and safety services) which are necessary to initiate the program and adequately serve the needs of the residents of the development.

(2) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$_____ for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each of the next four fiscal years, to carry out the purposes of paragraph (1).

(e) No assistance shall be provided under this part to any developer (or government) after June 1972 unless adequate planning, assisted under title IV and covering the area for which the assistance is proposed, has been initiated.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 205. (a) The Corporation shall adopt such requirements as it deems necessary to assure that community growth and development programs assisted under this part will encourage the maintenance of a diversified local homebuilding industry and broad participation by builders, particularly small builders.

(b) All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in community growth and development programs assisted under section 204 shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5). No assistance shall be extended under section 204 for any community growth and development program without first obtaining adequate assurance that these labor standards will be maintained upon the construction work involved in such program. The Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standards specified in this section, the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267), and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934 (40 U.S.C. 276c).

(c) Nothing in this title shall be construed to exempt any real property that may be acquired and held by the Corporation as a result of its activities under this part from real property taxation to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

(d) Insofar as they relate to any assistance provided pursuant to this part, the financial transactions of recipients of such assistance may be audited by the General Accounting Office under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, records, reports, files, and other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by such recipients pertaining to such financial transactions and necessary to facilitate the audit.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 206. As used in this part—

- (1) the term "eligible developer" means—
 - (A) a State, county, city, or other political subdivision of a State including a regional body, or an agency or instrumentality thereof,
 - (B) a public-sponsored development corporation or redevelopment agency, or any other public body or instrumentality (including an organization of representative public officials described in section 701(g) of the Housing Act of 1954), which is authorized by State or local law to undertake and carry out community growth and development programs, and
 - (C) a private corporation or organization (profit, nonprofit, or limited dividend) which is approved by the Corporation (on the basis of financial, technical, legal, and administrative ability) for purposes of assistance under this part and is acting on behalf of, or pursuant to a community development plan approved by, a public body described in subparagraph (A) or (B);
- (2) the term "community growth and development program" means a comprehensive program for the establishment of one or more wholly new communities, satellite cities, or new-towns-in-town, the development or redevelopment of existing communities having a special potential for accelerated growth, and the undertaking of other large-scale urban developments; and
- (3) the term "land development" has the meaning given it by section 415(a) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

PART B—GUARANTEES FOR FINANCING NEW COMMUNITY LAND DEVELOPMENT
TRANSFER OF GUARANTEE FUNCTIONS TO CORPORATION

SEC. 211. In order to carry out the purpose set forth in section 200, there are hereby transferred to and vested in the Corporation all of the functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, along with all assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, or other funds held, used, arising from, or available or to be made available in connection with such functions, powers, and duties.

AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAW

SEC. 212. Title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 is amended—

- (1) by striking out "Secretary" each place it appears (except where it refers to the Secretary of Labor in section 410 and the Secretary of Agriculture in section 412(c)) and inserting in lieu thereof "Corporation";
- (2) by striking out "Secretary's" each place it appears in section 405(a)(4) and inserting in lieu thereof "Corporation's";
- (3) by striking out "he" in the second sentence of section 403, the second sentence of section 406, and section 412(c) and inserting in lieu thereof "it";
- (4) by striking out "his" in section 405(a)(4), section 405(a)(7), and section 412(c) and inserting in lieu thereof "its"; and
- (5) by striking out "him" each place it appears in section 407(c) and section 413 and inserting in lieu thereof "it".

PART C—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CREATION OF CORPORATION

SEC. 221. (a) There is hereby created a body corporate to be known as the Community Development Corporation, which shall be in the Department of Housing and Urban Development and shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the President. The Corporation shall be an instrumentality of the United States and shall have succession until dissolved by Act of Congress. It shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia and shall be deemed, for purposes of venue, to be a resident thereof; but agencies or offices may be established by the Corporation in such other places as it may deem necessary or appropriate in the conduct of its business.

(b) Within the limitations of law, the President shall determine the general policies which shall govern the operations of the Corporation under this Act; but all of the powers and duties of the Corporation shall be vested in its Board of Directors, under the direction of which the Corporation shall be administered and which shall have power to adopt, amend, and repeal by laws governing the performance of the power and duties granted to or imposed upon the Corporation by law.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SEC. 222. (a) The Corporation shall have a Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") which shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the Council on Urban Growth as designated by the President and the other four of whom shall be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of each member of the Board shall be four years; except that of the members first appointed one shall be appointed for a term of four years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and two for terms of one year.

(b) Members of the Board shall serve at the pleasure of the President and until their successors have been appointed and have qualified, and shall receive compensation at the rate provided for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates (5 U.S.C. 5315) (except that the member who is designated from the Council on Urban Growth shall receive no additional compensation for his service on the Board).

(c) The President shall designate one of the members of the Board to serve as its chairman.

(d) The Board shall meet at the call of its chairman, who shall require it to meet not less often than monthly.

MANAGEMENT OF CORPORATION

SEC. 223. The management and administration of the Corporation shall be vested in the chairman of the Board, who shall act under the Board's general direction.

FUNCTIONS OF CORPORATION

SEC. 224. (a) It shall be the function of the Corporation—

- (1) (A) to provide assistance (including grants under section 203 and loans under section 204) to aid in financing community growth and development programs as provided by part A and this part, and part (B) to provide assistance in the form of guarantees to aid in financing new community development as provided in part B;
- (2) when requested to do so on its behalf by an eligible developer which is a public entity described in section 206, to plan, initiate, and carry out community growth and development programs (subject to the provisions of this Act which are applicable to the conduct of such programs by State or local agencies to the extent such provi-

sions can be applied), utilizing its own personnel and facilities or contracting with qualified public or private persons or entities for the purpose;

(3) upon specific authorization by the President and under applicable Federal law respecting the use of federally owned lands, to carry out large-scale projects demonstrating the development of new communities, which shall be designed to contribute to the achievement of the purposes of this title and serve as models for similar developments (with or without assistance under part A or part B) which could feasibly be carried out by other public and private developers;

(4) to take such actions as may be calculated to assist in developing a high level of Federal capability in the field of regional and community planning and development;

(5) to carry on other research, training, and demonstrations in the field of regional and community planning and development; and

(6) to make available such information, provide such other assistance, and take such other actions as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this title or as may be otherwise provided for by law.

(b) Whenever any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality proposes to establish, develop, or construct (or provide assistance for the establishment, development, or construction of) any major installation (as determined in accordance with regulations of the Board), the head of such department, agency, or instrumentality shall notify the Corporation (without the necessity of any request therefor) of its intent to establish, develop, or construct such installation (or provide such assistance), and shall furnish to the Corporation such information as the Corporation may request concerning the proposed installation. If the Corporation determines that the proposed installation would be wholly or partly inconsistent with the purposes of this title, it shall so advise the head of the department, agency, or instrumentality involved and shall provide him and the President with such recommendations with respect thereto as it deems appropriate. The head of such department, agency, or instrumentality shall thereupon consult fully with the Corporation concerning the proposed installation, and shall take such action to conform with the Corporation's recommendations as he deems appropriate and feasible, before proceeding with the establishment, development, or construction of the installation or the provision of such assistance.

FINANCING OF CORPORATION'S ACTIVITIES

SEC. 225. (a)(1) To carry out its functions under this title, the Corporation is authorized and directed to establish in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund to be known as the Community Development Fund, which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for making loans under this title.

(2) The Community Development Fund shall be credited with—

- (A) the proceeds from the sale of obligations under subsection (b) of this section,
- (B) the proceeds from repayments of loans provided under part A, and
- (C) any other receipts from operations under this title, including annual payments made pursuant to subsection (c)(1) of this section.

(3) No part of the amounts in the Community Development Fund shall be used for the payment of any administrative expenses.

(4) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, the payment of liabilities incurred by the Corporation as a result of guarantees made under title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 shall be made only from the guarantee

fund established pursuant to section 407 of such Act and in accordance with the terms of such title; and the Community Development Fund established pursuant to this subsection shall not be available for the provision of assistance in the form of guarantees under such title or credited with any receipts from operations under such title.

(5) An annual business-type budget for the Community Development Fund shall be prepared, transmitted to the Congress, considered, and enacted in the manner prescribed by law (sections 102, 103, and 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 847-849)) for wholly owned Government corporations.

(b) In order to obtain funds for its activities under part A (except grants under section 204(d)), the Corporation—

(1) is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue and have outstanding obligations having such maturities and bearing such rate or rates of interest as may be determined by the Corporation. Such obligations may be redeemable at the option of the Corporation before maturity in such manner as may be stipulated therein. The aggregate amount of obligations of the Corporation outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$ _____, which amount shall be increased by _____ on July 1, 1971, and by \$ _____ on July 1 of each of the three succeeding years. The Corporation is authorized to purchase in the open market any of its outstanding obligations issued under this paragraph; and

(2) is authorized to issue to the Secretary of the Treasury such obligations, having such maturities and (subject to the succeeding provisions of this subsection) bearing such rate or rates of interest, as the Corporation may determine to be necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase any obligations issued under the preceding sentence, and for such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds of the sale of any securities hereafter issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as now or hereafter in force; and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act as now or hereafter in force are extended to include such purchases. Each purchase of obligations by the Secretary of the Treasury under this subsection shall be upon such terms and conditions as to yield a return at a rate not less than a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities. The Secretary of the Treasury may sell, upon such terms and conditions and at such price or prices as he shall determine, any of the obligations acquired by him under this paragraph. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of such obligations under this paragraph shall be treated as public debt transactions of the United States.

The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of both the principal and interest of all obligations issued by the Corporation under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection.

(c) (1) With respect to such amounts of loans made by the Corporation under section 204 as may be specified in appropriation Acts, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to make, and to contract to make, annual payments to the Corporation in such amounts as are necessary to equal the amount by which the dollar amount of interest paid by the Corporation on account of its obligations issued under subsection (b) exceeds the dollar amount of interest received by the Corporation on account of loans made by it pursuant to such section 204.

(2) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development such sums as may be necessary to make the annual payments required by contracts entered into by him pursuant to paragraph (1).

(d) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to pay the administrative expenses incurred in carrying out the purpose set forth in section 200.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE CORPORATION

SEC. 226. (a) The Corporation (subject to its bylaws) shall have power—

(1) to adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noted;

(2) to enter into and perform contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions, on such terms as it may deem appropriate, with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or with any State, territory, or possession, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or with any political subdivision thereof, or with any person, firm, association, or corporation;

(3) to execute all instruments necessary or appropriate in the exercise of any of its powers;

(4) in its corporate name, to sue and to be sued, and to complain and to defend, in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal, but no attachment, injunction, or other similar process, mesne or final, shall be issued against the property of the Corporation or against the Corporation with respect to its property;

(5) to conduct its business without regard to any qualification or similar statute in any State of the United States, including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States;

(6) to lease, purchase, or acquire any property, real, personal, or mixed, or any interest therein, to hold, rent, maintain, modernize, renovate, improve, use, and operate such property, and to sell, for cash or credit, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, at such time, in such manner, and to such extent as the Corporation may deem necessary or appropriate;

(7) to prescribe, repeal, and amend or modify rules, regulations, or requirements governing the manner in which its general business may be conducted;

(8) to accept gifts or donations of services, or of property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible, or intangible in aid of any of its purposes; and

(9) to do all things which are necessary or incidental to the proper management of its affairs and the proper conduct of its business.

(b) Except as may be otherwise provided in this Act, in the Government Corporation Control Act, or in other laws specifically applicable to Government corporations, the Corporation shall determine the necessity for and the character and amount of its obligations and expenditures and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, paid, and accounted for.

(c) The Corporation, including its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, mortgages or other security holdings, and income shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority; except that any real property of the Corporation shall be subject to State, territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed.

(d) The Board shall have power to select and appoint or employ such officers, attorneys, employees, and agents of the Corporation, to vest them with such powers and duties, and to fix and to cause the Corporation to pay such compensation to them for

their services, as it may determine, subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates. Bonds may be required for the faithful performance of their duties, and the Corporation may pay the premiums therefor. With the consent of any Government corporation or Federal Reserve bank, or of any board, commission, independent establishment, or executive department of the Government, the Corporation may avail itself on a reimbursable basis of the use of information, services, facilities, officers, and employees thereof, including any field service thereof, in carrying out the provisions of this title.

(e) The Federal Reserve banks are authorized and directed to act as depositaries, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Corporation, for its own account or as fiduciary, and such banks shall be reimbursed for such services in such manner as may be agreed upon; and the Corporation may itself act in such capacities, for its own account or as fiduciary, and for the account of others.

(f) Moneys of the Corporation not currently needed for the purpose of this title shall be kept in cash on hand or on deposit, or invested in obligations of the United States or guaranteed thereby, or in obligations, participations, or other instruments which are lawful investments for fiduciary, trust, or public funds.

AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 227. (a) The financial transactions of the Corporation shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositaries, fiscal agents, and custodians.

(b) The expenses of any audit performed under this section shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary for this purpose are authorized. The Corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(c) A report of each such audit for a fiscal year shall be made by the Comptroller General to the President and to the Congress not later than six months following the close of such fiscal year.

ANNUAL REPORT

SEC. 228. The Corporation shall, as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, transmit to the President and the Congress a report of its operations and activities.

TITLE III—INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT

PURPOSE

SEC. 301. It is the purpose of this title to provide our cities, which desperately need to augment their inventories of housing (particularly housing for low and moderate income families) and essential public facilities but have virtually no vacant land upon which to build, with a program which will make possible the more rational use of urban land and space that is currently occupied by

industrial or commercial uses which though not "blighted" are functionally obsolete or uneconomic, or of land and space that is not usable in its present state because of natural hazards or inadequate developments, so that in appropriate cases major rebuilding projects (including new towns in town) may be undertaken without major clearance activities and with minimal displacement.

"PART C—INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

SEC. 302. Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART C—INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

"PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

"SEC. 141. (a) For the purpose of facilitating needed development in urban areas through the more effective use of land and space that is currently occupied by functionally obsolete or uneconomic uses or is not usable in its present state because of natural hazard or inadequate development, the Secretary is authorized to make financial assistance available under this title to local public agencies for inner city rebuilding projects which are approved by him pursuant to this part.

"(b) An inner city rebuilding project shall consist of urban renewal project undertakings and activities which are planned and designed to carry out the purpose of this part by—

"(1) acquiring for alternative uses—

"(A) infrequently used rail yards and rail storage facilities, and excessive or vacated railroad rights-of-way;

"(B) air rights sites over streets, expressways, railroads, waterways, and similar locations;

"(C) strips and plots of land which are vacant or are occupied by functionally obsolete nonresidential buildings or used for low-utility purposes, or are used for purposes which are plainly inappropriate in the light of modern community needs and desirable standards of good land use;

"(D) land which is covered by shallow water or is subject to periodic flooding, or which consists of unused or underused slips or dock areas or other waterfront property;

"(E) park and open space land which would be more appropriately devoted to uses consistent with the purpose of this part and will be replaced (by trade or otherwise) by equal or greater amounts of park or open space land (or land to be cleared for park or open space purposes) in other locations; or

"(F) other land or space within the city which is vacant, unused, underused, or inappropriately used and the acquisition of which would contribute significantly to the achievement of the purpose of this part; and

"(2) preparing the land or space so acquired for development (with particular emphasis on housing for low and moderate income families), including preparation for the provision of schools, hospitals, parks, and other essential public facilities and, in appropriate cases, for the development of new towns-in-town (within the meaning of that term as used in Part A of title III of the Urban Growth and New Community Development Act of 1970).

"(c) No financial assistance for an inner city rebuilding project shall be approved by the Secretary unless—

"(1) the governing body of the locality has, by resolution or ordinance, approved the proposed project and authorized the filing of the application for assistance, and

"(2) the Secretary has concluded that—

"(A) there exists the necessary capacity to carry out the undertakings and activities proposed in connection with the project;

"(B) the need for the housing or other facilities to be provided has been established;

"(C) the proposed use of the land or space involved is appropriate and consistent with the planning objectives of the community

and provides a positive benefit to the adjacent neighborhoods; and

"(D) the proposed housing and other facilities cannot be provided expeditiously under traditional renewal processes.

"FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

"Sec. 142. (a) Upon the submission of a proposed inner city rebuilding project to the Secretary, he may approve the undertakings and activities proposed in connection with or as part of such project to the extent that he finds they are or will be consistent with the provisions of this title and the purpose of this part; and the cost of any undertakings and activities so approved shall be financed in accordance with the loan, capital grant, and project cost provisions of part A except as specifically hereafter provided in this section.

"(b) Assistance under this title with respect to an inner city rebuilding project shall be available only to finance the costs of—

"(1) feasibility studies to determine the desirability and practicability of the project, including—

"(A) in the case of land described in section 141(b)(1)(D), studies to determine the types of reclamation activities needed and improvements required to make the land usable, and to determine the potential for such improvements and the ecological consequences which would result therefrom;

"(B) in the case of land described in section 141(b)(1)(E), activities designed to test the feasibility of proposed land trades and to develop appropriate legal safeguards to guarantee full and adequate replacement; and

"(C) in any case where the land involved is to be developed under the project for a new town-in-town, studies to explore and test the feasibility of the necessary site assembly and to assure that there can be made available an area of sufficient size to give reasonable potential for large-scale development with a substantial increase in the amount of low and moderate income housing in the community;

"(2) planning and developing the project after feasibility has been determined; and

"(3) acquiring the land or space necessary to carry out the project and preparing such land or space for the development provided for under the project as approved.

"(c) (1) Assistance under this part with respect to an inner city rebuilding project (which, except to the extent that the project involved is part of a project or program approved under part A or part B, shall be separate and distinct from other assistance under this title in all respects including funding) shall be in the form of a grant in an amount determined in the same manner, under the same formulas, and with the inclusion and exclusion of the same items as is provided by sections 103(a) and 110(d), (e), and (f), and by any other relevant provisions of part A, with respect to assistance in the form of capital grants under that part.

"(2) The Secretary may contract to make grants under this title for inner city rebuilding projects as provided in this part in an amount not to exceed \$_____ in any fiscal year, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to provide therefor. The Secretary may, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, make advance or progress payments on account of any grant contracted to be made pursuant to this section. The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all such grants contracted for.

"(3) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'cost of the undertakings and activities involved' means, insofar as the cost of acquiring and preparing the land or space (as described in subsection (b)(3) is concerned, the difference between—

"(A) the cost of acquiring and preparing

such land or space (including the cost of track removal and track realignment in the case of land described in section 141(b)(1)(A) and the cost of eliminating flood and drainage problems in the case of land described in section 141(b)(1)(D)), and

"(B) the re-use value of the land or space as proposed under the project.

In the case of air right sites as described in section 141(b)(1)(B), such term includes the cost of the design and construction of foundations, platforms, and site access facilities.

"REGULATIONS

"SEC. 143. The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this part, including such special regulations as may be required to modify the relevant provisions of part A in order to make them effectively applicable under this part in a manner calculated to achieve its purpose."

TITLE IV—ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND REGIONAL BODIES FOR PLANNING FOR STATE AND REGIONAL GROWTH AND STABILIZATION

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 701 URBAN PLANNING PROGRAM

SEC. 401. (a) In order to provide special assistance for programs of planning and development designed to assure rational and controlled State and regional growth and stabilization, section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j)(1) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to States and appropriate regional bodies (including organizations of representative public officials described in subsection (g), State boundary commissions, and municipal incorporation control agencies) to assist in financing the cost of developing and conducting population growth and urban development planning programs.

"(2) Programs assisted under this subsection shall be designed to determine, on the basis of analyses of available basic resources (including water, air, land, and power) and the need to conserve such resources and to maintain or recapture a quality environment, where and how much growth and development ought to take place in the State or region involved and the standards, which ought to be established to control and stabilize such growth or development. Each such program shall include recommendations for improved governmental efficiency through intergovernmental arrangements, functional consolidations, general government consolidations, and establishment of service districts under the control of the general governments involved; and shall be designed to undertake or assist—

"(A) studies of the projected growth, composition, and movement of population in the State or region involved, and the public facilities (including but not limited to health, education, water, and power) which would be necessary to accommodate such population efficiently and without adverse effect on the environment;

"(B) the development of criteria for the size, composition, location, and design of new communities to be established and existing communities to be substantially expanded and enlarged in order to accommodate the population projected, and criteria for the environmental factors (including public facilities and other community facilities) necessary to achieve desirable communities;

"(C) the preparation of an inventory of the sites available and most suitable for development;

"(D) the study, development, and implementation of methods for assuring the availability of land and its proper development; and

"(E) the promotion by State and regional agencies of rational and constructive land use and development, and the conduct by

such agencies of effective studies and planning to reduce governmental complexity, streamline governmental machinery, and avoid duplication of public functions in planning and development.

"(3) The amount of any grant made under the authority of this subsection shall not exceed 90 per centum of the estimated cost of carrying out the program assisted.

"(4) Of the amount appropriated pursuant to paragraph (5) to carry out this subsection for any fiscal year—

"(A) the sum of \$_____ shall first be allocated to each State for the purpose of this subsection;

"(B) there shall then be reserved to the Secretary such sums as he may require for the administration of this subsection, together with an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount so appropriated for research, technical assistance, publications, and demonstration projects to be conducted by the Secretary to advance the purposes of this subsection; and

"(C) the remainder shall be allocated among the States for the purposes of this subsection, with each State receiving an amount which bears the same ratio to such remainder as the population of such State bears to the population of all the States.

"(5) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection such sums as may be necessary, not exceeding \$_____ prior to July 1, 1971. Amounts so appropriated shall remain available until expended."

(b) The caption for such section 701 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "AND ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND REGIONAL GROWTH AND STABILIZATION PLANNING".

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LAND ACQUISITION TO CONTROL GROWTH

SEC. 402. (a) In addition to his function of providing financial assistance under section 701(j) of the Housing Act of 1954 (as added by section 401 of this Act), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may—

(1) provide technical assistance to State and regional agencies engaged in programs of land-use planning and development which might qualify for assistance under this title, and undertake (either directly or by contract) such studies and evaluation of State, regional, and related local programs as he determines to be desirable; and

(2) make grants to State agencies and regional bodies which are conducting State or regional programs of land-use planning and development approved for purposes of this section, to enable them to purchase such interests in strips or wedges of open or predominantly open land surrounding urban or metropolitan areas as may be necessary to insure proper and constructive community growth and development, and achieve the objectives of a State or regional growth and stabilization program, by preventing uncontrolled encroachment upon such land by commercial, industrial, or residential construction, with such grants being limited to 75 per centum of the purchase price of the land and being subject to such other terms and conditions as the Secretary may consider reasonable and appropriate.

Land acquired by a State or regional agency with assistance under paragraph (2) may be held out of development to protect and develop new communities, to provide scenic easements and flood plains, to preserve historic places, to be used for recreation, or generally to conserve and protect the environment; and the Secretary shall establish by regulation such terms and conditions applicable thereto as he deems necessary or appropriate, including provisions governing the minimum periods of time the land is to be devoted to particular uses, the permissible uses of such land upon resale, and the repay-

ment of grants under such subparagraph, and including provision for such equitable arrangements as may be desirable with respect to the sharing of an increase in value of such land over its initial purchase price upon its resale.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year not to exceed \$_____ to carry out this section.

REGULATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

SEC. 403. (a) The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations and make such arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate to insure that the special assistance provided under section 402 and section 701(j) of the Housing Act of 1954 will be effectively coordinated, without duplication, in a manner calculated to promote the objectives of this title.

(b) As used in this title and section 701(j) of the Housing Act of 1954, the term "State" means any of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and the term "region" means any area within the United States which includes all or a part of one or more States.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS AND PAYMENTS

SEC. 501. (a) Any contract or other arrangement for assistance under this Act with respect to a program or project shall include a plan for the relocation of individuals, families, business concerns, and nonprofit organizations displaced or to be displaced in the carrying out of such program or project. The provisions and procedures included in any such relocation plan shall meet relocation standards equivalent to those described under section 105(c) of the Housing Act of 1949 with respect to urban renewal projects assisted under title I of that Act, and the relocation activities under the plan shall to the maximum extent feasible be coordinated with the activities assisted under this Act so as to assure that the available supply of housing in the area involved will be maintained or improved.

(b) (1) To the extent not otherwise authorized under any Federal law, financial assistance under any provision of this Act shall include grants to cover the full cost of relocation payments.

(2) As used in paragraph (1), the term "relocation payments" means payments to a displaced individual, family, business concern, or nonprofit organization which are made on such terms and conditions and subject to such limitations (to the extent applicable, but not including the date of displacement) as are provided for relocation payments, at the time such payments are approved, by section 114 (b), (c), (d), and (e) of the Housing Act of 1949 with respect to projects assisted under title I thereof.

PRIORITIES IN HOUSING PRODUCED UNDER PROGRAMS ASSISTED

SEC. 502. Under regulations which shall be prescribed jointly by the Community Development Corporation and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, a priority to occupy housing produced under or resulting from any program or project carried out or assisted under this Act shall be given to individuals and families who have been displaced from their homes by urban renewal, highway construction, or any other activities carried out by a governmental agency or with assistance under a Federal program.

UTILIZATION OF NEW AND IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

SEC. 503. No assistance shall be provided under any provision of this Act with respect to any program or project unless the Community Development Corporation or the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (as may be appropriate) finds that there are in effect within the area where such program

or project is located modern building and housing codes which permit the utilization of factory-built housing, industrialized building techniques, and other improved housing construction methods, technology, techniques, and materials which have been tested and approved by institutions qualified to do so and found acceptable by the Secretary for purposes of programs within his jurisdiction.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

SEC. 504. The consent of the Congress is hereby given to any two or more States to enter into agreements or contracts, not in conflict with any law of the United States, for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in carrying out or implementing any of the purposes of objectives of this Act, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise, as they may deem desirable for making effective such agreements and compacts.

AMERICANS OF ITALIAN DESCENT—THE SILENT MAJORITY IS AWAKENING

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, last night I had the privilege of addressing the Americans of Italian descent at the annual installation of officers banquet of the Middlesex County chapter at North Brunswick, N.J.

On the same program was a distinguished leader of the Democratic Party, its recent candidate for mayor of New York City, and an outstanding spokesman for the Americans of Italian descent in the United States, the Honorable Mario A. Procaccino, a foreign-born American who has contributed to our American way of life by service on the faculties of City College of New York and Fordham University; as a judge; as comptroller of the city of New York, and presently as academic president of Verazano College.

Because I believe that Judge Procaccino's address best demonstrates the real American sentiments and loyalties of the Americans of Italian descent, I insert his remarks in the RECORD for all of our colleagues to read:

REMARKS OF JUDGE MARIO A. PROCACCINO

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Italo-Americans:

First of all, let me thank you Mr. Chairman, for the kind words you said about me. More importantly, I wish to express my thanks and gratitude to each and every one of you for this "outstanding Italo-American Award" and for your kind invitation to be here this evening.

I feel very flattered because within a space of a few weeks, I have been honored by the Italian government as a Commander in the Order of Merit, I have been designated as "Mr. New York" by the citizens of Brooklyn, and now the "outstanding Italo-American" award by this outstanding group of citizens of New Jersey.

I enjoy being here, not only because I feel that I am among friends, but because it permits me to pay tribute to the officers and members of your organization, and to wish that you enjoy continued success. I believe that this gathering is proof of the support and confidence which the members and friends of the association have in its leadership, in its objectives, in its work and its accomplishments.

I have great respect for your organization, realizing that it is made up of Ameri-

cans of Italian origin, who originally banded together to combat discrimination. I know that yours is a nonpolitical association, whose members are proud of their Italian heritage and equally proud to be Americans. Accordingly, may I extend my sincere congratulations for the work you are doing in the community.

There can be little question but that we are facing one of the most critical periods in our country's history. One cannot read a newspaper or watch a television newscast without becoming intensely aware of the fact that disrespect for the law and the rights of others is daily becoming more and more a way of life.

As a New Yorker, I am ashamed to admit that anarchy is abroad in the streets of the greatest city in the world, terrorists disrupt commerce and industry at the cost of a phone call, violent revolution is preached openly on our campuses, the demolition squads of the radical-left have created panic among the people, and not one of the self-described "Liberals" who seek Democratic nomination for high office in the New York State 1970 elections has uttered a word of condemnation.

I am concerned and alarmed by this silence on the part of men who hold themselves forth as being worthy of the public trust, as civic leaders, and as protectors of the common good. I ask why this failure to speak out? Is it because they are so closely identified with and obligated to the radical-left that they dare not raise their voices? Do they espouse the radical-left philosophy of government? Are they cowed by physical fear, or are they afraid of alienating the votes of alienated youth?

Over recent years, selfish politicians and educators have encouraged the phony "cult of youth" syndrome to the point where bearded and disheveled tramps under the age of 25 are considered to have a license to engage in violence and offenses against the public interest.

I predict that, if this pseudo license is not revoked through the enforcement of existing laws, an alarmed and outraged public will demand and get the enactment of extremely repressive measures which will do violence to constitutional guarantees.

As the spokesman for progressive and moderate Democrats in New York, I demand that the contenders for the party nominations explain their sinister silence in the face of the blatant left-wing violence which threatens to destroy New York City, and that they make known their attitude and position with regard to the radical-left.

It is my firm judgment that our form of government, with its principles of democracy, is too precious to be permitted to sicken and decay. Our country will remain strong and healthy only as long as the rule of law is there to sustain it. Let us remember that laws are made to be respected, obeyed and enforced, and that if we violate the rights of others we are disregarding those laws.

This is why I feel so strongly about public officials conducting themselves in such a way as to make clear their dedication to duty, integrity, courage and leadership in preserving our laws and in protecting the lives and property of our citizens. For once we lose respect for our laws, we lose respect for our heritage, our ideals, our community, our nation, our families and ourselves.

By the work you are doing, by fighting discrimination, you set an example that, hopefully, will be emulated by others. By serving your community and your fellow citizen, you are teaching respect for the rights of all people and for the law—you are bringing credit to your heritage as Italo-Americans.

Speaking to you as an Italo-American who came here as a young immigrant, who understands what discrimination and struggle mean, let me leave you with these thoughts.

To me, the United States of America is something to be loved with a passion that transcends patriotism, with a reverence that goes beyond worship, and with a dedication and devotion that go beyond duty. To me, this land must remain the symbol of opportunity, liberty and hospitality and security. It must remain an open door and open heart, more generous, more charitable and more forgiving than any other nation anywhere on earth.

This does not mean that I will ever forget the land of my birth. It was Nicholas Murray Butler, the late President of Columbia University, who once said, "The place of Italy is best shown by trying to subtract that place from world history. Take away her scientific accomplishments, her statesmanship, her leadership of the world for many years and what you have left? The world looks badly decapitated. You can subtract Italian culture from civilization only by destroying that civilization."

As Italo-Americans, never apologize to anyone for our background, our conduct, or our contributions as Americans. We must never assume the defensive—we must accentuate the positive.

Let all know that Italy is not just the mother country of many people, but historically, one of the great and noble parents of all civilization. The influence of things Italian upon the world is legendary.

The pages of history are too long, and far too many Italian names are recorded, for me to talk about them this evening. But let the world remember names like Michelangelo, Dante, Raffaello, de Vinci, Verrazzano, Columbus, Vespucci, Cellini, Petrarca, Galileo, Marconi, Fermi, Toscanini and thousands of others.

Let the world know of the countless thousands of Italo-Americans in every phase of human endeavor, in education, literature, and art, in law, health and medicine, in business and industry, in entertainment, sports and theatre, in science, politics and government—all of whom have contributed to the advancement of mankind and have brought honor to us all.

Let them know of the Italo-Americans who gave their blood for this country and let anyone name one, yes one, Italo-American, if they dare, who was ever convicted of treason against the United States of America.

Preaching this gospel of achievement should be our aim—this should be our creed.

In my twenty-five years of public service I have tried to bring credit and commendation to the Italo-Americans. I have always done the best I could to bring honor to all of us as a public servant, as a member of the faculties of City College and Fordham University for more than 21 years, as a Judge, as Comptroller of the City of New York, and now as the academic president of an institution of higher learning currently under formation, Verrazano College.

Since coming to this country at the age of nine, I believed in the American way of life, and believing in it, I have been particularly proud to play a role in a community in which both the fruits and obligations of democracy would be shared by all of its citizens on a basis of full equality without qualifications of any kind.

This is why I am deeply concerned about the discrimination being practiced by the limousine liberals, the committee for Democratic Demolition, and the political king-makers, against Italo-Americans in the City and State of New York. Putting aside what politicians did to me on the way to City Hall, the fact remains there is—

Not a single city-wide elected official of Italian background in New York City.

Not a single Italo-American Borough President.

Not a single Italo-American District Attorney.

Not a single Italo-American member of the Board of Estimate.

Not a single state-wide elected official of Italian background.

What makes this more shocking is the fact that in New York State, Italo-Americans constitute the largest ethnic or national group—yes, over 37% of the population of the State of New York has an Italian background. Accordingly, let us serve notice on all—that we Italo-Americans possess the training, the know-how, the experience, the knowledge, the education, the integrity, the ability, and the dedication to serve our cities, our states, and our country in any and all fields of endeavor.

Yes, my friends, it is not enough to be proud of our ancestors but to make our descendants proud of us. It is not enough to let the world know who we are, but to let the world know what we do. It has been said that reputations are won, not made.

Everyone who is here tonight is to be congratulated for trying to make America proud of our Italian heritage. Many of us here tonight have had the same story of early struggle and early suffering, in order to win a place of honor and esteem in this wonderful land of opportunity.

The fact that many of you were born here, were married here, or your children were born here, makes you Americans of the first order. This is what gives our country its tremendous unity—a nation of all people from all parts of the world. With citizens like you, America will never die.

In conclusion, may I state that I am happy to have joined with you this evening and to have participated in paying tribute to your Italian background.

I again thank you for the award and for having invited me. May our country continue to prosper and lead the world in the family of nations.

IMPACT AID MONEYS

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

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of March 23, 1970, I engaged in a colloquy with the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, regarding the President's expenditure of the impact aid moneys authorized and appropriated by the Congress during this session for the current fiscal year.

In order to clarify the RECORD, I am inserting herein a letter from the Assistant Commissioner for Legislation, Dr. Albert Alford, of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. You will note that Mr. Alford confirms my statement on the House floor that the President had no choice but to obligate the expenditures of all the moneys appropriated by reason of the law and his agreement with the Members of Congress.

The letter follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1970.

HON. BENJAMIN B. BLACKBURN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BLACKBURN: In response to an inquiry by Mr. Drew Tidwell of your staff, let me state the following facts as I understand them relative to the appropriations for Impact Aid for Fiscal Year 1970.

The President had originally requested \$187 million for Fiscal Year 1970 for Public Law 874. The first appropriations bill passed by the House and the Senate agreed on a figure of \$585 million for the program. After vetoing the first appropriations measure, and

after his veto was sustained, the President recommended \$425 million for this program. The House Appropriations Committee in reporting out the second bill recommended \$505.4 million. This amount of money was agreed to by the Senate and sent to the President for signature.

The President in signing H.R. 15931 agreed to the conditions of the bill which required the full expenditure of the \$505.4 million. This will be done and the figure has not been reduced as a part of the 2 percent overall reduction in the total appropriations.

It should be emphasized that while the administration would have preferred its earlier figure of \$187 million or its subsequent offer of \$425 million, it will obligate the full \$505.4 million appropriation. The Administration feels that it is essential to amend the Impact Aid program to remove its inequities and has submitted the Impact Aid Reform Act of 1970 to provide the necessary changes. Hearings on this proposal are currently being held by the General Subcommittee on Education.

If the Office of Legislation can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT L. ALFORD,
Assistant Commissioner for Legislation.

JULIUS HOCHMAN

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 17, Julius Hochman died. Former vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and former general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, as well as a founder of the Liberal Party, Julius Hochman was the true self-made, self-educated man. An immigrant to this country at the age of 15, Julius Hochman rose to intellectual and political eminence.

Julius Hochman was a man who took full advantage of the opportunities that America had to offer. And to his great credit, and to our great benefit, he fought to secure these opportunities for us all.

The following is the obituary memorializing Mr. Hochman's life which appeared in the March 21, 1970, issue of the New York Times:

JULIUS HOCHMAN OF I.L.G.W.U. DIES

(By Burton Lindhelne)

Julius Hochman, a retired vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and former general manager of its New York Dress Joint Board, was found dead at his home, 321 West 24th Street, on Thursday. He was 78 years old and apparently died of a heart attack Tuesday.

Mr. Hochman served as a union official for 46 years until his retirement in 1962. He was widely known as an innovator in industrial relations, a crusader for new techniques in collective bargaining, an advocator of style promotion and a specialist in adult education and the problems facing the aging worker.

In the nineteen-thirties, he was a strong proponent of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in his union, and some of his critics suggested that his huge eyebrows sometimes made him think he was John L. Lewis, the late leader of the Mine Workers Union.

BORN IN BESSARABIA

He was born in Bessarabia Jan. 12, 1892, and came to the United States at 15, having already served for three years as a tailor in

Europe. He joined Local 23 during the great cloakmakers' strike in 1910 and embarked on a systematic program of reading that ranged through the social sciences and the arts. He later supplemented these studies with courses at the Rand School of Social Sciences and Brookwood Labor College.

In 1916, the union became a constant concern and the welfare, health and happiness of 100,000 dressmakers of the New York Dress Joint Board, and his chief goal.

Mr. Hochman began as business agent of Garment Workers' Local 25, then became an international representative and organizer in Chicago and a manager for the Dressmaker Union here. In 1923, he led his first general strike in New York and later was a striker leader in Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

In 1929—after a Communist attempt to seize control of the union was smashed with his aid—he became general manager of the Dress Joint Board. He had been named a vice president of the international union in 1925.

Under Mr. Hochman's leadership, dressmakers won the 40-hour week in 1923. In 1941, he called on employers to eliminate production and managerial waste and drew up the plan for a large-scale promotion campaign focusing on the creation of the New York Dress Institute.

He led the dressmakers' strike here in 1958 and afterward left the Dress Joint Board to direct the union's new label department. He retired from union activity in 1962.

As an industrial statesman, Mr. Hochman developed a rate schedule for garment workers to minimize the impact of inflation and helped to set up an elaborate arbitration system.

LED AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Active in politics, Mr. Hochman had been a leader in the American Labor party and, when the Communists took over that party, helped to create the Liberal party. He was also a leader in aiding Jewish victims of World War II and had been a vice president, vice chairman of the executive committee and a director of the World OET Union.

Because of his broad cultural interests, his preoccupation with the life of the mind and his consuming interest in the works of Dr. Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, Mr. Hochman was sometimes called "The Professor" by colleagues.

For his part, he saw no paradox in the fact that a labor leader had intellectual interests. Indeed, he was convinced that the philosopher and the labor leader have a common denominator—creativity.

He once lectured to a group of doctors on a thought suggested by a footnote in the writings of Freud. The lecture dealt with the retirement of the aged—to which he was opposed—and became a part of his book "The Retirement of the Aged," published in 1950. Mr. Hochman's books also included "Industrial Planning Through Collective Bargaining" (1941) and "Why This Strike?" (1936).

ADM. JOHN S. McCAIN, JR., OUR DISTINGUISHED COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE PACIFIC

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, the March issue of Reader's Digest carried an excellent article on one of the great military leaders of our time, Adm. John S. McCain, Jr., U.S. Navy.

He is currently serving as Commander in Chief Pacific. Admiral McCain has appeared before the Armed Services

Committee on numerous occasions, and has set a high mark for his candor on difficult and frequently controversial diplomatic and security issues. I admire and respect Admiral McCain for his courage and inspiring leadership during these troubled days in the Pacific Ocean areas. He is a leader with conviction. He keeps an open mind and a sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, because so many of our Members know Admiral McCain and hold him in such high regard because of his distinguished service here on the Hill as chief of legislative liaison for the Navy, I felt the profile in Reader's Digest should be included in the RECORD and I recommend it to all Members. Here is one of our great military leaders, and we can be proud of him.

The article follows:

SENTINEL OF THE PACIFIC—JACK McCAIN, THE GINGERY WARRIOR—DIPLOMAT CHARGED WITH PATROLLING THE BIGGEST BEAT IN MILITARY HISTORY

(By John G. Hubbell)

The scene at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, could have been written for James Bond. The last three numbers on the big jet are 007; its pilot's name is Capt. Harold Liberty. The interior of the plane is a marvelous complex of teleprinter machines spewing forth an endless stream of intelligence, alongside a battery of telephones by which instant contact can be made with the White House, the Pentagon, or any other major U.S. command post on earth, sea or in the air.

A black limousine rolls plane-side, and there emerges a figure who couldn't possibly look less like James Bond—a silver-haired, slightly stoop-shouldered, cigar-chomping wisp of a man, whose responsibility for free-world security would give pause to any fictional hero. This is CINCPAC—Commander in Chief Pacific—Adm. John S. McCain, Jr., 59, boss of all U.S. military forces in an 85-million-square-mile area from the west coast of the Americas to the middle of the Indian Ocean—the largest single area of military responsibility in history.

Primarily, the McCain job is to defend the United States against attack through the Pacific region, and to protect our vital interests throughout the Far East. More than 300 million free Asians depend to a large extent for their continued freedom on how well he performs his mission.

ON PATROL

McCain walks quickly to the plane and embarks on a patrol of his long beat. This time, there will be a Southeast Asia Treaty Organization military-representatives meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, then another close-up look at the Vietnam war. "The communists have chosen to make Vietnam the testing ground for their so-called wars of national liberation," he says. "If they can make this kind of aggression work there, we can expect to be faced with more such wars elsewhere. We are there to prove to them that it won't work."

CINCPAC's "incoming mail" basket holds more than enough to occupy McCain's attention while he is on the plane. The continuing program of Vietnamization and American troop redeployments will reduce authorized U.S. strength in Vietnam to 434,000 men by April. For McCain, this means endless hours of attention to logistic details and frequent meetings with Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

In addition, broad strategic decisions must be evolved concerning developing patterns in McCain's area of responsibility. Chief among these are the now significant Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean, and the planned British military withdrawal from

the Far East in 1971. McCain worries. The strategic importance of the area is symbolized, he points out, by the Malacca Strait, the gateway between the Indian and Pacific oceans, and a vital commercial lifeline.

He plows on through the morning's intelligence, learning that communist guerrillas are stepping up insurgency activities in Thailand, Laos and Burma. There has been more shooting in the Korean demilitarized zone where North Korea's belligerent dictator, Kim Il Sung, is keeping the pressure on.

McCain broods over each report from the immense, seething Command, wrings facts and opinions from staff officers, debates with them, fires off requests for more intelligence and judgments. Then, shirt-sleeved, his tie loose, he roams the aircraft, chatting easily with everyone. Says a yeoman who has worked for McCain for years, "You always have the feeling that you are really involved in helping to get big, important things accomplished. Besides the work, he always wants to know what everyone thinks. I've seen him keep a V.I.P. waiting while he finished a conversation with a cabdriver."

McCain never misses a chance to talk to combat troops. "The enlisted man is the most important individual in the entire Defense establishment," he says. "Everything else is in support of the kid who stands on a piece of real estate with a rifle in his hands and says, 'This is mine.'"

CINCPAC pulls a navigator's watch from his pocket. Noting the time he frowns: the 500-m.p.h. flight is too slow. "I wish," he grumbles, "that I could get my hands on one of those Apollo capsules!"

MAKING OF A SEA DOG

Jack McCain has always been in a hurry. The first of three children, he was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa. At 16, he won a Presidential appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. "That," he says, "was the last time I shone scholastically."

Midshipman McCain, although he was the youngest and smallest of plebes, lost no time in winning attention. He was given to taking unauthorized midnight leave, and spent much of his four Naval Academy years in contention with authority and working off massive doses of extra duty. Graduating in 1931 near the bottom of his class, he was not considered an outstanding candidate for success. He was ordered to the battleship *Oklahoma*. The battlewagon's size, range, and firepower imbued him with a sense of the real meaning of seapower. And since junior officers were in constant contact with enlisted men—forcing them to develop as leaders—Ensign McCain began becoming an officer.

In the middle 1930s, McCain volunteered for submarine duty, and applied a meticulous vigor to learning the undersea warfare business. Then, despite his earlier performance at the Naval Academy, he was ordered there as an instructor in electrical engineering and physics. To take on the midshipmen, he prepared himself as carefully as for war. "I learned a lot more about leadership during that stretch," he says. "One thing I had going for me was that I knew all the angles and tricks. The lads learned soon enough never to try to hoodwink an old hoodwinker."

By the time the United States entered World War II, McCain had his first command, the submarine O-8, a World War I boat used for training at New London, Conn. In August 1942, he took command of the newly commissioned submarine *Gunnel*, and helped guide the assault boats to the beaches during the North African landings. He later made five war patrols in the Pacific, where he sank 21,000 tons of enemy shipping and a Japanese destroyer.

Then came a postwar tour of duty in the Records Section of the Navy's Bureau of Personnel. "I was mad when I got that job," he recalls. "It seemed like a dull assignment. But later I was grateful, because it familiar-

ized me with the problems of personnel administration, which is a tool worth having if you are to deal successfully with large numbers of people." He ended that stint by submitting a long paper to the Chief of Naval Operations, advising that the most effective way to make young officers ready for high command would be to take them out of their air, surface or submarine specialties, and provide them with across-the-board training and experience. This revolutionary concept caused a great, angry stir and was summarily discarded. It has since been adopted in all the services.

Later, as a captain in the Pentagon, McCain outspokenly deplored the fact that the Navy seemed to be a collection of separate, rival services. He rounded up six other like-minded captains, and they met weekly to trade ideas aimed at unifying the Navy. McCain's forthright attitudes drew the admiring attention of the then Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Arleigh Burke, who thenceforth required the captain's presence at the frequent meetings he held with his top admirals.

"THEY RESPECT YOU FOR IT"

By late 1958, McCain was himself a rear admiral and the Navy's chief liaison officer on Capitol Hill, where he proved himself a persuasive spokesman. When the Navy won a hard fight for the restoration of funds vital to its aircraft-carrier construction program, a group of officers congratulated Secretary of the Navy William Franke. "If you think I'm responsible, you're wrong," Franke told them. "It came down to one man—Jack McCain."

In 1962, just as the Cuban missile crisis was getting under way, McCain became Navy Chief of Information. During the crisis, military men were prohibited from discussing it with newsmen. McCain would plant persistent reporters on a couch in his office and, cheerfully ignoring their pleas for information, would regale them for hours with detailed lectures on the then budding but little-recognized (now fullblown and fully recognized) Soviet naval threat. "I didn't want the missile crisis to be a complete waste of time for them," he says with a grin. "I wanted to help with their education."

In the spring of 1965, as a vice admiral commanding the Atlantic Fleet's amphibious forces, he displayed his ability in spectacular fashion when President Lyndon Johnson ordered him to isolate the Dominican Republic, which was undergoing a political upheaval, until order was restored. Moving with lightning speed, McCain clamped a tight military vise on the country. "Some people condemned this as an 'unwarranted intervention,'" McCain says, "but the communists were all set to move in and take over. People may not love you for being strong when you have to be, but they respect you for it and learn to behave themselves when you are."

McCain's next assignment was as military adviser to the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, at that time Arthur Goldberg. Then came two years as Commander in Chief U.S. Naval Forces Europe. When the quietly brilliant Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp retired as Commander in Chief Pacific in mid-1968, Jack McCain was the logical choice to succeed him.

Although he is the son of an admiral (who died a few days after World War II ended) and perhaps the nation's leading exponent of seapower, McCain is a violent advocate of inter-service cooperation. "One thing several wars have taught us is that teamwork is absolutely vital," he says. "If we are going to do our job effectively, we had damned well better work as a team. In Vietnam, we have been doing just that."

To keep the Pacific team on its toes, McCain pops constant phone calls and unannounced visits on his component commanders. "He's always got plenty of ideas and questions," says one officer, "and you'd better have the answers ready."

Nonstop Mission. Making his Pacific rounds aboard the 007, McCain lands in Bangkok and spends days conferring with SEATO allies. Then he flies on to Saigon to meet with Gen. Creighton Abrams. He is Abrams' immediate military superior and is in virtually constant communication with him, but is appalled that anyone might think he would tell Abrams how to manage the war. "That would be like telling Babe Ruth how to hit home runs," he says. He helicopters and walks miles through the battle zones, observing and talking to the troops, explaining to them why it is necessary that they be there, how proud he is of them and the job they are doing, how eager he is to get home.

(He hopes the war may be brought to an early and successful conclusion for a personal reason, too: his son, Lt. Cdr. John S. McCain III, 34, a naval aviator, has been a prisoner of war in North Vietnam since October 1967.)

Then, after 12 exhausting days, there is a long, working flight through ten time zones back to Hawaii. It is noon when the McCain troupe lands at Hickam. Some of his staff are in a daze. Not CINCPAC. He strides from 007, a man absorbed in his mission, shouting through his cigar, "Let's get up to the office and get some work done. We've got to get out and deal with that Okinawa situation on Friday, and while we're at it we may as well go on and look at Korea."

THE LATE ROBERT W. STANLEY, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE AMSTERDAM, N.Y., EVENING RECORDER

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month my home city of Amsterdam lost one of its truly great leaders, Bob Stanley, managing editor of the Amsterdam Evening Recorder. Bob Stanley's editorials were read and pondered by every citizen of our community. He called the shots as he saw them, with clear vision, with courage, with wit, sometimes sharply, more often compassionately, and always in an arresting and stimulating fashion. In many ways Bob Stanley, with his pen, led the way to the new Amsterdam that is now growing on the banks of the historic Mohawk River.

All of us have lost a real friend in Bob Stanley's passing. To honor his contributions to our city and our country I include herewith an editorial on Robert Stanley from the Amsterdam Evening Recorder of March 5, 1970:

OUR LOSS AND YOURS

The Recorder feels deep loss in the death of Robert W. Stanley, who has been our managing editor and editorial page spokesman since 1953, and we are sure the community senses the void his passing leaves.

Bob Stanley was managing editor in a period which saw Amsterdam plunge into economic depths and then begin the long process of hauling itself up by its bootstraps; he was managing editor during the period when Amsterdam began to remake itself from an old city to an exciting modern one, with glistening future. He was not just an observer. His editorials often showed the way when the path ahead was not easily discerned. His words lent encouragement when it was needed; they could be scathingly critical if conditions or a situation seemed to demand this approach, but one of his staunchest beliefs was that The Recorder editorial voice must never become a common scold.

In his work he was a perfectionist, probably partly due to his background in the printing trade, and nothing pained him more than a sloppily written news story or a typographical blunder. His career was in keeping with the best traditions of a long line of distinguished Recorder managing editors, including his immediate predecessor, the late Earl O. Stowitts, whom many still remember fondly.

Bob Stanley's colleagues at The Recorder and the circle of friends who knew him best found him to be warm, understanding and intelligent, always ready with a quick and witty quip and possessing a real zest for living life to its fullest.

We at The Recorder extend our heartfelt sympathies to Bob's wife, Helen, and to their daughter Mrs. Robin B. Welch.

Perhaps our editor wrote his own epitaph best in an editorial, Growing Old Gracefully, published only yesterday. It ended in this manner:

"So what to do? Sit back and wither in our rocking chairs? Certainly not. Live life to the fullest possible—that's what. This leaves less time for staring into the mirror and worrying about that latest wrinkle."

TWO YOUNG LEADERS OF AMSTERDAM, N.Y., LOOK TO THE FUTURE

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

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, we often wonder what our young people really think about their home communities, and their Nation. We are often concerned about whether they will be able to take over their share of the leadership in the days ahead.

At a recent dinner meeting of the John F. Kennedy Club in Amsterdam, N.Y., my home city, I had the privilege of hearing two outstanding young people of Amsterdam give their views of what the future holds.

John Allen, a student at the Lynch High School and Janet Messineo of Bishop Scully High School were the speakers. Because I was so impressed with their remarks, I include here an article from the Amsterdam Evening Recorder, summarizing both speeches, and also the text of Mr. Allen's remarks. I believe you will find them most interesting.

The material follows:

KENNEDY CLUB LEARNS WHAT'S ON MIND OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM TWO SPEAKERS

"Don't poor mouth Amsterdam." This was part of the advice given by Lynch High student John Allen to members and guests at the second annual J. F. Kennedy Club installation dinner-dance, Saturday night at St. John's Hall.

Allen and Bishop Scully senior Janice Messineo were the guest speakers and they spoke about parents, families and the city of Amsterdam.

Correlating with a scene from the musical "Carousel," Allen touched on three topics: "A star, a slap and some advice."

Asking the people present if they had ever seriously looked at the city of Amsterdam by starlight, he said the one star on which most young people here want to hang, is the star of optimism.

"Young people may not sound optimistic when you hear about the bomb, drugs and no rules," he continued. "But they really are. They make plans for the future, marriage, college and are trying to earn money in order

to own things. He urged the adults not to lose the happy outlook of youth.

Allen told the adults present to "scold us for not speaking well of our city," as he touched upon the slap. "We hear too much about the good old days in Amsterdam," he said, charging the people to look toward the future and "praise our place."

The young Lynch senior cited the "two hospitals, Clare Bacon School, new schools coming, the Truway exist, a newspaper that helps the YMCA, Veterans' Park" and forthcoming apartments as examples of what is making the city grow.

"Believe that Amsterdam is improving and can improve in the future," he told the people.

SOMETHING IN COMMON

Janice Messineo spoke about "something we have in common, the United States of America."

Talking about the recent riots that have run rampant from coast to coast, she said, "Maybe the rioters don't know about the three virtues which built our nation."

"First there was hope. Pilgrims came over hoping for a new freedom: freedom of religion and they found it."

"Then there was faith. In the next decade, men had faith they could build a better nation, faith in themselves and in their country. They fought, sweat and died for this faith. Men like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin."

"These men also hoped and they saw their hope and faith rewarded with a Declaration of Independence, a new Constitution, a new nation: the United States of America. Faith was borne."

The last of the three, she cited, was peace. "This virtue was a little harder to obtain. When the United States entered World War I, II and the Korean War, the goal was peace. It's true the men killed and were killed. They destroyed and were destroyed, but at long last, peace was borne."

"What have we now?" she asked the audience. "What virtues are the driving force in our countries?"

Answering her own question, she said, "It can't be hope. People today feel we have everything. We don't have to hope anymore. We don't even have to care. Selfishness was born. It can't be a drive for peace. Oh, they cry for peace, but won't fight for it."

"Those of you who still feel these virtues, pass them on. By being the best possible citizens, we can revive hope, faith and peace and then, maybe, we can once again start the flame of pride burning in the hearts of Americans."

Supervisor Thomas McNamara, toastmaster, said, "We should be proud of our youth," following the speech. "I think we have proven here tonight we do have good youth in Amsterdam."

REMARKS OF JOHN R. ALLEN AT KENNEDY CLUB DINNER, FEBRUARY 21, 1970

For a moment would you imagine with me a scene from the musical "Carousel."

The scene is in the backyard of heaven, the time is anytime and the characters are Billy, a young man who has just committed suicide because he couldn't support his wife and he found out that his wife is expecting a child, and a character called the Starkeeper, a wise old man. As the scene opens, the Starkeeper is seen standing on a ladder, dusting stars on a celestial clothesline. The Starkeeper immediately begins to question Billy and he asked him if he would like to go back to earth for a day to finish any unfinished business that he might have. Billy flatly refuses. He is afraid to go back. In the course of the questioning Billy finds that his child has been born and that it is a daughter. He also learns that she is now 15 years old and very unhappy and needs help very badly.

Immediately Billy wants to go back down to earth to help her. He takes with him a star to give to her, thinking that might make her happy. She is afraid of the star and when Billy offers it to her she refuses it. Billy gets angry and slaps her. The next time we see Billy, he is at his daughters graduation and here he meets a new character, Dr. Seldon, who looks very much like the Starkeeper. He gives the graduating class some advice.

To-night I would like to give us three things from "Carousel" that we can learn something from. They are a star, a slap and some advice. The star is the kind of optimism that young people always seem to have. The slap is to help us stop a bad habit that we all seem to have here in Amsterdam. The advice is to have faith that Amsterdam has a bright future.

First let's talk about the star. For a moment let's go back to the story of "Carousel". The Starkeeper has a star hung over Philadelphia to beautify the city. A good example of stars beautifying a city can be observed by anyone happening to travel the Thruway and pass Amsterdam at night. The stars overhead make the city a beautiful site. But the star that I would like to hang in Amsterdam is one of youthful optimism.

You may think that the youth of today do not exhibit many optimistic qualities. This is because, unfortunately, the youth we read about in the newspapers are the minority that speak about the end of world coming soon and that the bomb will kill us all, that drugs are the only way to get away from reality and that we need a society with no rules. But the majority of youth today are very optimistic and this is proven by the way they make plans. If you were to ask any high school junior or senior what he planned to do after high school for his future, a good percentage would say college, finding a job and then marriage.

The reason they go to college is so that they will have a preparation for the future, to meet the world and the challenges ahead of them. Just the fact that they plan ahead reflects their optimistic attitude. I would urge all of us to keep this happy outlook of the youth. Getting back to "Carousel" the girl was afraid to accept the star, but we don't have to be afraid because we know our star is good. The youth of Amsterdam have proven that to us.

Next the slap. The slap would be a warning against not to poor-mouth the city of Amsterdam. I like to scold all of us for not speaking well of our city at all times. We hear too much of the "good old days in Amsterdam" when the mills were in the city and everything was prosperous. But, let's face it, the mills are gone now. The people who worked in them have found new jobs, here in the city, or left the city.

Right now in Amsterdam we hear all the time that we have to get new people and new industry to move to our city. But being realistic, how can we expect people to come to a city whose own residents have nothing good to say about it. We can't. Also, we hear people say that we must keep the youth in our city, but in order to do so, the adults must boost the city to their children and make them want to stay. We must praise our place and make it appealing to ourselves and to others.

The third thing that we can take from "Carousel" is some advice and that is believe that Amsterdam has a bright future. In "Carousel," at the graduation exercises, the doctor says "you jest stand on yer own two feet. The world belongs to you as much as to the next feller. Don't give up! And try not to be skeered . . ." And who of us has to be scared about Amsterdam's future when we have: 1. Two hospitals. One practically new. 2. A fine school system. The Clara Bacon Elementary School is one of the finest in the northeast. People from all over the

eastern part of the country come to see it and witness the education process there. 3. The promise of a new senior high school. 4. The Thruway Exit. We may take this for granted, but of all the cities on the Thruway throughout New York State, Amsterdam is the only one with an exit within the city limits. 5. A newspaper that helps. The Amsterdam Evening Recorder tries to boost our city and not just wash its dirty linen. 6. The YMCA. 7. The Veterans Field Park and swimming pool complex. 8. The new low-cost housing development and we have the promise for more apartments to be built in the future. My advice to us is to believe that Amsterdam is improving and can improve more in the future.

Now, as in "Carousel," I gave us the star—the plea for an optimistic viewpoint, the viewpoint of youth; the slap—a scolding for down-grading our city; and I gave the advice—to believe in Amsterdam's future. But, we cannot do this alone. The youth cannot do it by themselves and the adults cannot do it by themselves. We must do it together.

In closing, I can't help but quote once again from "Carousel."

"Walk on through the wind, walk on through the rain though your dreams be tossed and blown . . . walk on, walk on with hope in your heart, and you'll never walk alone. You'll never walk alone."

PRISON REFORM: A PARTIAL ANSWER TO THE CRIME CRISIS

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

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, the national increase in crime is, for ready reasons, a national preoccupation.

The law-abiding, peaceful citizen fears to walk in his own neighborhood at night. In our cities, particularly, one hesitates to travel downtown.

As we all know, the crime situation is not only bad in itself, but it has taken on a bitterly racial aspect. Crime is eating away at the precariously thin commodity of goodwill between the races. Crime and violence and the yen for reprisal are corroding the national ethic.

The United States must urgently and dramatically increase its investment not only in law enforcement and crime prevention, but in its corrections system. "Corrections" includes jails, prisons, probation, and parole.

The nationwide inadequacy of correction facilities, particularly for youthful offenders, is shameful to the point of scandal and disgrace.

Congress and the executive have not faced up to this problem.

I was surprised, frankly, that the report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence failed to include any recommendation whatever on prison facilities. A serious oversight.

It should also be noted that of the 13 major anticrime bills sent up by the Nixon administration in the first session of the 91st Congress, none related to the need to modernize our prisons and provide desperately needed facilities for hard-core juvenile offenders.

Furthermore, I regret that the President failed to mention prison reform in his state of the Union message of January 22, 1970.

The most overcrowded jails are located in metropolitan areas, but the need for

action exists in every region of the country.

In my hometown, Detroit, one of the most respected men in the field, Judge James Lincoln of juvenile court, is faced with a heartbreaking lack of adequate juvenile corrections facilities. As a result, he must release hundreds of juvenile offenders, many incorrigible. They roam the streets, undetained and uncorrected.

Take Lorton Reformatory, well known to District of Columbia residents. It is not filled to 100 percent of capacity; it is filled to nearly 200 percent of capacity. No rehabilitation program has a chance in such circumstances. To the overcrowding add drugs, violence, homosexual rape, and the situation cries for our attention.

The young offender constitutes the largest and most virulent portion of the danger on the streets of our cities. His recidivism rates are enormously high.

We simply must get them off the streets, then do a better job of saving them once they are off the streets.

Unless we obtain a national commitment on this particular aspect of the crime problem, no end to the crime spiral is in sight.

Any careful examination of the corrections complex will lead to the unhappy conclusion that "rehabilitation" is an empty phrase. Rehabilitation is nowhere a smashing success.

The first imperative is to isolate the dangerous and the incorrigible young criminals from society. The second imperative is to upgrade the people, the techniques, the facilities which make up the corrections system. An improvement in this aspect can have a multiplier effect in the other aspects.

There are now 1.3 million people under the supervision and restraint of Federal, State, and county corrections departments. One-third are behind bars, two-thirds under parole and probation. By 1975, the figure is expected to swell to 1.8 million.

Since experts agree that the Nation's prisons are the major breeding grounds for criminal careers, it is imperative that new efforts must be made at recidivism prevention.

I have studied this problem carefully. I have talked to judges, prosecutors, parole officers, policemen. Police morale is damaged by the revolving door system of the criminal courts in many jurisdictions. A policeman risks his life to make an arrest of a young, hardened, habitual offender, sees him released on bail, too often to commit more crimes, sees him finally tried and convicted, only to have a harried judge give him a suspended sentence. Inevitably, police are discouraged by this situation.

However, if the young offender who would be in jail but for the absence of suitable facilities, is put in jail, crime would decrease appreciably. In Detroit, for example, the jailing of 200 such offenders would decrease crime 25 percent, Judge Lincoln tells me. Police morale, and efficiency, would improve markedly.

UNMET PRISON NEEDS

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency took a close look at many State and local prison facilities in 1968, and found that an astounding 93 per-

cent of all juvenile courts have no separate juvenile detention facilities. In Illinois, for example, only nine juvenile detention homes exist for the State's 102 counties, and only two of these are considered to meet reasonable standards.

Chronic overcrowding exists in both juvenile and adult facilities. One direct result is that law-abiding citizens continue to be terrorized by those who are in their midst only because of lack of cell space.

The phenomenon is by no means confined to a single State or region. State and local governments suffer from an inability to finance needed improvements even where public officials have an enlightened and deep concern for the problem.

Not only is detention space inadequate, but adult and juvenile institutions which do exist are, by and large, very old and in unsatisfactory condition.

Dramatic evidence of prison inadequacy is found in a recent report cited by the Council on Crime and Delinquency. Federal jail inspectors found the following in considering 622 institutions in 27 states:

Twenty-three percent of these jails were built before 1900.

Nineteen percent were built between 1901 and 1920.

Twenty-two percent were built between 1921 and 1940.

Twenty-two percent were built between 1941 and 1960.

Thirteen percent were built between 1961 and 1966.

These are the conditions at a time when violent crimes have increased 131 percent between 1960 and 1969.

It is estimated that nearly half of all such facilities in this country are over 50 years old—well beyond what is considered reasonable use. A great many cells are poorly lighted and ventilated, and contain no sanitary facilities of any kind.

THE BREAKDOWN IN PROBATION AND PAROLE

A sound probation and counseling program often makes the critical difference in holding down the rate of crime. We find, however, that these services are severely hampered by the inability of State and local governments to adequately finance them.

The President's Crime Commission found in 1965 that one-third of the 250 counties studied had no probation service at all.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare reported in 1969 that there was a nationwide need for 44,468 additional professional staff, 34,587 probation and parole officers, and 1,976 additional training personnel. Perhaps more disturbing is the report that while 2,500 additional diagnostic staff are needed today, total recruitment of only 120 is expected because of the inability of States to offer competitive salaries and job benefits. Turnover of staff is very heavy.

Treatment and training programs, like the work-release concept, receive a very small share of corrections budgets. For example, in the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, only 5 percent of moneys available have been allocated for treatment and training programs de-

signed to rehabilitate offenders; 95 per cent is used for the mere warehousing of prisoners. A change in emphasis is desirable.

A PROPOSAL

We have begun to recognize the need, but we have not yet made a significant commitment in attacking the problem.

I propose legislation calling for a total of \$10 billion to be made available to the States, over the next 5 years, for improvements in corrections systems.

One billion dollars would be authorized for each of fiscal years 1971 and 1972; \$2 billion for fiscal year 1973; and \$3 billion for fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

The funds would be allocated to the States according to their respective populations, and would be in the form of matching grants, the States contributing 10 percent of the cost of juvenile-oriented programs and facilities, and 25 percent of the cost of adult institutions and projects. All corrections, improvements, and rehabilitative projects, including staffing costs, may be funded under these grants.

Local and State agencies would be required to submit programs to their respective State governments who would, in turn, present them to the Department of Justice. The State governments would be solely responsible for the administration of these projects, and for compliance with application and auditing procedures to be formulated by the Attorney General.

Any unused annual allocation would revert to a funding pool, from which additional moneys may be allocated to individual States on a showing of exceptional need to the Department of Justice.

The need is clear. It has been well analyzed. It is time for Congress to help the States do the job.

It is time to reverse the growing danger in our cities and in our prisons, and to restore to both offender and victim the opportunity to build useful lives in an atmosphere of security and freedom.

OUR MILITARY—TARGET OF A SMEAR

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Brig. Gen. Robert L. Scott, Jr., USAF, retired, is yet another of our true military heroes who understands the logical result of the subversive assault on our fighting men, and is touring our country trying to tell the story to the American people.

I include the text of one of his recent vital speeches at this point in the RECORD:

OUR MILITARY—TARGET OF A SMEAR

That there is a smear campaign there must be no doubt. For at least a decade everything possible has been done to destroy the morale of our Armed Services. Decision after decision by our powerful un-elected officials in our name—have sent our sons to fight for us in the hell-holes of the world. At the same time have not only refused them the right to fight and win—but have ordered them to lose. We have allowed such national disgraces as the Pueblo incident—

not only falling our Servicemen but allowing them to be dishonored. Worse, we sat by and permitted respect for them to be eroded at home . . . by our own indifference, by our own gullibility—we helped destroy them.

No need to repeat other tragedies, we have learned to live with them so effortlessly they have become household words—our consciences are numb by now. Sum-up the situation by realizing we have been in a major war a long time, and have risked the lives of over a million men in combat without the military professional having anything much to do with the strategy except to die. We ordered them in—then denied them the same rights we gave the cowards and the demonstrators back home. Especially did we direct our air force not to strike military targets of the enemy, refused to let it touch much of the oil storage—made them literally sanctuaries, only three out of every ten ammunition targets ever struck . . . not because we could not have hit them—because we would not permit it. In fact—at least half of the identified top priority targets—strategic as well as tactical—declared "off-limits" . . . to our waiting airmen. More than a hundred vital positions—such as his (the enemy's) air defenses—SAM missile sites—granted amnesty. Over half his hydro-electric generating facilities likewise "sanctified"—sixty per cent of his transportation network awarded immunity. Do I need to add—*how in hell could we expect our sons to win?* We sent them in—then hand-cuffed them. . . . *Made them lose; the only way Americans could ever have lost a war . . .*

And, now we come to the lowest blow of all: *The lies of My Lai . . . Communist lies—dug-up by our enemies as part of their sinister plan to help us help ourselves to achieve defeat.* Because—should our military men insist on even defending themselves—and have to kill an enemy—*court martial them as murderers . . . White Lieutenant Calley—Black Sergeant Mitchell . . . and on and on—to finally the last one to date—destroy the general who was there—we have to have high ranking scapegoats too . . . even if he has come back to be Superintendent of the US Military Academy at West Point . . . Oh—we don't need to worry about the draft as opposed to a volunteer Army, Navy, Marine Corps—or Air Force, Hells' Fire—no self-respecting man—no matter how dedicated would dare risk his honor—his integrity—his family's future—much less his life, in such a profession. Fellow Americans, make sure you write your senators and congressmen of that fact because I certify to you—as one who volunteered nearly fifty years ago—that you will never get any volunteers worth a damn for the type military professional you seem to want . . .*

When I was a boy I would have crawled across the whole United States to enlist in the Army—with the ambition to someday wear the uniform of a West Point cadet. I'd have made the crawl over broken glass to know I'd wear the silver wings of an Air Force pilot—any wings, of any pilot in any of the armed services of our Country. I prayed for years for such ambitions to be fulfilled—and they were and now—this near half-century later—I wish to God I could feel the same way—because I have loved every one of my 34 years in uniform and each of the thousands of hours I have flown fighter planes and even the unarmed transport planes—in combat. Why, I came close to doing all those things I dreamed of . . . for the greatest Nation in all the world . . . The tragedy is—that here now I do not see how any young man would ever select a career in the Armed Services of the USA—and want to wear any of those hallowed uniforms . . . I believe there has been a systematic, meticulous, most subtle destructive campaign to destroy the very ambitions

mentioned—by a ruthless enemy—. And a good bit of that campaign has been through the use or the co-operation of our own do-good society . . .

Either by positive plan of our enemies or as some kind of a "fringe benefit" by people among us—calling themselves: Americans—our military profession has been made a much mangled laughing stock. A trap for fools—a public disgrace. *Not that it is any disgrace—I hastily stop to make clear—but with malice intended—it has been made to appear that way . . .*

A couple of years ago, when I returned from one of my trips to Viet Nam—I was asked as a retired general officer from another war—to act as escort for eighteen dead heroes of this generation—their remains, my order said. So, I felt honored and brought them back home in those pathetic plastic bags. Then another form of dishonor—was soon apparent: We, those bodies of our dead—and I—had to virtually slip back as unobtrusively as possible—into our homeland. . . . Once, the land of the Free—and the Home of the Brave . . . Because I maintain that while those men were the bravest of any generation—we have ceased to be very brave back here—we who send them out—and refuse to see that they come home on their shields—in dignity . . . Why did we have to come that way? Because there was fear of demonstrations and maybe riots or a moratorium against the war in which those men had died . . . Demonstrations, sit-ins or something by small batches of misbegotten unkempt and disrespectful youth—whom our modern education and information and entertainment media keeps insisting over and over—as faithfully portraying the entire present generation. *That generation—represented certainly in great part—by those fine brave men I brought home.* Therefore, while my talk has been billed under the title: *The American Military—Target of a Smear . . .* It seems to me a more apt one might be: *Pardon us—While We Slash Our Wrists—and Destroy Ourselves. . . .*

That is exactly what we are doing with our My Lai and The Pueblo and what we make a profession of doing awfully well . . . We seem to have developed a self-flagellation complex; bedeviled as political masochists . . . Let us get down to the cold facts and not only admit it but shout it to the world. . . . *Peace—not war is our most precious gift to this world . . .* That and the last bastion of freedom left here . . . Yet, you can pick up almost any newspaper, listen to any radio program—look at any television; even part of what they call: entertainment, on the tube—and you will be assailed by a bill of fare of quite the opposite. We are told we are warmongers; that we are the aggressors in Vietnam—told so many times we get to thinking maybe we are. We sit courteously still while some of our political leaders—with as high offices as several senators say to multi-millions of us—that *we have brought all this misery upon the world and that collectively we should be ashamed.* That we are furthermore the persecutors of the Viet Cong and the poor innocent people of Hanoi . . . These men and even our do-gooders we permit to go to visit our enemies and damn their nation (our nation) and our men fighting for us—wield great propaganda because their words are shouted on the major media networks. Those three senators were then campaigning for the highest job in this land of ours—the presidency. Well, we neither nominated or elected either one—but others we never elected either—not to any political job—have kept right on managing our foreign policy and keeping our military professional from winning . . . One of them—McNamara, gone now from a Defense job to handling higher finances—set out with personal ven-

detta to destroy the integrity of the military professional from the private to the general—and from the looks of things—may very well have succeeded. Oh, I don't blame R. Strange McNamara or any of the others never elected—always appointed managers of our destiny—I blame ourselves for sitting still all that time and doing nothing more positive than watch.

When I came home from China in 1943—from my bush league war—leading the Flying Tigers and working under the command of a great general by the name of Chen-nault—I was given a parade in my hometown. A Robert Scott Day was proclaimed in my state . . . I never was permitted to buy a drink if I entered a bar . . . I was beat on my back so much in adulation and called a hero so often—I must have come to have the hallucination that maybe I was one . . . *How Green Was My Valley*—then. Now, how blighted is the return of the real heroes today! These modern Jobs of ours—our military come home.

Better men than we ever were—*giving up more*, magnificently trained and motivated—skilled in better weapons; denied a life at home in the best years of their lives. Sent abroad to a dinky little beach-head they could have stormed and enveloped in a week—with the correct strategy, instead, after they were there—ordered not to hurt anybody, not to fight to win . . . Finally, when he comes home, maybe in that plastic bag—we sit still and permit utter vermin to demonstrate against him. We sit still and indifferently watch the desecration of the flag the hero died for . . . Those who make it home, we sometimes watch him too, beat on the head until he is dead. There are those times, when he's already dead—and they cannot kill him again—we take part as idle spectators—as radicals and mobs kill his wife and family instead. We but stand in the wings and watch—it is a bad dream—it will all go away . . . Our Supreme Court will find a loop-hole as they make new laws to protect the anarchists we harbor among us . . . And again—I reiterate, WE, not the mobs are at fault. WE, not the Supreme Court—at fault. And that is why I am here—that and the memory that I lost many of my men in combat—back there two or three wars ago—and they can never speak again and so I must—for them. . . .

I repeat, peace, not war—not aggression either, is our legacy to this messed-up world. And I defy the enemy—the Communists abroad as well as some right here among us—to prove otherwise. No matter how the busy Communists have stacked the decks of world opinion along with some type American opinion here at home. Apparently stacked a good bit by some remote use of our news and educational media . . . using our own television tubes. . . .

As an old fighter pilot—and I suppose, no matter how young I feel—have to admit now to being an old soldier too—I certify to you with all my heart and soul that *nobody* ever assured any kind of peace, protected any loved ones, home and country . . . unless they were ready to stand up and fight—even be ready to die for that peace. It cannot be assured either by sending your brave men to fight and then refusing to permit them to fight—even when the enemy has used the unexpected guile of making that war the most unpopular war—here on our own doorstep, in all history. . . .

"The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition—if he break; servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment for his guilt" (a quote from John Philpot Curran—way back there in 1790—just after those first Americans had the courage to sign a paper called the Declaration of Independence—which I imagine

was unpopular with the fainthearted—fair-weather Americans—then too).

Tonight, while it is a pleasure to speak to each of you and I thank you very much for giving up a few hours of your lives to be concerned enough to come and hear me—I am going to try and concentrate my thoughts from now on . . . primarily on Young America. Because no matter how important we may be as that Silent Majority—an older and more mature majority—every other American today is virtually a teen-ager . . . That adds-up to just about one hundred million of them—and the gap will be getting wider for a long time. Thus, it is imperative we get through to them. Not that we want to dictate to them—even change them—but to see that their real image is the one depicted on the media as their true representation. The one shown me on TV has evidently not been taught the truth . . . It seems to have learned that life is supposed to be easy and uncomplicated . . . That it must be changed drastically—right now . . . And changed ONLY as revolutionary radicals can effect that change. Let us assure this priceless generation that we know from experience that history proves otherwise . . . And anybody, any generation, any nation, any civilization—ignoring history, is doomed to repeat the mistakes of the past . . . Again—why is this so important?

Surely we remember our first real confrontation with Communism? It was Korea . . . General William F. Dean—one of our Army Commanders out there—was captured by the enemy and tortured as a prisoner for over two years . . . Inhumanly, they almost murdered him—gradually, while the United Nations did nothing and our America did just about as much. At last, when General Dean was wasted away to near death—they used him more sadistically as propaganda to show the world how magnanimous Communists are . . . and announced they were releasing him. So he was escorted to the seventeenth parallel, or someplace like that—where he'd walk across a bridge to freedom at last . . . Oh, how General Dean could taste that freedom—he could not suppress a smile in his anticipation. That was when the Red Chinese psychologist, one of a team of torturers that had been trying to break him and make him confess for those years—said":

"General, you grin at leaving our hospitality. Don't you know we will soon be with you again? You see, we don't need you any more—you have served our purpose. But we are going to capture your country!" . . .

When General Dean asked how—the Communists replied:

"We are going to destroy the moral character of a generation of your children. When we have finished with them—you will have nothing with which to defend yourselves against us." . . .

Sinister words? Spoken brazenly as a programmed threat to our civilization. And has there not been such a plan carried out??? More and more demonstrations every month since then . . . university campuses taken over—antiwar, anti-American—anti-anything marches . . . More and more dope addicts among the young . . . Therefore, if we believe the press and the radio and TV—combine—we have had it . . . Well, I do not believe it yet—that this generation is gone . . . Oh, for some reason I think the mass media has used a selected few as *sensational examples*, or examples of their much needed "sensationalism" if you want it that way—enough to make many of us believe that this generation is represented and has been twisted and destroyed as that Chi-Com Psychologist claimed . . . But, *I still have faith that the great majority of our young Americans have moral and patriotic character as fine as any other generation. Be-*

cause regardless of what most of the media depicts as representative of that crucial generation *over all*—I have faced a good many of them on those more than two hundred college and university campuses—and while I always met some radicals—I was always of the opinion that the great majority were fine Americans—believing in the same things I believe in. More than that—I have visited Viet Nam—been where the action is—and visited the real heroes—the black ones—the brown ones—and the white . . . *That generation is all right*—maybe it is the control somebody, other than a real American patriot has over the mass media that is all wrong . . . Seems like Vice President Spiro Agnew feels about the same way—if I interpret correctly what he was talking about a few months ago . . .

Then, as recently as March 15th—TV news commentator Howard K. Smith made a candid admission that he believes there is a pro-liberal network news bias. Mr. Agnew recited this same bias . . . put it as strong as possible that such bias distorted the political debate necessary in our nation—and openly criticized what he called: the "unelected elite" . . . which day after day presents its narrow interpretations as the only interpretations. Then, we can never forget how instantly—the three presidents of NBC, CBS and ABC—fairly leaped to their own defense on their own network's prime time. Over and over they repeated the charge that the Vice President had advocated censorship of the untouchable press and other news media . . . accusing Mr. Agnew with every innuendo of the *big lie* technique of the Nazis and the Communists . . . Surely to cloud the real issue which had been honestly raised by our Vice President. . . .

Mr. Agnew went out of his way to say that night when it all started that he was opposed to censorship. That, of course—was months ago . . . So now when Howard K. Smith comes along—who by his own admission is *slightly* left of center—at least a "semi-socialist", he says . . . and admits he is deeply concerned that the preponderance of a *uniform, dogmatic, liberal* bias does exist on network radio and television and in the press—and it is bad for them (the networks) as well as the nation . . . I figure Mr. Agnew ought to be smiling. . . .

Howard K. Smith continued to insist that this strong bias conformed to a rigid liberal party line in which network newsmen were primarily interested in pleasing each other and the editors of the New York Times and the Washington Post. They concentrate on the militant blacks and the new left white zanies—they depict irrational radicals as perfectly normal protests—and worst of all, they represent present day youth as being the image *in-toto* made by that hairy, dirty and uninhibited one or two per cent we see so often. All this projected into our family lives each hour on the hour on that educational and entertainment Boob Tube.

This last is what I fear—not that this generation has departed us. . . .

A few weeks ago I had the privilege of helping make awards to the Five Outstanding Young Men of my home state of Georgia. . . . Considering that these Americans were all extraordinary and they most likely represented the other young people of this generation—I confidently expected the news media down there in Central Georgia—and even the wire services—to advertise proudly the accomplishments of those honored five. . . . One, a US Congressman, another is president of a life insurance company, the third at just over 30 is Director of Personnel for the Trust Company of Georgia. . . . Number four, a young man, less than thirty—by the name of Nolan Murrah, Jr., vice president of the Royal Crown Cola Company. And last—a young man named Don Smith—who at thirty has

served three years in Viet Nam—is now a quadriplegic—totally paralyzed except from the neck up . . . legs cut off—imprisoned forever in a wheel chair. Who, regardless refuses to accept defeat, no matter what the nagging pain which is with him all the time—physically and mentally. A resident of the Veterans' Hospital in Dublin, Georgia. Yet, with all those strikes of fate against him—Curtis Donald Smith was named Citizen of the Year in 1969 by the Laurens County Civitan Club. . . . Also, last year—was Honorable Coach of the NCAA Basketball Tournament—for his work with young people. All that and Don Smith paralyzed except in heart and soul and will. . . . Has himself lifted in his wheel-chair to the top of a truck each day and coaches his football teams and inspires young Americans to still love this great Country. . . . He is those kids' Coach of All The Years—and that was why the Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce selected him this year.

What I am getting to is that I was surprised after that Saturday night affair in the Macon Coliseum.—*Sunday morning* and on and on—there was never a mention by the radio or television or the press of either Congressman Williamson S. Stuckey, Jr., Donald K. Miller, Wade Truetlin Mitchell, Nolan Murrah, Jr., or Curtis Donald Smith—all of whom—I maintain do represent this young America. YET—that same blind or deaf or indifferent—or worse, media *did have time and space* to print across their front pages and clutter the airwaves with the accomplishments of the Chicago Seven—sentenced the day before by Judge Hoffman for destroying the dignity of his Court—for making obscene threats to both himself and this Country—making a mockery of justice. . . . So, I am forced to ask you and ask this media I condemn—why? I could understand something more important taking such from the front page—maybe they ran out of prime time . . . yet there was time and space for that filthy seven—they were presented "hot mikes" on national television—at that time which I think costs about six thousand dollars a minute . . . to blaspheme over and over their sordid threats to some sixty million watchers of the tube. . . . Thus public opinion and world images—are molded again the wrong way. . . . Are we fools?

So, back to the more appropriate: Pardon us—while we help get rid of our civilization. . . . *We are responsible*—not the combine of Press and TV and Radio . . . because we sit and stare and indifferently let a little bit more of America go down the drain each day. . . . It is high time we faced the facts of life. Don't we realize yet that we have one real positive sadistic enemy striving and plotting each second to destroy us? Dedicated and willing to wait a hundred years for his way—if he has to. *Communists are absolutely confident* they are going to supersede our civilization as they destroy us. Why are we set on helping them all we can? We are doing just that—watching it destroyed all around us by people who call themselves Americans. One more example—all right!

Take this thing our eager news media call The Massacres at My Lai. Another Communist tactic . . . The real battle for Viet Nam never has been fought offensively in the rice paddies, the jungles or the villages of that sad country. But right here at home in the press and on the air waves with all the super-educational technology of television. The Communists decided long ago never to face us openly. They knew we would never attack them first—we have promised. So, give us enough rope and we will hang ourselves in *their own propaganda*. What a statement, but think about it. They dug-up the evidence at My Lai—honestly it first appeared in the *Daily Worker*. Then was picked-up by our media with all the eagerness of a victory in Viet Nam. All the while the Commies must have sat back and laughed

at us—getting the knife in our own back and doing a little twisting.

Oh, I don't blame them for fighting that way—everything is fair in love and war—you know. They never lose a Russian or a Red Chinese and we run around flailing ourselves—and losing good Americans. I just blame our gullibility for falling for the ruse. I feel sorry for us, we should have gone on and won and the hell with world opinion. I realize bad things come out of wars. There never has been one where troops under the stress of battle did not commit acts they never would have committed under more favorable conditions of human understanding. But these have not been favorable conditions . . . Dammit, we are war—whether our striped-pants diplomats admit it or not.

In World War Two—I was a fighter pilot commander—I led hundreds of combat missions against an enemy—I killed a good many of them . . . in the air—in aircraft which were killing our allies down below and doing their best to kill me and my men. I killed more of the enemy on the ground—who were also trying to kill me and my men . . . Most likely I killed some women and children. I won't act tough and say such a thing was an honor and I am happy about it . . . I hope I have always been and still am a compassionate human being. But what I did under the circumstances of combat—I would do again and again—*against an enemy of my Country*—do it right now and never have any guilt complex or any remorse. Therefore—am I not just as much a *murderer* as either black Sergeant Donald Mitchell or white Lieutenant William Calley of Pinkville—Song My—My Lai? Or, as much as any other of those American military scapegoats who were sent out there to fight for us—and to whom it was: *Kill or be Killed*. And I mean that whether that enemy was male or female—old or young.

Here we stand with a self-assumed national guilt some of our leaders have told us to share—collectively. We are sort of urged to slash our wrists and pay penance—maybe hang ourselves as a nation—all the while brave men we let go out there and represent us—led to the block that WE may be expurgated for our national "crime". Why can't we see it for what it is—clever propaganda—and get so mad we would see the light and do something about that very real "mortal enemy" of ours. But, against our own soldiers. I feel sorry for us. The American Military Forces are under attack on so many various fronts that it is almost impossible to follow the machinations of a ruthless enemy. We can understand the foreign one—but the far more dangerous one here at home defies our contemplations.

Good officers and men leave the Services in disgust and disappointment. Among us here at home disrespect for the Military has been encouraged. Sure, it is part of the enemy campaign but nevertheless do we have to promote it? It is a facet of the combat technique of the enemy. That enemy knew it could not defeat us by any stupid "*Marquis of Queensbury Rules*" as our foes had used in the past—more or less conventional with guns and bullets and bombs and trained men. So they found a way with propaganda and lies and treason. Hear this eye witness account of the way things have been in Viet Nam . . . things you most likely never heard or saw in any of our news media because *they were not sensational enough*.

Quotes by our sons—who were there: "We would take a village from the C.V.C. . . . there would be nothing but old men, women and children. . . . Where were the young men? They were with the VC. . . . We would search the native hutches for weapons because we had been fired on from that village many times. Some of us had been wounded there and some of us killed. . . . Well, when the sergeant led some of the men into those

huts—Claymore mines would go off . . . and they'd be blown up—my buddies and the sergeant. A little "old lady"—sitting on her hutch-step, was also sitting on some strings—which she tugged when she saw our men go into the right hut. Off would go the mine. Even innocent looking kids were used by the Cong. Any time you see a kid holding out his arms to hug you—grinning at you—begging for candy. Look out! The chances are he's carrying a bomb in a little old box—or a grenade. He's been taught by the V.C. to pull a string too—or the pin—soon as he has his arms around your neck—hugging you, or is well within your group of laughing G.I.'s All he wants to do is give the Yanks a surprise. Sure, the kid blows-up along with whoever your buddy was—but he doesn't know that—the Cong didn't tell him. *This is one hell of a war!*"

Back when I came home from my war—there in 1944, there was quite a different reception for me—; compared to the one handed out today. What the modern day Serviceman has to face astounds on old soldier like me. It is as though some "American Cong" was entrenched back here to bring about another kind of surrender of our Armed Forces. Peaceniks marching with Commie flags—signs that say "Freak the Army"—if they can't get to the G.I.—they sometimes get to his family. There's a defense fund raised to defend "servicemen" who refuse to participate in riot control training. By propaganda the G.I. is told over and over he cannot trust his own government. The anti-war congressmen and senators become more and more active and must be hearing the draft card burners loud and clear. There is no doubt in my mind that the Serviceman's worst enemy is right here at home—the one that has been at his back all while he was over here.

One more thing—during the last two years as I visited all those colleges and universities—elementary as well as high schools—I became convinced we need some of those things the press calls: moratoriums, all right. I agree with the National Commander of the American Legion—Milton Patrick says we desperately need a *moratorium for the USA*.

In this decade we have just entered we will observe the 200th Anniversary of our Country. That is—if we are around as a nation—to observe it. Which brings to mind that a former justice of the Supreme Court said: "history shows that the first evidence of each society's decay appeared in the toleration of *disobedience of its laws*".

Well, our nine Justices in those black robes have done a lot of changing of opinions since then—because we are doing a lot of "tolerating" and they are helping us do it. This decade could bring the death of America as we know it. You and I pray that it will not. We love this Country and we have always respected the military establishments and we revere all those who have fought for and given their lives for our freedoms. We know that our government is one of *laws—not of men*. We have been trying to live that way. We mean it when we pledge our allegiance to "One Nation Under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all" . . . The overwhelming majority of us, I am certain, feel pride in this America today—just as much as when I became a soldier in 1927 and when I came home from combat in 1945 . . .

Yet, just imagine a soldier back in World War Two, who we will say had gotten wounded in the head and had amnesia—had been in a sort of coma—ever since. A modern day Rip Van Winkle who had slept away this most productive quarter century—yet most tragic period too. Surely he would not recognize this place. Man—would he be confused trying to relate the glorious history and promise of that America he remembered! If he had to depend on what the Press tells him and after the TV got through to him for the first time—he'd know he had come-to in a

strange land. What had become of that Constitution and that Declaration of Independence—given us by the vision and the sacrifices of our fore-fathers? Maybe we wanted them only if they cost us nothing?

This is the dangerous image I see us portraying as the current day USA—all over the world. And as it benefits nobody but the Communists—I am positive that they have planned it that way and have encouraged us in some way to advertise it with their propaganda. We sit and watch it as not only news—but as entertainment every day . . . much of it inflammatory, more of it trash . . . Some of it open and shut recipes for the lethargic public to make them wonder if they actually need a professional military anyway. . . . Are you laughing—then consider a comedy situation TV series by the title of Hogan's Heroes. Colonel Hogan looks every bit when he's made-up like the American Boy who used to live next door—before he left home and joined the Army Air Corps before Pearl Harbor. Long before any of these better than a hundred million—every other American, was born. Good looking, fun loving, debonaire Colonel Hogan represents (whether you believe it or not) the American military hierarchy; he along with his equally fun-loving airmen and sergeants and an RAF type or two. While blubberous bumbling Sergeant Schultz, of course buffons the kraut enemy. Then there is equally bumbling and stupid Colonel Klink—the prison commandant. So we are supposed to laugh at even the antics of the sinister black shirts in the SS . . . And we do. If we don't and write the TV network about miscarriages of fact and the rewriting of history—they reply in consternation that Hogan's Heroes is a fun series . . . they are sorry it did not make us feel good—do we have a sense of humor?

Well, now I do have such a thing and yet I don't even smile—much less laugh—when it is made to appear as documented fact that the Luftwaffe was as stupid as Klink or as happy-go-lucky and bumbling as Feldwebel Schultz. Not to mention, above all—that shot-down and captured American Obersts, pardon me, I mean Yankee Colonels like Hogan—had instant access to the German CO's office—and clandestinely led his men over or through the wire every other night into the neighboring Hun villages to have dates with blond beautiful frauleins. Or, as far as that goes—that our Americans who became prisoners of war in the various *Stalag-lufts*—kept right on fighting in their own way and contributed much towards the ultimate winning of the war—tactically and strategically. Slipping out at will, helping run the underground blowing up bridges, capturing and dispatching back home new Hitler secret weapons—and always having those love affairs with German *Mata Haris*—still having time and opportunity to befuddle the Wehrmacht generals, the Luftwaffe obersts and even the sadistic SS of Heinrich Himmler. Because, my friends that is rewriting history—I had friends who were shot down over Nazi Europe and made prisoners like Hogan and they were such for very serious years under that Third Reich. They did not have fun most of the time, they did not go out on the town for entertainment, they did not play games with tricking the camp commanders or his *feldwebels*, they did not plan and execute sabotage all over Germany to disrupt the war, they did not carry on radio communication with our Eighth and Ninth Air Forces back across the English Channel. Instead—a good many of them were tortured—some tried and condemned to death for escaping and plotting break-outs—a good many died. Sure, we come back to that weak explanation of the TV movie-makers: "It's only a fun piece—can't you laugh and forget war"? That is the sinister plot—laugh it all off—forget it! So many of us do laugh and not

only forget—believe it. "By George, that must have been not so bad to be a prisoner back there in WWII . . . Why take Colonel Hogan, for instance—Man, that Robert Crane is a gas. Maybe some of those congressman and senators and moratorium kids are right after all—when they say we don't need so much high priced military—*maybe we don't need any at all!*"

Well, that's enough about TV movies—we could go on and on . . . with the *Wackiest Ship in the Army, Fail Safe, Seven Days in May, and Doctor Strangelove*—look back at them and think. It is not that they are not well produced in Hollywood with top budgets and they hold one's attention . . . but they are misrepresentations of fact and produced with that sinister though subtle plan of casting doubt upon the integrity and the honor of your military establishment. You can never convince me they were not made with the approval of the soft on Communists groups—and as part of the overall World Plan of Communism . . . and it is no accident they teach fear and ridicule of the military establishment.

Another part of the image of America flashed on screens abroad too—promoted by our mortal enemies. Here at home they further strengthen a larger and larger element of our negative, defeatist society; that faint-hearted society of so-called Americans. This class of people is not new, they have always been with us—that almost 200 years we have been a nation. They were right there during the American Revolution—when they would have sacrificed our independence and freedom for a quick settlement at some peace-table very similar to what came later at places like Panmunjom and Paris. George Washington knew them and said of them: "Their game is one more dangerous than efforts by arms!" In the past though, before television and its ease of teaching and distributing and undermining, our defeatists never had their way. They must not have it today.

So, back to that recommendation for a Moratorium for the U.S.A. . . . I urge you as Americans to become vitally concerned as citizens, get involved if it hurts—support an active moratorium with a mobilization of the Silent Majority—for America . . . We desperately need it against the blind and destructive criticism of our Nation's policy in Southeast Asia. We need peace in this world—but we need it through strength and honor. Primarily because that is the only way we are going to get it and keep it. It must be made absolutely clear to the world that the militant few teen-agers and middle aged lawyers who seem to think they are teen-agers—do not represent America any more than they depict a great generation . . . That there is a massive majority in this land that stands with this Country and with its leaders—*who hate war but love liberty more.*

The peaceniks scream at us that we have no business in Viet Nam. Yet, four successive presidents we elected—have determined with all the experience and brains at their beck and call—that *we do have most urgent business there.*

The business of stopping the tide of Communist aggression;

The business of honoring our words to brave allies;

The business of Peace, not war—no matter how much we have to sacrifice and fight to preserve that honorable peace.

The key to all this urgent business is an able, respected, honored professional military—in being. Refuse to take seriously the words of do-gooders, leftists, liberals—even communists, when they are handed hot and ready TV microphones with built-in audiences. Demand along with Vice President Agnew that facts be presented instead of distortion and bold biased views—. No matter how much the Chicago Seven and the like are permitted to be "news" to sell deodorants, tobacco and soap—take them for

what they are; anarchists. They desecrated the sanctity of a court of law. They threatened and ridiculed and cursed a judge in the performance of his duty. But even if you are overly fair and believe ALL Americans should be heard, even if they advocate the overthrow of our government; then demand equal time for some of the real Americans who have been out there in YOUR uniforms—fighting for you. Hear the words of this one: one who placed his life on the line for you and me as well as for the Chicago Seven and Eldredge Cleaver and Rap Brown and the white SDS as well as Cassius Clay—offered his life for very low pay, not much security for his family and one in which he never was allowed to talk anywhere nearly so much as the radicals who curse this Nation today. . . . Major James Rowe finally managed to escape after five years a prisoner of the Viet Cong. And I will guarantee you it was pure hell amidst filth and destruction of dignity—and NOT even similar to what has been depicted over and over as the life of the glamorous, fun-loving, quick with a joke—Colonel Hogan and his "heroes" . . . Major Rowe testified that peace demonstrations back home helped break the spirit of Americans—already suffering as prisoners of war—and boosted the morale of the enemy. . . .

Yes, the Communist enemy has discovered the crack in our armor—in our honor. They are winning with words, *we repeat for them over and over*, a war they could never have won with bullets and bombs and fighting men. . . .

Oh, God! How could we have had the callousness to make our sons give up these comforts and pleasures and send them to foreign battlefields and refuse to back them all the way? Send them away as sacrifices—order them to stay there but not to fight to win—not even to kill an enemy Our highly trained military professional was denied the right to do much more than just be away from home and accept the risks for us. Perhaps even that could be understood. But then he does protect himself—as trained, and we bring him home within sight of all those blessings he gave up—*we charge him with murder*, destroy him far more effectively than his enemy ever could have. Are we not ashamed? Don't you imagine our sons would have rather come back home in that pathetic plastic bag? *I would have.*

ADDRESS OF HON. ROBERT B. MAUTZ

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

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 1970, the Honorable Robert B. Mautz, an esteemed educator and chancellor, State university system of Florida, delivered a notable address on the modern role of the university, both public and private, and its challenge to be concerned not only with the transmission of knowledge but with an even more refined manifestation of intelligence, namely, the creation of knowledge. The speech was presented on the occasion of the board of trustees annual commencement luncheon which I had the privilege of attending.

Chancellor Mautz has been a practicing attorney in New York State, British West Africa, and Berlin, Germany. He served as professor of law and assistant dean, University of Florida, from 1950 through 1958; and dean of academic affairs, University of Florida, 1958-63. In 1963 he assumed the office of vice president of academic affairs at the university.

He is a contributor to the Encyclopedia International; a trustee and past president of the Florida Beta Students Aid Fund, Inc.; past president of the Florida Association of Colleges and Universities; and past president, academic vice presidents and deans, Southern Association of Colleges and Universities.

I commend this able address of Chancellor Mautz to my colleagues and my friends and countrymen, and include it in the RECORD immediately following my remarks:

REMARKS BY CHANCELLOR ROBERT B. MAUTZ, STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA AT THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT LUNCHEON, UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, JANUARY 23, 1970

One of the single greatest differences between man and other forms of life is man's ability to transmit knowledge. Knowledge is transmitted by other forms of life, but the methods of transmission are primitive and unsystematic. A mother bear will cuff her cubs into climbing a tree at the first approach of danger and thereby teach them something of self-preservation. Animals transmit information to each other, but their primitive and unsophisticated methods cannot compare with the logical systematic, and organized methods devised by man. The wonders of speech, the use of the printed word, and the mysteries of the computer are unique to man. Standing at the peak of this difference between man and other forms of life is the university.

Increasingly a university is concerned not only with the transmission of knowledge but with an even more refined manifestation of intelligence, namely, the creation of knowledge. Universities have changed from storehouses of old knowledge to their present role as generators of new knowledge which fuel our modern society. They have become essential not only to maintaining our society but to its continued growth and to our ability to improve the quality of our life in the face of an overwhelming increase in numbers. The universities' contributions are legion. One can begin with "A" for atomic energy and read through a list which includes the agricultural revolution that enables one family to feed almost eight others—to man's walking on the moon—to microwave ovens—to our improved health—to prepackaged foods—to the plastics which we wear—to this lighted, air-conditioned room to name but a few of the manifold ways in which universities have changed our lives.

The increase in knowledge has necessitated specialization. We have of necessity retreated into monasteries of mystery. In a very real sense our success has contributed to a great void and lack of understanding between the university world and the rest of society. The uniqueness of universities aggravates and exacerbates this lack of understanding. Let me examine just a few of the more obvious ways in which universities differ from the society around them. In the first place, one of the tasks of a university is to be a critic of the society which supports it. Frequently the function of this criticism is dissipated in the emotional fact that any criticism exists or in the impact of specific criticism. Sometimes critics point out facets of our society which we would rather ignore and pretend did not exist. Furthermore, the enormous prestige which settles upon a faculty member because of his expertise in his limited field of study carries over into his role as a citizen—a halo effect, if you will. The professor's role as an expert in some fields gives him totally unwarranted notoriety and attention in other fields in which he has no special qualifications but with respect to which he has a right to opinions as does any other citizen. Tragic examples come to mind such as the case of J. Robert Oppen-

heimer, a prominent theoretical physicist who treaded into the unfamiliar waters of politics. Another example in Linus Pauling who in his recent biological discoveries may very well have opened the path to elimination of many a man's illnesses and certain birth defects. His pronouncements in the areas of politics and economics are given added weight because of his success in his speciality, and we attribute a wisdom to such pronouncements which in fact contain no more than the wisdom possessed by ordinary citizens.

A second factor which inhibits our understanding of universities is our lack of ability to translate its accomplishments into the common measure of value of our society, namely, money. What is the value of a work of art, or a musical performance, or a book, or for that matter a scientific discovery. In a society which measures accomplishments by the price they can bring and which is attuned to the balance sheet, the goal of which is a profit, what standards can be brought to bear upon the contributions of a university? Today over fifty per cent of the power plants under construction or on the drawing boards will be nuclear powered.

But who would have been willing to assess a dollar value in 1930 to the simple formula $E=MC^2$. Or for that matter, who today can state the monetary value of Einstein's work. Who can predict the benefits to mankind coming from work now going on in quantum biology, the fundamental of which is an equation. Thus, in making the case to society for financial support, universities must deal in subjective judgments and appeal in a language out of tune with normal ways of measuring the value of societal effort. The coin which maintains universities is the coin of the realm, but the song heard in return by those who pay that coin is unfamiliar and not subject to judgment by normal standards.

The third problem which faces universities is that the material in which they deal is basically not of much interest to most of us. A study of anthropology may produce a history of a little known tribe. That history may have significant implications in tracing and understanding our culture, but it is only of slight interest to the average person. It is difficult to become as excited about antimatter as it is about *I am Curious (Yellow)* or as interested in lasers as in the winner of the Super Bowl. The painstaking research which occurs in a biology laboratory may ultimately aid in producing a cure for red tide, but presented in the dry language of chemistry, viruses, and ribonucleic acid it presents as much fascination as a car on a freeway. I came to Miami from a seminar on quantum theory at Sanibel Island. Nobel Laureates and learned discussors abounded. I confess that as much as I am a part of the university world I had trouble staying interested in the discussions. The audience for the grist of a university's daily mill is not extensive and is largely uncomprehending.

Finally, universities are expensive. They are principally service institutions, and hence a large portion of their budgets must go for salaries. The competition for talent is great, the market for faculty is national, and salaries must be competitive, which is a gentle way of saying that in the present market faculty salaries are high. If we are to compete for brains, the salaries must remain relatively high. But another important element of expense is increasingly pressing upon universities. Approximately one billion minutes have passed since the birth of Christ. If one took a thimble full of air and began to pour the molecules out of the thimble at a rate of a billion molecules per second, not per minute, and began pouring almost a quarter of a century before Columbus discovered America, the thimble would still be half full.

But universities no longer deal in particles

as huge as molecules. They are really no longer concerned with those larger parts of a molecule known as atoms. They deal with the particles which make up an atom, with mesons, neutrons, and protons. Dealing with these infinitesimal particles requires eyes to see and instruments to measure that did not exist even in man's imagination a few decades past. Accelerators must be built at a cost of millions of dollars. Cyclotrons are a necessary part of the physicist's life, computers of his calculations. Perhaps the most dramatic example of the change in instrumentation is contained in the history of the microscope. Not more than half a century ago a \$600 microscope would have delighted a scientist and even made of him a favored individual. Hanging on my office wall is a photograph of a virus. That virus attacks a cell, feeds upon and destroys that cell, and multiplies itself fourteen times in a matter of ten seconds. If we understand the precise chemistry through which that virus extracts food from the cell and thereby reproduces by a factor of fourteen, we may have learned something significant about cancer and its causes and thereby have taken a giant stride towards its cure. The photograph was made with the help of an electronic microscope which magnified that virus 700,000 times. The microscope cost \$300,000.

I take advantage of your time to plead with you for understanding of this unique and vital institution—a university. That understanding is essential to support, and that support is essential to our future well-being. It was Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber who wrote in the *American Challenge*:

"Everyone admits that our lag in national education sterilizes much of our intellectual potential, that the inadequacy of professional training is one of the major causes of the rigidity of our industry, and that the poverty of our research threatens to make us an economic satellite."

He was writing of France, and he pointed out that the United States is the envy of the world. It has attained this state because of a combination of government, industry, and education which is unique in the history of mankind and which is responsible for the United States' great thrust forward in both the material and intellectual world.

I make the case for both public and private institutions. The two are complementary, and the richness and diversity the two systems provide are partially responsible for Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber's envy. Universities must not be permitted to suffer the curse of mediocrity. We labor for our children and thereby labor for mankind. With all of its faults, higher education must have your support, sympathy, and understanding in order that it may correct those faults and assure the well-being of our successors.

CABINET MEMBERS SHOULD BE LAW-ABIDING

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

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon, in ordering troops to move the mail in the postal workers' strike, stated:

What is at issue then is the survival of a government based upon law.

It is in this spirit that I have joined with my colleagues, Hon. PHILLIP BURTON, Democrat, of California, and JAMES G. O'HARA, Democrat, of Michigan, as well as one of my own constituents, John Mendez of Chapmanville—a coal miner working for the Wheeling-Pittsburgh

Steel Corp. at the Stirrat, W. Va., mine—in filing suit against Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel, and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Robert H. Finch. In an administration which professes an adherence to "law and order," these Members of the President's Cabinet have since March 2 been in violation of an explicit provision of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act.

In letters to Secretary Hickel on February 20 and March 5, 1970, I have pointed out the specific deadlines embodied in the act which the President signed on December 30, 1969. The most flagrant violation of the law concerns the failure of the two Cabinet officers to fulfill their obligation to publish in the Federal Register the manner in which coal dust samples shall be taken, in order to comply with the requirements to reduce the level of coal dust in the mines. Section 202(a) of the act states:

Each operator of a coal mine shall take accurate samples of the amount of respirable dust in the mine atmosphere to which each miner in the active workings of such mine is exposed. Such samples shall be taken by any device approved by the Secretary (of the Interior) and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such manner as the Secretaries shall prescribe in the Federal Register within sixty days from the date of enactment of this Act and from time to time thereafter.

Under the act, coal operators must bring the level of coal dust down to 3 milligrams of coal dust per cubic meter of air within 6 months of the passage of the law, and 2 milligrams within 3 years. Time extensions for compliance, with certain limitations, are allowed for operators who can demonstrate that they are unable immediately to comply.

Secretary Hickel has completely ignored my letters of February 20 and March 5. He has not even acknowledged them, much less answered them. I have made an informal check to insure that the letters were indeed delivered and are in the Department.

A week from today will be April 1—the date when the mandatory safety standards for coal mines go into effect. In the period since the passage of the act on December 30, 1969, the principal action of the administration has been the firing of Bureau of Mines Director John F. O'Leary and the firing of Henry Doyle, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Mines for Mineral Industries Health. I charge that these men were fired because of pressure by the coal industry, and because these men proved themselves to be dedicated to the enforcement of the law. An atmosphere of torpor has enveloped the Bureau of Mines. Down through the years, that Bureau has been production-oriented, rather than safety oriented. Jack O'Leary tried manfully to reverse the process, to bring objectivity and balance into enforcement, and for the first time to help provide protection for the coal miner without disrupting the industry. He got the ax for his efforts. The fact that he survived for nearly 14 months testifies to his superior professional ability. The Nixon administration need-

ed him when the Coal Mine Safety Act was being debated in Congress, and now feels it can quietly shove him overboard.

The text of the court suit follows:

THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ken Hechler, 917-5th Avenue, Huntington, West Virginia 25508; Phillip Burton, 845 Pine Street, San Francisco, California 94108; James O'Hara, Utica, Michigan; and John Mendez, 361-D Airport Road, Chapmanville, West Virginia 25712, Plaintiffs, against Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior, C Street between 18th & 19th Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240, and Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, 330 Independence Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20201, Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR MANDATORY INJUNCTION TO COMPEL DEFENDANTS TO ISSUE REGULATIONS

1. This is an action against the Secretaries of the Interior and Health, Education, and Welfare to compel them to perform a ministerial duty imposed upon them by an Act of Congress, and to compel agency action, unlawfully withheld and unreasonably delayed. This Court has jurisdiction under the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, P.L. 91-173, 83 Stat. 742 (1970), 5 U.S.C. § 706(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1361.

PLAINTIFFS

2. Plaintiffs Burton, Hechler and O'Hara are members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and were sponsors of the Bill which was enacted as the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, P.L. 91-173, 83 Stat. 742. Plaintiffs Burton and O'Hara are members of the House Education and Labor Committee which reported the Bill. Plaintiff Hechler represents a Congressional District in which many coal miners live. Plaintiff Mendez is a coal miner and member of the class that the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 was intended to benefit.

DEFENDANTS

3. Defendants are the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, on whom are imposed the duty of enforcing the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

4. The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act became law on December 30, 1969.

5. Section 202(a) of the Act provides that the defendants, within 60 days from the enactment of the Act, shall prescribe in the Federal Register the devices, methods, locations, intervals and manner in which operators of coal mines shall take accurate samples of the amount of respirable dust in the mine atmosphere to which miners, in the active workings of the mine, are exposed.

6. The 60-day period within which the regulations referred to in paragraph 5 of this Complaint were to have been prescribed and published in the Federal Register expired on Monday, March 2, 1970.

7. Defendants have failed to prescribe and publish the regulations as required by Section 202(a) of the Act with respect to methods, locations, intervals and manner of taking samples.

8. Defendant Hickel has failed and refused repeatedly to respond to inquiries from plaintiff Hechler respecting when, and whether, defendants will comply with and perform the duty imposed upon them by Section 202(a) of the Act.

9. Defendants' failure to perform the duty imposed upon them by the Act has the effect of thwarting the will of the Congress, of which plaintiffs O'Hara, Hechler and Burton are members, as expressed in an Act of Congress duly enacted and approved by the President of the United States; and will postpone beyond the period of time provided for

by the Congress, the effectiveness of the provisions of Section 202 of the Act relating to permissible dust standards and required respiratory equipment in coal mines.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

10. The failure of defendants to perform the duty imposed upon them by the Act will perpetuate and continue for plaintiff Mendez and all other coal miners, beyond the period of time provided by law, a danger to health and safety from excessive concentrations of coal dust in mine atmospheres that it was the intent and will of Congress to remove.

THE DUTY IMPOSED UPON DEFENDANTS IS MINISTERIAL

11. The duty imposed upon defendants by the Act to prescribe before March 2, 1970 methods, locations, intervals and manner for taking accurate samples of respirable dust in coal mines is ministerial and not discretionary insofar as Congress has provided a fixed period and a time certain for the issuance of such standards and regulations, whatever their content may be.

RELIEF REQUESTED

12. Plaintiffs pray that this Court issue an order in the nature of mandamus directing the defendants immediately and forthwith to prescribe and publish in the Federal Register the methods, locations, intervals and manner in which operators of coal mines shall take samples of the amount of respirable dust in the mine atmosphere to which each miner in the active workings of a mine is exposed;

13. Plaintiffs pray that the Court declare that defendants have failed to perform a duty owed to plaintiffs Burton, Hechler and O'Hara, and to all other members of the Congress of the United States, faithfully to execute and carry out the will of the Congress as expressed in the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969;

14. Plaintiffs pray that the Court declare that the defendants have failed to perform a duty owed to plaintiff Mendez and all other coal miners, to act within the time limits established by law for the benefit and protection of plaintiff Mendez and all other coal miners.

WILLIAM A. DOBROVIE,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

FEBRUARY 20, 1970.

HON. WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY HICKEL: I am concerned with the Interior Department's new final regulation published in the *Federal Register* on February 18, 1970, (35 F.R. 3122) regarding applications for extension of time under section 303(r) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 742).

Why was not the new regulation published as proposed rule-making under the first sentence of section 301(d) of the Act, since there appears to be sufficient time to do so before Title III of the Act becomes operative?

A review of the definition set forth in the regulation of a "mechanized mining section" indicates that it is at variance with the definition of that term in the Senate Report on the legislation (see S. Rept. No. 91-411, p. 63) and the section-by-section analysis of the Act set forth in the Congressional Record on final passage of the Act in the Senate (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 115, pt. 29, p. 39990). I would appreciate your advising me why there is such a variance. I also would like to know what is excluded from the term "production equipment" by referring to a "conventional" or "continuous mining section."

The last paragraph of the regulation provides that the Bureau of Mines' district manager "will advise the operator of the conditions which must be met during the period

of extension", but there is no reference made anywhere in the regulation to the rights of the miner in the affected mine.

The second sentence of section 301(d) of the Act provides:

"Before granting any exception to a mandatory safety standard as authorized by this title, the findings of the Secretary of his authorized representative shall be made public and shall be available to the representative of the miners at the affected coal mine." (Italic supplied.)

This provision is designed to protect the miners at a mine from the granting indiscriminately of exceptions from the mandatory safety standards of Title III of the Act. It also makes public such exceptions and avoids the often criticized procedure of carrying out a safety program without active participation by those most interested, namely the miner. The statement of the Managers of the House on the bill explains this provision as follows (H. Conf. Rept. 91-761, p. 78):

"3. The Senate bill provided that, where an exception to a standard is authorized, it can only be made when the criteria for the exception as set forth in the standard is met and upon a finding that granting the exception would not pose a danger to the safety of miners. There was no comparable House provision. The conference agreement adopted the approach of including this requirement in the appropriate provision of the title which permits exceptions rather than making it a general requirement, but, at the same time, requiring that, in granting any exception to a standard, the Secretary or his inspector must publish the reasons therefor and make them available to the miners at the mine before the exception is effective. If the miners believe that the granting of any exception will diminish safety, their redress is to utilize the provisions of section 301(c)."

A similar statement is in the Senate's section-by-section analysis (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 115, pt. 29, p. 39989).

I would appreciate your promptly advising me (a) why there is no reference to section 301(d) of the Act in the new regulations, and (b) what steps you have taken to implement section 301(d) in connection with exceptions such as the one in this new regulation.

As you know, I am very much interested in insuring that this new Act will be implemented and administered vigorously and in a manner that will afford the greatest health and safety protection to the miner as is possible.

Sincerely,

KEN HECHLER.

MARCH 5, 1970.

HON. WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY HICKEL: Sixty-five days ago the landmark Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 was signed into law by President Nixon after the Congress worked nearly ten months to draft the most comprehensive worker's health and safety Act of this nation. What has happened since then? Hardly anything for the good of the coal miner.

In less than one month, the Act will be in effect. Yet your department and the Health, Education, and Welfare Department have failed to meet any of the following time schedules listed in the Act:

1. Section 101(j)—All interpretations, regulations, and instructions in effect on enactment must be published, according to the House Conference Report "as soon as possible after enactment for information purposes and to consolidate them in one place. The managers view this requirement as a very minimal task for the Department to undertake and one that is quite important to both the operators and the miners."

2. Section 202(a).—Prescribe methods, locations, intervals, and manner of sampling

respirable dust within 60 days after enactment.

3. Section 307(d)—Prescribe procedures and safeguards for making repairs on high-voltage lines within three months after enactment.

In addition to failing to meet these time schedules, a number of key positions in the Bureau of Mines have long gone unfilled and remain unfilled, except in an acting capacity, even today—just 27 days before the Act becomes effective. Some of these are:

1. Associate Director of Health and Safety—Mr. Henry Wheeler is filling this position in an acting capacity. The position has been vacant for over a year.

2. Assistant Director for Mineral Industries Health—Mr. Henry Doyle is filling this position in an acting capacity, but I understand that he has submitted his resignation because your Department has not appointed him permanently to the position for over one year.

3. Assistant Director for Minerals Research—Mr. Carl Rampacek is filling this position in an acting capacity.

Now, over the last weekend the President abruptly and unceremoniously accepted the pro forma resignation of Mr. John F. O'Leary effective on Sunday, March 1, 1970—one month before the Act becomes effective, leaving the Bureau to be run, again in acting capacity, by Dr. Earl T. Hayes who has little or no experience or understanding of this new Act. Mr. O'Leary is a dedicated public servant who realized at the time of the tragedy in Farmington, West Virginia on November 20, 1968, that, while coal mining is a hazardous occupation, it can be made many times safer and healthier. His efforts in seeking workable, but strong, health and safety legislation will, in future years, be remembered by coal miners. Although I have not always agreed with him, I believe his performance overall for the coal miner was commendable.

In accepting Mr. O'Leary's resignation, your Department has rid itself of the only person with any real understanding or knowledge of this new Act. It will take time for new people, when finally appointed to these positions, to have even a modicum of this knowledge and understanding. This delay in leadership will inure to the benefit to those operators who continue, and there are still many, to oppose the legislation and resist its enforcement and to the detriment of the coal miners. It will be used as an excuse for lackadaisical enforcement—an excuse that the Congress, I am sure, will not tolerate.

Mr. Secretary, the Department's record since March, 1969, when President Nixon sent a proposed bill to Congress in this area has been equivocal, inept, and unresponsive, and it has generally exhibited, by its inaction, an unconcerned attitude for the coal miner. Even its rhetoric has been less than satisfying to the coal miner. Now the fate of the coal miner is left by the Department to the mercies of a leaderless Bureau of Mines that has a long history of floundering before the Farmington disaster. While I generally believe that no one is indispensable, I am convinced that the demise of Mr. O'Leary at this very crucial time is one instance where the falseness of this belief is unmistakably demonstrated.

I understand that, prior to his leaving office on March 1, Mr. O'Leary had approved a number of proposed health and safety regulations for publication in the Federal Register, including one on dust sampling. I would appreciate promptly receiving a copy of these proposed regulations. I would also appreciate a prompt response to my letter of February 20, 1970, regarding regulations published in the Federal Register under Section 303(r) of the Act.

Sincerely,

KEN HECHLER.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ASPINALL, from 1 o'clock p.m., March 26, to noon, April 6, 1970, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. MICHEL, for 60 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PUCINSKI, for 60 minutes, on Thursday, March 26.

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

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. FINDLEY, for 30 minutes, on March 26.

Mr. MICHEL, for 60 minutes, on March 25.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CRANE, for 20 minutes, on March 26.

Mr. PRICE of Texas, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. HALPERN, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. BOLAND, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. RARICK, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, for 60 minutes, on March 26.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. HALL and to include pertinent material.

Mr. DELLENBACK's remarks to follow those of Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho's remarks to follow those of Mr. DELLENBACK.

Mr. RYAN to extend his remarks and include tables and extraneous matter during debate on House Resolution 844.

Mr. FEIGHAN in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. DERWINSKI.

Mr. KEITH.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM in five instances.

Mr. ZWACH.

Mr. BEALL of Maryland.

Mr. MIZE.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin in two instances.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin in two instances.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

Mr. SCHERLE in two instances.

Mr. AYRES.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts.

Mr. KLEPPE.

Mr. SCHADEBERG.

Mr. NELSON.

Mr. HUNT in two instances.

Mr. Bow in two instances.
 Mr. DELLENBACK.
 Mr. ESCH.
 Mr. BOB WILSON.
 Mr. PELLY in three instances.
 Mr. SCOTT in two instances.
 Mr. WOLD.
 Mr. HOSMER in three instances.
 Mr. STEIGER of Arizona.
 Mr. WIDNALL in two instances
 Mr. WINN.

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

Mr. PUCINSKI in six instances.
 Mr. BRADEMANS in six instances.
 Mr. FOUNTAIN in three instances.
 Mr. LONG of Maryland in two instances.
 Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in two instances.
 Mr. MATSUNAGA.
 Mr. HELSTOSKI in two instances.
 Mr. SCHEUER.
 Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas.
 Mr. MIKVA in eight instances.
 Mrs. GRIFFITHS.
 Mr. ROYBAL in six instances.
 Mr. ROE.
 Mr. MOORHEAD in two instances.
 Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama in two instances.
 Mr. NIX.
 Mr. DINGELL.
 Mr. EDWARDS of California.
 Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON.
 Mr. PICKLE in three instances.
 Mr. PATTEN.
 Mr. GALLAGHER.
 Mr. RODINO.
 Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.
 Mr. VANIK in two instances.
 Mr. FRASER in five instances.
 Mr. HOWARD.
 Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania in two instances.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2593. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the entry of certain nonimmigrants into the United States, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following days present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On March 24, 1970:

H.R. 3786. To authorize the appropriation of additional funds necessary for acquisition of land at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California.

On March 25, 1970:

H.R. 11959. To amend chapters 31, 34, and 35 of title 38, United States Code, in order to increase the rates of vocational rehabilitation, education assistance, and special training allowance paid to eligible veterans and persons under such chapters; to amend chapters 34, 35, and 36 of such title to make certain improvements in the educational programs for eligible veterans and dependents; and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 26, 1970, 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:

1828. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide that enlisted members of a uniformed service who accept appointments as officers shall not receive less than the pay and allowances to which they were previously entitled by virtue of their enlisted status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1829. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on benefits to the Virgin Islands economy from U.S. imports of watch movements duty-free from the islands, Departments of the Treasury, Commerce, and the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1830. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases as of February 28, 1970, pursuant to the provisions of section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 583. Resolution to provide additional funds for the Committee on Agriculture; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-944). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 649. Resolution to provide funds for the further expenses for the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 192; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-945). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 750. Resolution to provide for the further expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 105; (Rept. 91-946). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 752. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI(8) incurred by the Committee on Government Operations (Rept. No. 91-947). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 781. Resolution to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-948). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 781. Resolution providing funds for the operation of the Select Committee on Small Business; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-949). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Admin-

istration. House Resolution 783. Resolution to provide additional funds for the expenses of studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 152; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-950). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 784. Resolution to provide additional funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 152; (Rept. No. 91-951). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 785. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 131; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-952). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 786. Resolution to provide further funds for the expenses of the investigations authorized by House Resolution 21; (Rept. No. 91-953). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 789. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred pursuant to House Resolution 200; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-954). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 801. Resolution to provide funds for the further expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 189; (Rept. No. 91-955). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 808. Resolution to provide funds for the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 17; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-956). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 815. Resolution providing expenses for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; (Rept. No. 91-957). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 836. Resolution to provide additional funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 47 (Rept. No. 91-958). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 844. Resolution authorizing the expenditure of certain funds for the expenses of the Committee on Internal Security; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-959). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 869. Resolution authorizing expenses for conducting studies and investigations pursuant to House Resolution 286; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-960). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 883. Resolution providing for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 143 (Rept. No. 91-961). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 837. Resolution authorizes transfer of \$20,000 from the contingent fund of the House for payment of mileage for Members (Rept. No. 91-962). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYS: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 839. Resolution providing additional compensation for services performed by certain employees in the House Publications Distribution Service (Rept. No. 91-963). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENT: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 47. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the report of the proceedings of the 44th biennial meeting of the Convention of

American Instructors of the Deaf as a Senate document (Rept. No. 91-964). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENT: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 50. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the 1969 report of the Senate Special Subcommittee on Indian Education (Senate Rept. 91-501), (Rept. No. 91-965). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENT: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 52. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a compilation of the hearings, reports, and committee prints of the Senate Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations entitled "Planning-Programming-Budgeting" (Rept. No. 91-966). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENT: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 53. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the National Estuarine Pollution Study as a Senate document (Rept. No. 91-967). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENT: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 55. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Report 91-617, entitled "Organized Crime Control Act of 1969" (Rept. 91-968). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENT: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 890. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the "Report of the Joint Economic Committee" (Rept. 91-969). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 15374. A bill to amend section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, concerning approval by the Attorney General of the title to lands acquired for or on behalf of the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 91-970). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H.R. 16612. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Bail Agency Act to provide additional funds for the District of Columbia Bail Agency for fiscal year 1970; (Rept. 91-971). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PATMAN: Joint Economic Committee. 1970 Joint Economic report (Rept. 91-972). 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. ANDERSON of California:

H.R. 16646. 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.

By Mr. ASHLEY (for himself, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. REUSS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. REES, Mr. GALFIANAKIS, Mr. HARRINGTON, and Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI):

H.R. 16647. A bill to provide for the development of a national urban growth policy, and to encourage and support the rational, orderly, efficient, and economic growth and development of our States, metropolitan areas, cities, counties, and towns, with emphasis upon the development of new communities and upon inner city development; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BUTTON:

H.R. 16648. A bill to adjust agricultural production, to provide a transitional program

for farmers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H.R. 16649. A bill to implement cost-sharing policies with respect to Federal participation in small boat harbor projects; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 16650. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to terminate the Coast Guard Selected Reserve program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 16651. A bill to provide for the sale by the Federal Government of the Alaska Railroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16652. A bill to provide that the Federal Government be reimbursed for the costs of Federal grading, classing, and inspection of certain crops; and for the costs incurred in administering marketing agreements and orders; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 16653. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to require that certain veterans receiving hospital care from the Veterans' Administration for non-service-connected disabilities be charged for such care to the extent that they have health insurance or similar contracts with respect to such care; to prohibit the future exclusion of such coverage from insurance policies or contracts; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 16654. A bill to amend title XI and XIX of the Social Security Act to encourage, through adjustments in the amount of Federal payments made thereunder to the States, the provision of services related primarily to medical, rather than domiciliary, care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 16655. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to eliminate institutional grants thereunder to schools of veterinary medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16656. A bill to reform the laws relating to Federal assistance to schools in federally impacted areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 16657. A bill to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the purity and quality of tea; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. COWGER, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. MANN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. ROBINO, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 16658. A bill to provide for a training program for organized crime prosecutors, an annual conference of Federal, State, and local officials in the field of organized crime, an annual report by the Attorney General on organized crime, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DADDARIO, Mr. DENT, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. KOCH, and Mr. MIKVA):

H.R. 16659. A bill to establish a senior citizens skill and talent utilization program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GILBERT (for himself, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. POWELL, Mr. REES, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. STUCKEY, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. VANIK):

H.R. 16660. A bill to establish a senior citizens skill and talent utilization program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. SAYLOR):

H.R. 16661. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize a maximum of \$15,000 coverage under servicemen's group life insurance, to enlarge the classes eligible for such insurance, to improve the administration of the programs of life insurance provided for servicemen and veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 16662. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the effective date of certain provisions relating to capitalization of costs of planting and development of citrus groves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 16663. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish the Federal Administrative Justice Center to enhance the quality of administrative law operations in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

H.R. 16664. A bill to amend section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish financial assistance in carrying out plans for works of improvement for land conservation and utilization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 16665. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer surplus Liberty ships to States for use in marine life conservation programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 16666. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States", approved October 14, 1966, to require that the method of straight baselines shall be employed for the purpose of determining the boundaries of such fishery zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 16667. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 16668. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit the number of personal exemptions allowable for children of a taxpayer who are born after 1972; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIKVA:

H.R. 16669. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to establish a procedure by which postal patrons may be relieved of the burden of receiving commercial advertisements transmitted in the mails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MORTON:

H.R. 16670. A bill to amend the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244) to include provision for a national land use policy by broadening the authority of the Water Resources Council and river basin commissions and by providing financial assistance for statewide land use planning; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. NEDZI:

H.R. 16671. A bill to assist State and local criminal justice systems in the rehabilitation of adult and youth criminal offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.R. 16672. A bill to assist in reducing crime by requiring speedy trials in cases of persons charged with violations of Federal criminal laws, to strengthen controls over dangerous defendants released prior to trial, to provide means for effective supervision

and control of such defendants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16673. A bill to assist in combating crime by reducing the incidence of recidivism, providing improved Federal, State, and local correctional facilities and services, strengthening administration of Federal corrections, strengthening control over probationers, parolees, and persons found not guilty by reason of insanity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 16674. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rates and income limitations relating to payment of pension and parents' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 16675. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of compensation for disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 16676. A bill to improve and increase postsecondary educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing assistance to the States for the development and construction of comprehensive community colleges; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 16677. A bill to authorize the importation without regard to existing quotas of fuel oil to be used for residential heating purposes in the New England States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 16678. A bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain real property to the city school district of Canadagua, N.Y.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WOLD:

H.R. 16679. A bill authorizing the Secretary of Interior to convey interest in certain water rights to the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of Florida:

H.J. Res. 1147. 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. RARICK:

H.J. Res. 1148. Joint resolution amending title 39, United States Code, to provide for the addition to the uniform of letter carriers in the postal field service of a special insignia constituting an exact reproduction of the flag of the United States of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROCK (for himself, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. KUYKENDALL):

H. Con. Res. 560. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to freedom of choice and compulsory transportation in connection with public schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. Con. Res. 561. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to freedom of choice and compulsory transportation in connection with public schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MIKVA:

H. Res. 894. A resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to troop deployment in Europe, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 16680. A bill for the relief of Anka Kosanovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 16681. A bill to provide for the return of certain war trophies to Jack D. McKeehan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 16682. A bill for the relief of Adelaide Tamonda Griffiths; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 16683. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Leo R. McArdle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

342. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to establishing a Department of Consumers Affairs administered by a Secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

424. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the city council of Fort Hueneme, Calif., relative to establishing the Channel Islands as a national park, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE VALUE OF A PROGRAM CALLED "A PRESIDENTIAL CLASSROOM FOR YOUNG AMERICANS"

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 24, 1970

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the many people who have given of their time and energy to make "a presidential classroom for young Americans" the success that it is.

The purpose of "a presidential classroom for young Americans" is to give American high school seniors an opportunity to study in the Nation's Capital, the intricacies of the United States Government; to enlighten these seniors by giving them the chance, through personal involvement and contact, to experience at firsthand what Government is doing in various fields; and to encourage dedication to and understanding of the American governmental system which all too often seems remote, bureaucratic and inaccessible to today's young people.

A teacher has said of this program:

The opportunity to see a practical application of our government at work, as provided by "a presidential classroom for young Americans", should give to a responsible segment of our young people a better foun-

ation from which to make decisions to ensure a better society in the future; our student was most enthusiastic over the manners in which the various sessions were conducted, and he returned to us a much more enlightened young American.

Having seen these young Americans in Washington, I have been impressed with the spirit, the capabilities, the knowledge and the resourcefulness that high school students of today will bring in later life to the all-important job of improving our society.

With a more complete understanding of the problems and functions of government, these students are better equipped to help this Nation progress without the disrupting influence of misinformed and violent protest.

Perhaps the most effective way to articulate the value of the program is through the comments of an actual participant who, after a recent stay in the Nation's Capital, saw fit to make his views known to me. Mr. Speaker, I offer for the RECORD the following letter from a proud young American from my constituency, Mr. Donald Marchese of Bronx, N.Y.

MARCH 8, 1970.

HON. MARIO BIAGGI,
Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BIAGGI: As a senior high school student from Evander Childs in the Bronx, I was extremely proud to represent my school

in a presidential classroom for young Americans. I believe the idea for such a program of study is extremely useful for today's politically minded youth. In my opinion, a presidential classroom taught me that our system's governmental structure may not be entirely fool-proof but, by far, it is the best known to exist in the world today. It reaffirmed my belief that if change is to come, it must come from within the established system, and that nothing can be accomplished by attempting to forcibly destroy it.

The set course of study, as established by Mrs. Margery Kraus, the curriculum director of a presidential classroom for young Americans, truly depicts the pulse of the people that make up the Nation's Government. The set course of study is composed of twenty-three seminars, in which we would hear speakers representing Washington's many governmental agencies. In addition to the planned course of study, the students are permitted to hold their own evening discussions on topics of their choice.

At any one time when you are exposed to three-hundred and fifty people from every State in our great Union you undoubtedly receive three-hundred and fifty different viewpoints on various topics. I can testify to the fact that, by having this opportunity to speak and listen to people from the far corners of the United States, I have since corrected some misapprehensions about American domestic and foreign policies, which I probably would have continued to vigorously defend.

I firmly believe that the dollars expended for this program of study should not be reduced. Instead, the program should be ex-