

Far from repeating other reports, the President sounded an entirely new tune in his message, a tune that had not been heard before but needed airing: let us find out through research what methods will accomplish what we are aiming at—an adequate education for millions of American children who now lag one or several years behind national norms, who leave the schools, with or without a diploma, and cannot read, write or count sufficiently to meet even minimal civic and occupational requirements.

To use a comparison with health programs: intensive research has so far not produced an effective preventive or cure for cancer. This is why work needs to continue on a broad scale until victory is won. No purpose would be served by extending on a national scale a particular cancer program—until one has proven its value. This is in contrast to polio and numerous contagious diseases against which effective cures were found—and extended to cover the population.

Maybe it would be easier, from a political point of view, to pretend that several addi-

tional billions of dollars in federal funds would solve our school problems. If they could—why did boosting school funds from \$5.8 billion in 1950 to \$38.5 billion in 1970 not bring us any closer? Would we not, by holding out promises that cannot be fulfilled, generate more disappointment, frustration and violence when hopes are first aroused and then crushed—as they were in recent years?

Do honesty and a sense of public responsibility not require us to admit that money is not an adequate substitute for methods which have not yet been found? Should we not concentrate our efforts at discovering better methods than pretend that more square feet of classroom space per pupil or fewer per teacher are the answer when it has become evident that they are not?

There is probably no solution to the school problem that will not cost large sums of money. But until we learn how to apply the funds, in a manner that will produce tangible results, there is little to be gained by spending the money anyway, just so we can pretend that we have done everything.

This was the first message on education by any President that faced the problems squarely, admitted the existing shortcomings and did not promise a quick solution by the infusion of a few billions in federal money. It was the most frank and most sophisticated message ever on the subject of education. Your attempt to downgrade it and to bring efforts to improve the education of American children to the lowest denominator shows an approach that has proven futile time and again, an unwillingness to understand the nature of the problem.

The Congress and the American people have a right to expect that their President tells them a straight story, even if it hurts. This is what the message did. To create a mirage by reducing our educational problems to mere dollars, as you did, may confuse some, but not many and not for long. Most Americans now realize, or will soon, that the most urgent need at this time is to get more education for every dollar spent. This is what we are hoping to accomplish.

ROGER A. FREEMAN,  
Special Assistant to the President.  
WASHINGTON.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, March 26, 1970

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

*This do in remembrance of Me.—Luke 22: 19.*

As we continue our way through Holy Week, our Father, we would climb the stairs that lead to the upper room where we may be still and know that Thou art God, and from Thee receive forgiveness for our sins, love for our hearts, wisdom for our minds, and humility for our spirits.

Here we pray for our families whose affection and understanding make life worth living, for our friends whose faithfulness and friendliness make our existence a joy, for our Nation where freedom is a rich blessing and in whose heart we seek good will with justice for all, for the nations of the world, asking that we learn to treat them as we want them to treat us.

From this upper room of prayer send us into the world to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thee.

In the spirit of the Master we pray.  
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. Arington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 14289. An act to permit El Paso and Hudspeth Counties, Texas, to be placed in the mountain standard time zone.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 559. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House with regard to enrolling the title of the bill H.R. 4148.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 13448. An act to authorize the exchange, upon terms fully protecting the public interest, of the lands and buildings now constituting the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital at New Orleans, La., for lands upon which a new U.S. Public Health Service hospital at New Orleans, La., may be located.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill (S. 2601) of the Senate entitled "An act to reorganize the courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," with an amendment in which concurrence of the House is requested.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2601) entitled "An act to reorganize the courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. SPONG, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. GOODELL, and Mr. MATHIAS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 59. Concurrent resolution to provide for the adjournment of the Senate from March 26, 1970, until March 31, 1970.

### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM IN VIETNAM WILL HELP SAVE AMERICAN LIVES

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

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, this day may well be one of the great days in modern history. Today could be the beginning of the end of the war in Vietnam. This is the day that South Vietnam takes a giant step toward becoming a real functioning democracy.

In a ceremony at Cantho in the Mekong Delta, President Thieu signed into law one of the most sweeping land reform programs proposed by any government in power in the history of the world. The new law should completely abolish all tenant farming in Vietnam and give the land free to the peasant. A great national holiday has been declared in Vietnam to mark the event.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the peasants are weeping in Vietnam. But for the first time, they are weeping for joy—not out of anguish, pain, and hopelessness. Today is the day the peasants of Vietnam are freed from economic serfdom. No longer should they have to pay up to 80 percent of their crops to landlords who have been exploiting them for generations.

This action is a body blow to the Vietcong. It may totally eclipse any military action that could be taken against the Communists. They have been able to recruit guerrillas by falsely promising to the peasants: "Give us your sons and we will give you your land." The whole history of Communist agrarian reform proves that such lands eventually end up in the hands of the state.

As chairman of the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, I want to commend President Thieu for this action. It is a step our subcommittee has been championing for 4 years—ever since we made our first examination of the economy and efficiency of U.S. aid efforts in the field of agrarian reform.

Our interest in land reform progress in Vietnam has been a totally bipartisan one. The gentleman from New York (Mr. REID) and his Republican colleagues on the subcommittee strongly encouraged

and supported our attempts to make U.S. aid in agrarian reform as economical and efficient as possible. That is the only way it could be made truly effective.

I am also proud of the fact that a distinguished American law professor—Dr. Roy L. Prosterman of the University of Washington—played a key role in South Vietnam's efforts to bring reality to this dream. Over the years, he became the principal architect and exponent of the land reform program. In my view, he should be awarded the Medal of Freedom. It is my hope President Nixon will consider such a nomination.

It is also my hope that the United States will continue to take an active role in the successful accomplishment of this progressive program to put economic power into the hands of the many instead of just a few. I might emphasize that the total cost of this major social and economic reform is equivalent to 1 week of what it is costing the United States to wage war in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, this program of land reform is going to save American lives in Vietnam. The Communists are going to find it harder and harder to recruit peasants to act as guerrillas. And it will give the peasants a real stake in the future. They will want to protect their ownership of land and turn against the Communists. So this is why I say it well could be the beginning of the end of the Vietnam war. Let us pray to God this is so.

I include an article from the Washington Evening Star of March 25, and a letter at this point in the RECORD:

#### VIETNAM LAND REFORM

There is a great predilection among the news disseminators of this country to point out, with appropriate expressions of horror, everything that is wrong with the government in Saigon. This is as it should be. President Thieu should be criticized for every repressive move he makes.

But an interest in Saigon's warts should not make it impossible to appreciate the occasional beauty spots that appear. And yet, to judge from the reaction to the passage of Thieu's land reform program, our sense of appreciation has become dulled. The final passage of the reform bill—the best news to come out of Vietnam since the end of the Japanese occupation—was, with a very few exceptions overlooked.

The program is important for three reasons. First, it is right for the peasants and tenant farmers to own the land they till. Second, it can have a considerable beneficial impact on the popularity and the stability of the central government. Finally, it robs the Viet Cong of their major selling point.

The plan calls for the free distribution of 3 million acres of land among some 1 million families. It is—disregarding the Chinese communist program—the most massive land reform project in the Far East of modern history. And the Chinese program can, in common with all Communist land reforms, be logically disregarded in view of its temporary nature. The record shows that soon after the distribution all the land is reclaimed by the state.

There is little justification for cynicism about Thieu's intention to carry out the reform. The program was conceived by him and pushed through a reluctant assembly. Additional evidence of his sincerity can be found in the fact that he has already initiated the distribution of 150,000 acres of gov-

ernment-owned lands—a move that deprived some well-placed officials of a major source of income.

The plan will cost the Saigon government some \$400 million over the next eight years in payment to the former landowners. The United States has, so far, pledged \$40 million toward that cost. If more is needed it should be promptly forthcoming.

The total cost would be less than the cost to us of one week of the Vietnam war. When the land reform is carried out, it will seriously undermine the appeal of the Viet Cong and thus be a major incentive to them to seek an acceptable political settlement with Saigon. Washington, as a matter of enlightened self-interest, should give the program every bit of encouragement and support it needs.

DECEMBER 14, 1967.

HON. DEAN RUSK,  
Secretary of State, Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We, as the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, after having carefully studied the problems of land reform in Vietnam, have reached certain conclusions which we hope will be embodied ultimately in a report to be issued by the House Committee on Government Operations.

In our judgment, however, land reform in Vietnam is a matter of sufficient urgency to warrant an interim letter voicing our concern that sweeping and dramatic actions must be undertaken promptly by the Government of South Vietnam with the full and vigorous support of United States officials.

The people of South Vietnam have been subjected to a long history of unfulfilled promises with regard to land reform. The most recent of these include public commitments made at the Manila Conference, in the Constitutional Assembly, and in the "program of action" announced late this fall by President Thieu and Premier Loc.

The sad fact is that each "commitment" has been followed in turn by an absence of major substantive action. The distribution of token amounts of land, re-establishment of expired land leases, and issuance of permanent rather than provisional land titles is not the kind of major action we believe is sufficient and imperative. Our findings, supported by a study conducted by the General Accounting Office, reflect a record of inadequacy:

1. Since 1954, the Government of South Vietnam (GVN) has acquired only part of the arable land in South Vietnam appropriate for expropriation and has been slow to distribute the land it has acquired. Distribution came to a virtual standstill between 1962 and 1967.

2. A comparison of Vietnamese law with other land appropriation programs in Asia indicates that the present maximum retention limit of 247 acres may well be excessive. A retention limit of seven to ten acres would appear to be more equitable.

3. Of the more than 2.47 million acres of arable land acquired by the GVN for distribution, only about 667,000 acres have actually been distributed to 128,000 families since 1954. These figures include 51,800 acres actually distributed to 12,000 families since January 1, 1967.

4. In 1958 the GVN acquired 566,000 acres of choice riceland from French owners. Although the GVN has rented about 240,000 acres of this land to small farmers, no actual distribution of land was made until October 1966, eight years after the land was expropriated.

5. The Montagnards feel that their lands have been unjustly confiscated. On October 17, 1964, the GVN decided to grant the

Montagnards lands they occupied and cultivated. However, no law has been enacted by the GVN to implement this policy.

6. Although the GVN has enacted some basic legislation relating to the rental of land, we have information which shows that the GVN has not fully enforced these laws. There was some evidence indicating that GVN armed forces had been assisting in the unlawful collection of back rents and taxes.

The Viet Cong, during this period, have instituted their own land reform program—distributing reportedly some five times the amount of land distributed by the GVN—and this program has not been effectively countered by the GVN. The Viet Cong have eliminated landlord domination and reallocated lands owned by absentee landlords and the GVN to the landless and others who cooperate with Viet Cong authorities.

We are not unaware of new initiatives taken by Ambassador Bunker at the direction of the Department of State, nor with the emphasis placed by United States officials upon title distribution and the establishment of clear occupancy rights for farmers at the time of the pacification of secure areas. Further, we are cognizant of other substantial efforts by Embassy Saigon to aid GVN agricultural officials in improving farming practices and increase yield per acre.

But we believe that major actions must be taken promptly, including accelerated distribution of land presently available and the total remission of rents for arable lands—at least in certain areas—with appropriate compensation for landlords.

Mr. Secretary, we trust that during the impending period of Congressional adjournment, the Department of State will take such action as is necessary to make crystal clear to the Government of South Vietnam the imperative nature of its undertaking a true commitment of action with regard to the pressing problems of land reform. The time for pledges to be fulfilled by the GVN has more than come.

Very truly yours,

JOHN E. MOSS,  
OGDEN R. REID,  
Members of Congress.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1970

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 59 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 59

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourn on March 26, 1970, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock meridian, Tuesday, March 31, 1970.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ALBERT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALBERT: On line 4, page 1, strike out the period and insert: "; and that when the House adjourns on Thursday, March 26, 1970, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Tuesday, March 31, 1970."

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GROSS. What is the parliamentary situation? Is not unanimous consent required to call up this resolution?

The SPEAKER. No, it is a privileged matter.

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. I am not quite clear as to what this resolution calls for with the amendment inserted. Would the gentleman please explain it?

Mr. ALBERT. The Senate has sent over a concurrent resolution which would permit the Senate to adjourn until Tuesday of next week. We are simply attempting to amend it so that when the House adjourns today, under the resolution we would also return on Tuesday next. If the gentleman will bear with me, if we get all the consent requests that we hope to get today, we do not expect to have business on Tuesday next.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The distinguished majority leader is well aware that there is supposed to be a conference in operation. I shall have more to say about that conference a little later today, I hope. But I wonder if we should, at this hour, not have the ability to call the House into session on Monday if some agreement can be reached. I doubt that it will be. But I am not as optimistic about the situation as some people at the other end of Pennsylvania seem to be, and perhaps some Members of Congress with relation to what may develop next week.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is more aware of what is going on in the conference than I. In any event, I do not think we would be prepared, especially with the Senate adjourning until Tuesday, to consider legislation before Tuesday.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, I will say to the gentleman that if I had it within my power—and I do not have—I would try to defeat any such resolution under the circumstances that presently exist.

But I see nothing to be gained by the House being in session tomorrow or Monday, and therefore I am not going to ask for a rollcall on this resolution or comment any further about it.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman's logic is absolutely convincing and I agree with him.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, let me see if I understand, for my benefit as well as the benefit of my colleagues, what the situation is. Earlier this year when we convened for the second session of the 91st Congress an announcement was made to this body that we would adjourn from the close of business today until Tuesday next.

Mr. ALBERT. That is correct.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Then there was a change made to that notice, and the Congress was told when we adjourned at the conclusion of business today, we would adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on April 6.

Mr. ALBERT. That is what we contemplated.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Now the gentleman is offering an amendment to a privileged resolution coming from the Senate, which reverts back to the initial announcement calling for the reconvening of the House on Tuesday next after the close of business today. Is that correct?

Mr. ALBERT. That is correct.

May I say to the gentleman it is implicit in any advance announcement—for instance, we have announced we hope we will be able to adjourn earlier—this year, that circumstances which are of national importance may alter our plans. We cannot help that. We had intended to adjourn until April 6 as we had announced, and that was our intention until the developments of the past few days.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman said, in answer to the gentleman from Iowa, that it was not the intention of the leadership to conduct business or to schedule business on Tuesday when we are scheduled to reconvene.

Mr. ALBERT. That is correct.

Mr. WAGGONNER. What can the gentleman tell the House about Wednesday and Thursday and Friday of next week? Some of us have made some rather far-reaching commitments.

Mr. ALBERT. I realize that. No one is more discommodated than I. I have canceled all of my plans. I am sorry I had to do it, but let me say to the gentleman that we do not intend to schedule anything that is not related to a national emergency until Tuesday a week. We will not schedule anything until then.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Until Tuesday a week?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Until Tuesday a week, or Tuesday of next week?

Mr. ALBERT. Until Tuesday a week; until Tuesday, April 7. We are coming back next week because of the postal crisis so we can act if necessary, and I will advise the House at this time, that we will undertake, if something develops that will help settle the postal crisis, not to take any action until we have sent out notices 48 hours in advance to all Members of the House.

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

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield first to the gentleman from New York, and then I will yield to the acting minority leader. I yield now to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DULSKI).

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, to clarify the situation, we have been in conference for the last 2 days. We met twice yesterday and also this morning. We have not been able to attain any progress as far as marking up H.R. 13000 is concerned. A resolution was adopted by

the Senate conferees which I will bring into the record on my own time, and I have my own statement pertaining to why the Congress has to be available if we are able to bring back a conference report.

The genesis of this situation is the promise of the President and the Postmaster General to meet with the labor leaders and negotiate the full range of postal employees' grievances. The Senate conferees will mark up H.R. 13000 only when that is done.

The Senate conferees, as I said, disclosed that attitude by a resolution that they adopted today. The conferees on this side were willing to mark up the bill immediately. That is where we were stymied, so that we do not have a report. As I understand it, there may be a chance for a report within the next few days.

The only thing I will say to the gentleman from Oklahoma is that the "5-day limitation" on labor-management negotiations expires on Monday. At that time, the President of the United States, Postmaster General Blount, and the Bureau of the Budget have to evaluate the demands of the postal unions.

It is only fair that we adjourn to a time certain, and then if we do have a sudden breakthrough—if the negotiations are successful or if the parties do not agree—then the conferees on H.R. 13000 will go back into conference and report promptly to their respective Houses.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman for his statement which clarifies the situation.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for yielding.

I merely want to say that the distinguished majority leader did us the courtesy of clearing this Senate resolution, together with the amendment thereto he has offered, with the minority side of the aisle. We certainly concur in the propriety of the action he is recommending; and I believe, particularly with the assurance we have that adequate notice will be given to Members to return in case action is required on a conference report, that we can take the action the gentleman suggests.

Mr. ALBERT. We are going to endeavor to give every Member, or at least his office, at least 48 hours' notice before we schedule anything in connection with this matter.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield once again?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Will someone tell me what the relationship is of the arbitration now underway between the Postmaster General and the postal employees, at least their representatives, and the conference on the two pay bills between the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States? Is it

intended that the conferees are going to wait for the executive branch of the Government to tell us what to do, or is the Congress going to take action?

Mr. ALBERT. The conferees on both sides have to agree.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DULSKI. The House conferees adopted a resolution by themselves to go ahead immediately with H.R. 13000. The other body adopted a resolution that they do not want to mark up any part of H.R. 13000 at this time.

If the distinguished majority leader will yield further, let me read the item from their resolution:

2. The Senate conferees will act in conference, or if necessary will recommend to the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Senate the immediate enactment of legislation for postal pay increases when (1) the President recommends legislation on the basis of successful negotiations or (2) the parties to the negotiations announce that they agree that they have bargained in good faith with every intention to reach an agreement, and that they are unable to do so.

So the House has acted responsibly and the Senate has not acceded to our request for us to continue.

Mr. ALBERT. To clarify the matter for the record, when the gentleman said "the other body" he meant to say "The conferees of the other body"?

Mr. DULSKI. The Senate conferees, yes.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee can advise the House as to whether or not the Post Office Department and the Postmaster General, or the executive branch, have been keeping the House conferees informed as to what is developing in the negotiations between the executive department and the postal unions.

Mr. DULSKI. No, they have not.

Mr. BOLAND. And whether or not they have been keeping the conferees on the other side informed?

Mr. DULSKI. Yes, they have.

Mr. ALBERT. As far as I know they have not been keeping the leadership of the House informed.

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

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as one of the House conferees on H.R. 13000, the bill to provide pay increases for postal workers and other Federal employees, I must report to the House, with regret, that I have never witnessed more duplicity and futility.

The conference started at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There has been a total of three meetings of the conferees yesterday and today.

The conferees of the other body have been adamant in their refusal to work on either their version or the House version of H.R. 13000.

Mr. Speaker, I could understand the necessity for exploratory discussions within the so-called conference at the initial session yesterday morning. But when the conferees reconvened yesterday evening it became fully obvious that the conferees on the part of the other body had not the slightest intention of participating in specific and meaningful negotiations.

When this situation became clear, the House conferees, to make their position unqualified, adopted a motion declaring they were then ready, willing, and able to begin immediately the markup of H.R. 13000.

The conferees of the other body then adopted a motion which had the effect of outright refusal to begin an immediate and effective conference.

Again this morning, the House conferees were ready to begin meaningful negotiations. Again the representatives of the other body refused and on the specious grounds that they were awaiting the results of certain negotiations that are taking place beyond the Halls of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I entered into this conference in good faith and I assumed that Members of the other body likewise accepted the call to conference in good faith.

Up to this point I have believed there was a separation of powers in this Government. I now question whether the Congress is autonomous. When and under what conditions the conferees on H.R. 13000 will again meet is anyone's guess.

Mr. Speaker, this to me is a sad and incredible performance. I can only say to you that a majority of your conferees have tried to honorably and faithfully represent the House of Representatives.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman from Iowa.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ALBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution, as amended, was concurred in.

The title was amended to read as follows: "To provide for the adjournment of the Congress from March 26, 1970, until March 31, 1970."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AND SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House from March 26 to March 31, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ENTERTAIN MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES—CALL OF THE CONSENT CALENDAR ON TUESDAY, APRIL 7

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, April 7, it shall be in order for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules notwithstanding the provisions of clause 1, rule XXVII, and that it shall also be in order to consider business under clause 4, rule XIII, the Consent Calendar rule.

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

There was no objection.

#### PRIME INTEREST RATE

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

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to express my strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 522, which is being considered at this time by the House Banking and Currency Committee. Passage of this resolution, which I am cosponsoring, asks the administration to revise its policy of high interest rates, and have the Federal Reserve Board take steps to gradually roll the prime interest rates back to 6 percent.

During the last 14 months, almost a million Americans were added to the list of unemployed and inflation has continued to rise at a fast rate.

During this same period, the small businessman, hit sharply by increases in interest rates, has curtailed business expansion, which has resulted in production cutbacks and job losses.

High interest rates and tight-money conditions have made it impossible for half the people of this Nation to purchase their own home.

According to a recent study made by the House Banking and Currency Committee, over 100 million Americans cannot afford payments on the minimum loan for an adequate house. This study shows that to buy a home, a family must have a gross income of at least \$13,000 a year and be able to make monthly payments of \$226. And the increase in interest rates has caused rent to go up to an all-time high.

While these are but a few of the most obvious examples, there are many more. The areas hit first and hardest by rising interest rates are most noticeable. The actual impact, however, is far greater, because the influence of interest rates on prices reaches practically every area of our economy.

The policy of deliberately maintaining high interest rates which has been in effect for the past 14 months, is apparently having no measurable effect on lowering prices.

High taxes, high interest rates, rising cost of food, housing, and medical care bear most heavily upon the low- and middle-income families of our country.

What is needed most at this time is a sound economic program which will put the United States on a stable course and avoid a recession.

I am heartened by the fact that many of the major banks across the country have cut their prime lending rate to 8 percent from a record 8½ percent. I believe a large measure of the credit for bringing about this reduction in interest rates must go to the House Banking and Currency Committee. For this committee has persistently focused attention on the need to reduce interest rates, and the effect these rates are having on the American economy.

This is a beginning. But we cannot stop at this point. I believe the President should use the prestige of his office to persuade the big banks of this country to continue to roll back interest rates, gradually, until the prime interest rate is back to 6 percent.

Additionally, I believe the President should insist that these big banks exercise restraint during the coming months.

#### POSTAL STRIKE

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to commend the military services for the outstanding manner in which they performed in New York during the postal employees strike. Regular forces of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, as well as reservists and National Guardsmen, were used for 3 days in New York. They handled themselves in a quiet, orderly, and efficient manner.

Guardsmen and reservists from the New York area worked in seven post offices in New York with the guidance of supervisory personnel. Their assignments included sorting and sacking the mail, as well as delivering it in the financial district. The postal supervisors indicate they did an outstanding job.

I think the truly important point to be made is that over 95 percent of the men assigned to the units that were called out reported to duty. This is really an outstanding turnout on such short notice and when you consider some were probably sick or out of town. The officers and men of the Guard and Reserves are citizen soldiers who make personal sacrifices when called to duty. Again this week they proved their worth when they responded to the call of the President of the United States.

#### SUIT TO REAPPORTION NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

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

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, the attorney

general of the State of Georgia today filed suit to reapportion the 1972 Democratic and Republican National Convention on a one-man one-vote basis.

The suit, filed Wednesday in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., points out that the two national political parties apportion delegates to their national conventions based on how the voters of a State voted in the last presidential election, not on the basis of population.

The Democratic Party awards 10 votes to States which went Democratic. The Republican Party gives at least six votes to Republican States. Georgians, who gave neither party a majority in 1968, would be underrepresented at both national conventions in 1972. Every State will be underrepresented in one or the other national convention.

The suit charges, in effect, that the two political parties share monopoly power in electing U.S. Presidents and that their malapportioned national conventions are an integral part of the presidential election process.

In addition to the political parties, the suit, brought by Attorney General Arthur K. Bolton, names the two national committees as defendants. Plaintiffs in the suit include the State of Georgia, the State election board, Governor Lester Maddox, and Secretary of State Ben Fortson.

I include as a part of my remarks a copy of the petition as filed:

[In the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia]

CIVIL ACTION No. CA 882-70

(The State of Georgia (State Capitol Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30334, c/o Lester G. Maddox, Governor); Lester G. Maddox (Governor's Mansion, 391 W. Paces Ferry Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia), individually and as Governor of the State of Georgia; the State Election Board of Georgia (State Capitol Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30334, c/o Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State); Ben W. Fortson, Jr. (105 Rumson Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia), individually and as Secretary of State of the State of Georgia and Chairman of the State Election Board of Georgia; Mrs. Harry B. Williams (620 Forest Road, Athens, Georgia), individually and as Vice-Chairman of the State Election Board of Georgia; W. F. Blanks (P. O. Drawer 311, Montezuma, Georgia), individually and as member of the State Election Board of Georgia, John W. Greer (1166 Evergreen Drive, Atlanta, Georgia), individually and as member of the State Election Board of Georgia; Ralph A. Dougherty (Route 4, Griffin, Georgia), and Harold N. Hill (9490 River Lake Drive, Roswell, Georgia), and for and on behalf of others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, v. the National Democratic Party, an unincorporated association; the Democratic National Committee, an unincorporated association; Channing E. Phillips, individually and as member and representative of the National Democratic Party and the Democratic National Committee and their members; Miss Flaxie Pinkett, individually and as member and representative of the National Democratic Party and the Democratic National Committee and their members; The National Republican Party, an unincorporated association; the Republican National Committee, an unincorporated association; Carl L. Shipley, individually and as member and representative of the National Republican Party and Republican National

Committee and their members; Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, individually and as member and representative of the National Republican Party and Republican National Committee and their members; Defendants.)

#### COMPLAINT

The Plaintiffs above named respectfully show to the Court as follows:

#### Parties—Plaintiffs

1. The plaintiffs in this action are the State of Georgia; Lester G. Maddox, individually and as Governor of the State of Georgia; the State Election Board of Georgia; Ben W. Fortson, Jr., individually and as Secretary of State of the State of Georgia and Chairman of the State Election Board of Georgia; Mrs. Harry B. Williams, W. F. Blanks, and John W. Greer, individually and as members of the State Election Board of Georgia; and Ralph D. Dougherty and Harold N. Hill, individually.

2. The State of Georgia and the State Election Board of Georgia bring this action pursuant to authority granted, *inter alia*, by Georgia Code Sections 40-1610 (Ga. Laws 1931, pp. 7, 39), 34-202 and 34-203(a) (Ga. Laws 1964, Extra Sess., pp. 26, 35, 36, as amended).

3. The individual plaintiffs are residents and citizens of the State of Georgia and of the United States of America. Said individual plaintiffs are registered and qualified voters of the State of Georgia and as such are entitled to vote for Presidential Electors to be elected in the General Election to be held in November, 1972 and each four (4) years thereafter.

4. The plaintiffs bring this action in their behalf and in behalf of all qualified voters of the State of Georgia who are aggrieved by the hereinafter alleged dilution and impairment of their right to vote for Presidential Electors. The members of this class are so numerous as to make it impractical to bring them all before the Court. There are questions of law and fact common to the class. The claims of the named plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the class and the named plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

5. The named individual plaintiffs include Democratic and Republican voters.

6. The class represented by plaintiffs includes persons who voted for the Democratic or Republican nominees for the office of Presidential Electors for Georgia in the 1968 General Elections. Said class includes residents of Georgia who were too young to vote in the 1968 General Election but who are now registered and eligible to vote in the 1972 General Election. Said class includes persons who were residents of other States at the time of the 1968 General Election and who are now residents of Georgia registered and eligible to vote in the 1972 General Election.

7. The defendants, as hereinafter alleged, are penalizing the plaintiffs and the class they represent, particularly the aforesaid members of the plaintiff class who were too young to vote in 1968, and those who were residents of other States in 1968, by reason of the failure of the Georgia voters who voted in 1968 to elect either the Democratic or Republican nominees for the office of Presidential Electors.

#### Defendants

8. The defendants in this action are as follows:

(a) The National Democratic Party, an unincorporated association, authorized at this time to act by and through the Democratic National Committee, whose offices are located at 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(b) The Democratic National Committee,

an unincorporated association, whose offices are located at 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(c) Mr. Channing E. Phillips, individually and as member and representative of the National Democratic Party and the Democratic National Committee and their members, who resides at 1373 Locust Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(d) Miss Flaxie Pinkett, individually and as member and representative of the National Democratic Party and the Democratic National Committee and their members, who resides at 1509 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(e) The National Republican Party, an unincorporated association, authorized at this time to act by and through the Republican National Committee, whose offices are located at 1625 "I" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(f) The Republican National Committee, an unincorporated association, whose offices are located at 1625 "I" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(g) Mr. Carl L. Shipley, individually and as member and representative of the National Republican Party and the Republican National Committee and their members, who resides at 3740 Fordham Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.

(h) Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, individually and as member and representative of the National Republican Party and the Republican National Committee and their members, who resides at 4500 Garfield Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

9. The named individual defendants are committee members of their respective National Committees.

10. The named defendants are sued as class representatives, to wit: as representatives of their respective National Committees and the members thereof, and as representatives of the political parties to which they belong and the members thereof. The members represented by the named defendants are so numerous as to make it impractical to bring them all before the Court. There are common questions of law and fact. The defenses of the named defendants are typical of the defenses of the class and the named defendants will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

*Jurisdiction*

11. This Court has jurisdiction of this action and over the parties hereto. This action is brought under Title 28, United States Code, Sections 1343(3), 1343(4) and 2201, and under Title 42, United States Code, Sections 1983, 1985(2), 1985(3), and 1988.

12. The following provisions of the Constitution of the United States are applicable to this action: Article II, Section I; and the Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 2.

13. This is an action to redress the deprivation, under color of State laws, statutes, regulations, customs and usages, of rights and privileges secured by the Constitution and by acts of Congress providing for equal rights, 28 U.S.C. § 1343(3).

14. This is an action to secure equitable and other relief under the Civil Rights Acts of Congress for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote, 28 U.S.C. § 1343(4).

15. This is also an action for a declaratory judgment, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

*Statement of the claim*

16. Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution of the United States provides in pertinent part as follows:

"The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

"Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. . . ."

17. Every four (4) years since 1788, a President and Vice President have been elected. The last such election occurred in 1968 and the next will occur in 1972.

18. There exists in this nation today a two political party system, which system has existed since at least 1868. The two political parties are the defendant National Democratic Party and the defendant National Republican Party.

19. The political party system of nominating conventions to choose candidates for the Presidency began in 1832 in the Democratic Party. The Republican Party met in its first national convention in 1856.

20. Every four (4) years the defendant political parties meet in convention to elect nominees for the offices of President and Vice President.

21. The persons nominated at the respective conventions for the offices of President and Vice President are entitled under the laws of 48 States to have their names placed on the General Election ballot. In the two remaining States, Alabama and Mississippi, the names of presidential electors representing the two political parties are entitled under state law to be placed on the general election ballot.

22. No person not a nominee of one or the other of the two defendant political parties has been elected President or Vice President in the last 100 years.

23. Nomination of the candidates of one's choice at one of defendants' national conventions as nominee for the office of President or Vice President is the only means available to succeed in electing such candidates to such offices.

24. Failure to become the nominee for the office of President or Vice President of one or the other of the two defendant political parties is equivalent to defeat.

25. Voters in the United States, including voters in plaintiff State, are effectively limited in their choice of President and Vice President to the nominees of one or the other of the defendant political parties.

26. The nominees of the two defendant political parties are chosen in malapportioned National Conventions.

27. The defendant Democratic National Committee is the permanent agency authorized to act in behalf of the defendant National Democratic Party during intervals between Democratic National Conventions, in accordance with the Rules of the defendant Democratic National Party.

28. The defendant National Democratic Party has delegated to the defendant Democratic National Committee to apportion among the States, the District of Columbia, and certain territories, the number of votes to be cast at the Democratic National Convention.

29. The defendant Democratic National Committee adopted and there was in use at the 1968 Democratic National Convention the following formula of apportionment:

"Resolved That the distribution of votes, delegates and alternates from the various States and territories to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1968, be as follows:

"(1) Each State shall have three (3) Convention votes for each of the Electors from that State in the Electoral College.

"(2) Each State shall have a popular vote bonus equal to one Convention vote for each 100,000 popular votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that State in 1964 for Elec-

tors who either voted for the nominees of the 1964 Democratic National Convention or who were not elected but ran on the ticket of voting for said nominees: *Provided*, That (1) there shall be a minimum of one such bonus vote for each State.

"(3) There shall be a victory bonus of ten (10) Convention votes for each State which cast its Electoral votes for the nominees of the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

"(4) Each member of the Democratic National Committee elected by the 1964 Democratic National Convention or subsequent thereto by the Democratic National Committee shall have one Convention vote, said vote to be personal and to be incapable of exercise by any alternate.

"(5) Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands shall have twenty-three (23) Convention votes, inclusive of the votes of members of the Democratic National Committee, distributed as follows:

"Canal Zone.....	5
"Guam .....	5
"Puerto Rico.....	8
"Virgin Islands.....	5"

30. The defendant Republican National Committee is the permanent agency authorized to act in behalf of the defendant National Republican Party during intervals between Republican National Conventions, in accordance with the rules of the defendant National Republican Party.

31. The defendant National Republican Party adopted and there was in use at the 1968 Republican National Convention the following formula of apportionment:

*"Rule No. 30*

"The membership of the next National Convention shall consist of:

*"A. Delegates at Large*

"1. Four Delegates at Large from each State.

"2. Two additional delegates at Large for each Representative at Large in Congress from each State.

"3. Nine Delegates at Large for the District of Columbia and three additional Delegates at Large for the District of Columbia if it casts its electoral vote, or a majority thereof, for the Republican Nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election.

"4. Six additional Delegates at Large from each State casting its electoral vote, or a majority thereof, for the Republican Nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election. If any State does not cast its electoral vote, or a majority thereof, for the Republican Nominee in the last preceding Presidential election, but at that election or at a subsequent election held prior to the next Republican National Convention elects a Republican United States Senator or a Republican Governor then in such event such State shall be entitled to such additional Delegates at Large.

"5. Five Delegates at Large for Puerto Rico and three Delegates at Large for the Virgin Islands.

*"B. District Delegates*

"1. One District Delegate from each Congressional District casting two thousand (2,000) votes or more for the Republican Nominee for President or for any elector pledged to vote for the Republican Nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican Nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

"2. One additional District Delegate for each Congressional District casting ten thousand (10,000) votes or more for the Republican Nominee for President or for any elector pledged to vote for the Republican Nominee for President in the last preceding

Presidential election, or for the Republican Nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election."

A chart, marked Appendix B, showing the foregoing distribution of convention votes by States is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

32. Under the apportionment formula prescribed by Republican Rule 30 (par. 31 above), each State had at the 1968 Republican National Convention at least 4 delegates at large, plus 2 delegates at large for each Representative at large in Congress, 6 more delegates at large if the State went Republican for President or if it elected a Republican Senator or Governor, plus 1 district delegate for each congressional district which cast at least 2000 votes (and 1 extra for each casting at least 10,000 votes) for any Republican elector for President or a Republican Congressman in the last election. Each such delegate had one vote in the National Convention.

33. The defendant political parties have for the last several or more national conventions not nominated candidates on the basis of one person-one vote.

34. Unless restrained and enjoined, the defendant National Democratic Committee will adopt for use at the 1972 Democratic Convention a formula for apportionment of votes which provides for victory or popular vote bonuses or both.

35. Unless restrained and enjoined, the defendant Republican National Party will use at the 1972 Republican National Convention a formula for apportionment of votes which provides for votes based upon whether or not the voters of a State voted for the Republican nominees for President and Vice President, or Senator, or Governor, or Congressman, which formula gives excess votes to states which voted for the Republican nominee for President because it also gives extra votes to states in which congressional districts voted for the Republican nominee for President.

36. Eleven States (California, Florida, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia elect all delegates to the defendants' National Conventions at State primaries, where State laws regulate the primaries and therefore the processes of selection. The number of delegates to be elected at such primaries is controlled by defendants' apportionment formulas.

37. Three States, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania, elect district delegates to the defendants' National Conventions at State primaries, where State laws regulate the process of selection.

(a) In Illinois, delegates at large are elected by State conventions, the membership in such State conventions being regulated by State law and the members being chosen at county conventions consisting of committeemen elected at primaries regulated by State law.

(b) In New York and Pennsylvania, the delegates at large are elected by State party committees, the members of such State party committees being elected at State primaries, regulated by State law.

(c) The number of delegates to be elected in Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania is controlled by defendants' appointment formulas.

38. In four States, Alabama, Georgia, Montana and Rhode Island, State law permits the political parties to exercise the option of electing National Convention delegates at State primaries (regulated by State law), or by some other means.

(a) In Alabama, the Democratic Party usually utilizes the primary method, whereas the Republican Party usually utilizes the convention method.

(b) In Georgia, State law permits the political parties to adopt rules and regulations providing for the method of electing delegates to National Conventions. The rules of the Democratic Party provide that such delegates shall be selected by its executive committee chairman. The rules of the Republican Party provide that such delegates shall be elected in the primary or by district and state conventions. The Republican custom has been to elect National Convention delegates by conventions.

(c) In Montana, statutes authorize each political party to provide for the method of selection of delegates to national conventions. Both parties utilize the state convention method. Delegates to state conventions are elected in county conventions. State law requires that county conventions be composed of precinct committeemen and women elected in state primaries, which primaries are regulated by state law.

(d) In Rhode Island, party state central committees are authorized by statute, at their discretion, to require election of national convention delegates at primary meetings in cities and towns, but both parties select such delegates pursuant to § 17-12-2 (2) of the Election Laws of the State of Rhode Island.

(e) The number of such delegates to the defendants' National Convention is controlled by defendants' apportionment formulas.

39. In three States, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, all national convention delegates are selected by State party committees.

(a) In Arizona, state law requires that each party have a State committee and permits the selection of delegates by such committees.

(b) In Arkansas, state law requires the selection of national convention delegates by state party committees, such state committees being selected by county conventions held as required by law and attended by county members elected in primaries.

(c) In Louisiana, state law permits the selection of delegates by primary, convention or state central committee, but the political parties do not utilize the primary. Democratic delegates are selected by the state central committee, the composition of which is regulated by law, the membership being elected in the primary. Republican delegates are selected by congressional district and state conventions, as ordered by the state central committee of that party, which committee is regulated by law and elected in the primary.

(d) The number of delegates selected in each of these states is controlled by defendant's apportionment formulas.

40. In twenty-seven States, national convention delegates are selected in state and district conventions.

(a) In Indiana, Maryland and New Mexico, the members of such conventions are elected in primaries which are regulated by state law.

(b) In Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wyoming, the members of such conventions are chosen by local bodies elected in primaries or caucuses which are regulated by state law.

(c) In Connecticut, Idaho and Kansas, the members of such conventions are derived partly from primaries and partly from meetings of subordinate party units regulated by state law.

(d) In Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia, the members of such conventions are elected at meetings of subordinate party units. In Vermont the membership is regulated by state law. In Hawaii and Kentucky the conventions are regulated by state law.

(e) In Delaware, Missouri, Nevada, North

Carolina, Oklahoma and South Carolina, the members of such conventions are chosen at county conventions derived from local meetings. In Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma and South Carolina, they are regulated by state law.

41. Alaska, Delaware, Maine, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington permit the political parties to choose the method of selecting national convention delegates.

42. In each of the fifty states, the recognition, organization and government of the Democratic and Republican parties is controlled by state law.

43. In each of the fifty states, the selection of delegates to national conventions is governed by state law in either (a) the election of such delegates in primaries regulated by state law, (b) the election of such delegates in state or district conventions, which conventions are regulated by state law, or whose members are chosen in primaries regulated by state law or whose members are chosen by persons chosen in primaries regulated by state law, or (c) the selection of such delegates by party organizations created and subject to regulation by state law.

44. In each of the fifty States, the method of selecting delegates to national conventions is controlled by, or is subject to the control of, state law, whereas the number of delegates to be selected is controlled by defendants' apportionment formulas.

45. In 1968, fourteen states, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, held preferential presidential primaries, regulated by state law.

46. Fifteen states, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin each have statutory instructions applicable to voting by delegates at national conventions.

47. In forty-eight states, the persons nominated at the respective national conventions conducted by defendants are entitled under state law to have their names placed on the general election ballots as the nominees of their respective political parties. In such states, votes cast for the party nominees for President and Vice President count toward the election of presidential electors supporting such nominees. In the two remaining States, Alabama and Mississippi, the names of presidential electors representing the two political parties are entitled under state law to be placed on the general election ballot.

48. All States (except Arizona) and the District of Columbia have statutory instructions governing their Presidential Electors.

49. All fifty States and the District of Columbia have laws, statutes, regulations, customs or usages which bear directly or indirectly upon the selection of delegates to national conventions, the election of presidential electors, and the election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

50. By their laws, statutes, regulations, customs and usages, the States and the District of Columbia have made the national conventions of the defendant political parties their agents for the selection of persons to be voted upon for the Office of President and Vice President of the United States.

51. The States and the District of Columbia have made the defendants' national conventions an integral part of the presidential election process of each State and the District of Columbia.

52. The States and the District of Columbia have afforded the defendants the means of depriving plaintiffs and the class they represent of their constitutional rights.

53. Unless defendants apportionment

formulas are revised, plaintiffs and the class they represent will be under represented on the basis of one person-one vote at the defendants' 1972 national conventions.

54. By reason of the malapportionment of defendants' national conventions, plaintiffs are being deprived by defendants, under color of state laws, statutes, regulations, customs and usages, of rights and privileges secured by Article II, Section I, of the Constitution of the United States and Sections 1 and 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment thereto.

55. Plaintiffs and the class they represent are being denied the privileges of citizens of the United States and the equal protection of the laws guaranteed to them by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and are being denied the right to vote on a one person-one vote basis as guaranteed to them by said amendment,

by virtue of the malapportioned national conventions conducted by defendants.

56. Plaintiffs have no plain, adequate or complete remedy at law to redress the wrongs herein complained of, and thus bring this action for declaratory and injunctive relief, to avoid delay and a multiplicity of suits and further irreparable injury and damage to plaintiffs and others similarly situated.

*Relief*

Wherefore, the plaintiffs respectfully pray, as follows:

a) That declaratory judgment issue, holding and declaring that the National Conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties are malapportioned; and

b) That declaratory judgment issue, holding and declaring that such malapportionment violates plaintiffs' constitutional and civil rights; and

c) That the defendants, their officers, members, and successors, and those they represent, be restrained and enjoined from nominating candidates for the office of President or Vice President in a malapportioned National Convention; and

d) That the Court grant such additional and other relief as may be necessary or proper in the premises.

Respectfully submitted,  
 ARTHUR K. BOLTON,  
*Attorney General.*  
 HAROLD N. HILL, Jr.,  
*Executive Assistant Attorney General.*  
 WILLIAM L. HARPER,  
*Assistant Attorney General.*  
 ROBERT J. CASTELLANI,  
*Assistant Attorney General.*

APPORTIONMENT OF VOTES, DELEGATES, AND ALTERNATES FOR THE 1968 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, APPROVED JAN. 8, 1968 (INCLUDING 1964 APPOINTMENT)

State	1968 convention vote (A)	National Committee members (B)	Maximum number of delegates to be selected (C)	Maximum number of alternates to be selected (D)	Maximum total delegation (E)	Basis for 1968 convention votes and delegates					Basis for 1964 convention votes and delegates				1968 vote gain or loss over 1964 (2K)
						3 each elector (2A)	1 each 100,000 popular vote for nominees (2B)	10 bonus, 1964 victory (2C)	Total votes (2D)	Maximum number of delegates (2E)	1 each 100,000 popular vote for nominees (2F)	10 bonus, 1960 victory (2G)	Total votes (2H)	Total delegates (2J)	
Alabama	32	2	56 with 30 votes <sup>1</sup>	30	88	30	1		30	56	1	5	36	56	-6
Alaska	22	2	20 with 20 votes	20	42	20	1		20	20	1		10	16	+10
Arizona	19	2	32 with 17 votes	17	51	17	2		17	32	2		17	32	-1
Arkansas	33	2	52 with 31 votes <sup>1</sup>	31	85	18	3		31	52		10	30	52	+1
California	174	2	172 with 172 votes	172	346	120	42	10	172	172	32		152	160	+20
Colorado	35	2	40 with 33 votes <sup>1</sup>	33	75	18	5	10	33	40	3		21	40	+12
Connecticut	44	2	42 with 42 votes	42	86	24	8	10	42	42	7	10	41	41	+1
Delaware	22	2	20 with 20 votes	20	42	9	1	10	20	20	1	10	20	20	
Florida	63	2	61 with 61 votes	61	124	42	9	10	61	61	7		49	56	+12
Georgia	43	2	64 with 41 votes	41	107	36	5		41	64	5	10	51	64	-10
Hawaii	26	2	24 with 24 votes	24	50	12	2	10	24	24	1	10	23	23	+1
Idaho	25	2	24 with 23 votes <sup>1</sup>	23	49	12	1	10	23	24	1		13	24	+10
Illinois	118	2	136 with 116 votes <sup>1</sup>	116	254	78	28	10	116	136	24	10	112	136	+4
Indiana	63	2	66 with 61 votes <sup>1</sup>	61	129	39	12	10	61	66	10		49	66	+12
Iowa	46	2	50 with 44 votes <sup>1</sup>	44	96	27	7	10	44	50	6		33	50	+11
Kansas	38	2	40 with 36 votes <sup>1</sup>	36	78	21	5	10	36	40	4		25	40	+11
Kentucky	46	2	60 with 44 votes <sup>1</sup>	44	106	27	7	10	44	60	5		32	60	+12
Louisiana	36	2	50 with 34 votes <sup>1</sup>	34	86	30	4		34	50	4	10	44	50	-10
Maine	27	2	28 with 25 votes <sup>1</sup>	25	55	12	3	10	25	28	2		14	28	+11
Maryland	49	2	47 with 47 votes	47	96	30	7	10	47	47	6	10	46	46	+1
Massachusetts	72	2	80 with 70 votes <sup>1</sup>	70	152	42	18	10	70	80	15	10	67	80	+3
Michigan	96	2	100 with 94 votes <sup>1</sup>	94	196	63	21	10	94	100	17	10	90	100	+4
Minnesota	52	2	60 with 50 votes <sup>1</sup>	50	112	30	10	10	50	60	8	10	48	60	+2
Mississippi	24	2	44 with 22 votes <sup>1</sup>	22	68	21	1		22	44	1		22	44	
Missouri	60	2	76 with 58 votes <sup>1</sup>	58	136	36	12	10	58	76	10	10	56	76	+2
Montana	26	2	30 with 24 votes <sup>1</sup>	24	56	12	2	10	24	30	1		15	30	+9
Nebraska	30	2	30 with 28 votes <sup>1</sup>	28	60	15	3	10	28	30	2		17	30	+11
Nevada	22	2	28 with 20 votes <sup>1</sup>	20	50	9	1	10	20	28	1	10	20	28	
New Hampshire	26	2	24 with 24 votes	24	50	12	2	10	24	24	1		13	20	+11
New Jersey	82	2	80 with 80 votes	80	162	51	19	10	80	80	14	10	75	80	+5
New Mexico	26	2	32 with 24 votes <sup>1</sup>	24	58	12	2	10	24	32	2	10	24	32	
New York	190	2	226 with 188 votes <sup>1</sup>	188	416	129	49	10	188	226	38	10	177	226	+11
North Carolina	59	2	72 with 57 votes <sup>1</sup>	57	131	39	8	10	57	72	7	10	56	72	+1
North Dakota	25	2	23 with 23 votes	23	48	12	1	10	23	23	1		13	20	+10
Ohio	115	2	126 with 115 votes <sup>1</sup>	113	241	78	25	10	113	126	19		97	126	+16
Oklahoma	41	2	56 with 30 votes <sup>1</sup>	30	97	24	5	10	30	56	4		28	56	+11
Oregon	35	2	33 with 33 votes	33	68	18	5	10	33	33	4		22	32	+11
Pennsylvania	130	2	160 with 128 votes <sup>1</sup>	128	290	87	31	10	128	160	26	10	123	160	+5
Rhode Island	27	2	32 with 25 votes <sup>1</sup>	25	59	12	3	10	25	32	3	10	25	32	
South Carolina	28	2	40 with 26 votes <sup>1</sup>	26	68	24	2		26	40	2	10	36	40	-10
South Dakota	26	2	24 with 24 votes	24	50	12	2	10	24	24	1		13	20	+11
Tennessee	51	2	64 with 49 votes <sup>1</sup>	49	115	33	6	10	49	64	5		38	64	+11
Texas	104	2	120 with 102 votes <sup>1</sup>	102	224	75	17	10	102	120	12	10	97	120	+4
Utah	26	2	24 with 24 votes	24	50	12	2	10	24	24	2		14	24	+10
Vermont	22	2	20 with 29 votes	20	42	9	1	10	20	20	1		10	16	+10
Virginia	47	2	64 with 52 votes <sup>1</sup>	52	118	36	6	10	52	64	4		40	64	+12
Washington	38	2	52 with 45 votes <sup>1</sup>	45	99	27	8	10	45	52	6		33	52	+12
West Virginia	38	2	48 with 36 votes <sup>1</sup>	36	86	21	5	10	36	48	4	10	35	48	-1
Wisconsin	59	2	60 with 57 votes <sup>1</sup>	57	119	36	11	10	57	60	8		44	60	+13
Wyoming	22	2	26 with 20 votes <sup>1</sup>	20	48	9	1	10	20	26	1		13	26	+7
District of Columbia	23	2	21 with 21 votes <sup>1</sup>	21	44	9	2	10	21	21			14	16	+7
Canal Zone	5	2	6 with 3 votes <sup>1</sup>	3	11				3	6			3	6	
Guam	5	2	do.	3	11				3	6			3	6	+2
Puerto Rico	8	2	12 with 6 votes <sup>1</sup>	6	20				6	12			6	12	
Virgin Islands	5	2	6 with 3 votes <sup>1</sup>	3	11				3	6			3	6	
Total	2,622	110	2,989 with 2,512 votes	2,512	5,611				2,512	2,989			2,208	2,944	+296

<sup>1</sup> Each national committee member has an automatic vote within his delegation; no alternates may be submitted.  
<sup>2</sup> Excludes national committee members.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes national committee members.  
<sup>4</sup> Applying the proviso that "a State shall be entitled to select the same number of individuals to serve as delegates as it was authorized to select for the 1964 convention, the States would send this number of delegates (figures from col. 2J)."

<sup>5</sup> Needed to nominate: 1,312.  
<sup>6</sup> Including 3 votes for each presidential elector but excluding 2 votes (one each) for national committeeman and national committeewoman.  
 Source: "Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President of the United States, Including the Manner of Selecting Delegates to National Political Conventions," compiled under the direction of Francis R. Valeo, Secretary of the Senate, Jan. 1968, pp. 37-38.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE 1968 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, APPROVED SEPT. 9, 1967 (INCLUDING 1964 APPORTIONMENT)

State	Apportionment of delegates		Number of delegates at convention			Alter-nates, 1968	Total dele-gation, 1968	State	Apportionment of delegates		Number of delegates at convention			Alter-nates, 1968	Total dele-gation, 1968	
	Delegates at large	Delegates from each congressional district	1968	1964	Gain or loss				Delegates at large	Delegates from each congressional district	1968	1964	Gain or loss			
Alabama	10	2	26	20	+6	26	52	Nevada	12	2	12	6	+6	12	24	
Alaska	12	2	12	12	-----	12	24	New Hampshire	4	2	8	14	-6	8	16	
Arizona	10	2	16	16	-----	16	32	New Jersey	10	2	40	40	-----	40	80	
Arkansas	10	2	18	12	+6	18	36	New Mexico	14	2	14	14	-----	14	28	
California	10	2	86	86	-----	86	172	New York	10	2	92	92	-----	92	184	
Colorado	10	2	18	18	-----	18	36	North Carolina	4	2	26	26	-----	26	52	
Connecticut	4	2	16	16	-----	16	32	North Dakota	4	2	8	14	-6	8	16	
Delaware	12	2	12	12	-----	12	24	Ohio	10	2	58	58	-----	58	116	
District of Columbia	9	2	9	9	-----	9	18	Oklahoma	10	2	22	22	-----	22	44	
Florida	10	2	34	34	-----	34	68	Oregon	10	2	18	18	-----	18	36	
Georgia	10	2	30	24	+6	30	60	Pennsylvania	10	2	64	64	-----	64	128	
Hawaii	14	2	14	14	+6	14	28	Puerto Rico	5	2	5	5	-----	5	10	
Idaho	10	2	14	14	-----	14	28	Rhode Island	10	2	14	14	-----	14	28	
Illinois	10	2	58	58	-----	58	116	South Carolina	10	2	22	16	+6	22	44	
Indiana	4	2	26	32	-6	26	52	South Dakota	10	2	14	14	-----	14	28	
Iowa	10	2	24	24	-----	24	48	Tennessee	10	2	28	48	-20	28	56	
Kansas	10	2	20	20	-----	20	40	Texas	10	2	56	56	-----	56	112	
Kentucky	10	2	24	24	-----	24	48	Utah	4	2	8	14	-6	8	16	
Louisiana	10	2	26	20	+6	26	52	Vermont	12	2	12	12	-----	12	24	
Maine	10	2	14	14	-----	14	28	Virginia	4	2	24	30	-6	24	48	
Maryland	10	2	26	20	+6	26	52	Virgin Islands	3	2	3	3	-----	3	6	
Massachusetts	10	2	34	34	-----	34	68	Washington	10	2	24	24	-----	24	48	
Michigan	10	2	48	48	-----	48	96	West Virginia	4	2	14	14	-----	14	28	
Minnesota	10	2	26	26	-----	26	52	Wisconsin	10	2	30	30	-----	30	60	
Mississippi	10	2	20	13	+7	20	40	Wyoming	12	2	12	12	-----	12	24	
Missouri	4	2	24	24	-----	24	48									
Montana	10	2	14	14	-----	14	28									
Nebraska	10	2	16	16	-----	16	32									
								Total number of delegates				1,333	1,308	+25	1,333	2,666

<sup>1</sup> Needed to nominate, 667.  
<sup>2</sup> Needed to nominate, 655.

Source: "Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President of the United States, Including the Manner of Selecting Delegates to National Political Conventions," compiled under the direction of Francis R. Valeo, Secretary of the Senate, January 1968, p. 48.

PFC. TIMOTHY S. GUARINO

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to address the house for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)  
 Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed with a deep sense of honor that I report to the House that a constituent of mine, Pfc. Timothy S. Guarino of the U.S. Marine Corps has been awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism while on duty in the Republic of Vietnam.

While his unit was under heavy ground attack on June 1, 1969, Private Guarino rescued a wounded companion who was exposed to enemy advance and subsequently saved this same companion and a hospital corpsman from death when he threw himself over them and absorbed the full force of an exploding grenade.

Private Guarino's gallantry in combat action exemplifies the traditions of which the Marine Corps is rightfully proud. But beyond this, Private Guarino's conduct represents the human spirit at its noblest.

I am pleased to be able to report that Private Guarino has recovered in large part from his extensive injuries and has now returned to civilian life. He is currently working full time and attending college during the evening. He plans to become a full-time student this fall.

I know that Private Guarino's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Guarino, of River Rouge, Mich., are extremely proud of their son. I want them to know that I share that pride, as I feel sure does each Member of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent

that the text of Private Guarino's citation appear at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
 Washington.

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Private First Class Timothy S. Guarino, United States Marine Corps, for service as set forth in the following.

CITATION

For extraordinary heroism while serving as a Machine Gun Ammunition Man with Company G, Second Battalion, Ninth Marines, Third Marine Division in the Republic of Vietnam on 1 June 1969. Company G came under a vicious ground attack by a determined hostile force utilizing satchel charges, automatic weapons fire and rocket-propelled grenades. While resolutely defending his position in a sector of the perimeter which had been penetrated by the enemy, Private First Class Guarino observed a wounded companion fall in a position dangerously exposed to the enemy advance. Completely disregarding his own safety, he fearlessly crossed the fire-swept area and carried his injured comrade to a place where medical aid was available. As he was assisting in treating the casualty, an enemy hand grenade landed beside the corpsman and the wounded Marine. Fully aware of the possible consequences of his actions and thinking only of the safety of his companion, Private First Class Guarino unhesitatingly knocked the corpsman to the ground beside the wounded Marine and valiantly threw himself over their bodies thus absorbing the full force of the grenade's detonation and sustaining extensive wounds. His heroic and bold efforts inspired all who observed him and saved the lives of two comrades. By his courage, selfless concern for his fellowman and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of grave personal danger Private First Class Guarino upheld the highest traditions of

the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

For the President,  
 JOHN H. CHAFEE,  
 Secretary of the Navy.

LOW WAGE IMPORTS THREATEN DOMESTIC PRODUCERS

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

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the flow of imports into this country continues to increase with serious effects upon business in our State and in the Nation.

Only recently a local stainless steel flatware company and other U.S. companies lost a very substantial order from a U.S. airline to a Japanese supplier.

The substantially lower foreign wages when added to a technology that is comparable to ours permit the Japanese and other low-wage nations to undersell our own companies in our domestic market.

We have seen similar invasions in rubber footwear, canvas footwear, and pins, to mention just a few other local examples. Nor do the Japanese appear to be responsive to the pleas made to them to modify this tendency by voluntary means. They refer to our legal procedures set up for the imposition of tariffs or quotas and maintain that this procedure should be used.

I again bring this question to the attention of the House because in my judgment it is going to be one of the most serious questions facing the Nation in the months ahead. The trickle of imports which began after the war has now become a flood. Instead of 1 or 2 or 5, the

percentage of the domestic market captured by imports in some cases reaches 36 percent and to 56 percent when calculated as a percentage of domestic production.

Clearly a more realistic attitude on the part of those administering our trade programs will be required. Everyone wants to expand trade in a reasonable manner, but an application of these principles without relation to reality and the needs of domestic workers and producers will obviously mean the continued decline if not the demise of some of our industries. In the post-Vietnam period it will be more vital than ever that our industries remain active and productive because the cushion provided by defense industry will be lacking.

I have warned about this trend for many years and we are this year seeing one of the results of it in Naugatuck, Conn., where the competition of imports is one of the reasons why the management of the Uniroyal footwear plant there has indicated possible plans to close the plant.

I have corresponded with President Nixon and his trade representative about these matters, but I can perceive no broad-scale understanding of the threat that these imports pose. I was most interested to see that Senator MUSKIE the other day had called attention to this urgent and difficult problem and predicted that it would be a top source of difficulty in the years ahead. I am glad that he is coming to understand this matter.

I therefore wish to place in the RECORD, as I have already expressed it to the President and his trade representative, my deep concern and my earnest hope that the administration will soon make an overall examination of this problem and initiate a positive policy of defensive action before the invasion of these imports has wrought irreparable damage.

#### FASCELL BILL TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES NEEDED TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL LAW

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, many public school systems throughout our country are presently on the brink of financial disaster. Burgeoning construction, operating, and supply costs coupled with changing economic, social, and demographic conditions have compounded the problem.

Most recently it has become apparent that school systems will have to incur an additional strain as a result of the immediate implementation of desegregation plans.

In enacting the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Congress anticipated some of the need for Federal assistance by providing technical assistance and training institutes to aid in carrying out desegrega-

tion of public education. Such assistance is limited, however, to advising schools on the special educational problems occasioned by desegregation while training institutes are established through grants to, or contracts with, institutions of higher education.

The Congress has, in recent years, concerned itself more and more with the financial crisis of our schools and with the achievement of educational excellence for all students. The impacted area aid program was first established by the 81st Congress to be followed in 1965 by the enactment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This latter landmark legislation was the first attempt to aid all public school systems.

The general authorization for ESEA, however, is not now sufficient to cope with the additional, excessive strains on our school systems. Certainly, the present level of assistance cannot possibly fund the added expenses resulting from the immediate implementation of school desegregation plans.

In many parts of the country, the courts have ruled that public education has remained segregated in clear violation of the intent of the 1954 Brown against Board of Education decision. In recent months, Dade and Orange Counties in my own State of Florida, certain counties in South Carolina and Mississippi, and Los Angeles county in California have been ordered to immediately implement desegregation plans. The Board of Education in Los Angeles, for example, estimates that implementation of its proposed desegregation plan would cost in excess of \$180 million a year over an 8-year period. In the face of an already financially overburdened educational system, such high additional costs cannot possibly be met without Federal assistance.

It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I am today introducing a bill to remedy the situation. This legislation would authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to meet the requirements of law by providing: First, direct grants to individual school districts in order to meet additional administrative expenses; and second, loans at the lowest possible interest rate for the construction of school facilities.

The grants to local educational agencies would be made on the basis of a formula which takes into account the number of children who, as the result of the implementing of a desegregation plan, are attending a public school they would not otherwise have attended; further, there would be a direct allowance to the school system for each teacher reassigned as a result of desegregation efforts.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to meet a critical problem confronting one of our most cherished possessions, our educational system. If we are to continue to strive for the educational excellence which has long been our goal, it is essential that this legislation be enacted.

#### LAREDO SCHOOLS GAIN NATIONAL ACCLAIM FOR DEVELOPING DRUG ABUSE CURRICULUM

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

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, today's school board members, administrators, and parents, not having faced drug use or abuse as children, cannot comprehend how any child, let alone their own, could become involved with drugs or need to be educated about drug hazards.

All too often a shocked family and a shocked community find out about a local drug problem too late, when a youngster's first experiment with stimulants, depressants or hallucinogens backfires—and becomes his last.

The most effective manner of curtailing and preventing the improper use of dangerous drugs is through an effective and greatly expanded educational program. The Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969 seeks to assist in eliminating the problem of drug abuse by striking at which is essentially the heart of the problem—the lack of knowledge on the dangers of improper drug use.

Long before the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969 was enacted, the alert citizens of Laredo, Tex., had already organized a committee to develop a curriculum guide expressly dedicated to the purpose of teaching its schoolchildren about the proper use of drugs and the dangers involved in the improper use of drugs and narcotics.

When the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969 was enacted, the schools of Laredo were prepared and ready to implement a well-organized program of instruction in a unified effort to impart to their children the realization that the thrills and kicks they seek in drugs are not worth the price they will have to pay in crippled minds, broken bodies, shame and degradation.

Recently, the schools of Laredo, Tex., my hometown that previously won national fame and recognition for their outstanding bilingual educational program, have now won national acclaim for having developed a most comprehensive curriculum guide especially designed for the implementation of the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969.

The school system has developed a sequential, conceptual, multidisciplinary approach type program to be implemented directly into the existing curriculum at all levels—grades 1 through 12. In an effort to present factual, basic information that ultimately will influence the student's total development, each grade level and subject matter is closely interwoven and related.

This pilot project is a most remarkable story of community awareness, civic dedication and cooperation. I take great pride in this remarkable achievement and in the countless hours of volunteer work by the many people involved, such as teachers, school administrators, parents, doctors, pharmacists and many others. Special recognition and credit is due to

Dr. Leo Cigarroa, distinguished physician, civic leader, and school board member; Mr. Vidal Trevino, the assistant school superintendent who also served as chairman of the citizens' coordinating committee on drug abuse; and Mrs. Graciela C. Ramirez, who compiled the final draft of the "Curriculum Guidelines for Drug Education."

The schools of Laredo received national and international publicity through an associated press story written by a most able reporter, Richard Beene. Since this story was published and aired over radio and television, more than 25 States have written the Laredo schools inquiring about this curriculum development.

Articles, with photo coverage, will soon be published in Texas Medicine, publication of the Texas Medical Association, and in the Medical Tribune, a worldwide medical news service publication of New York.

Queries for information and copies of the curriculum guidelines have come from various sources, such as: KGMB-TV of Honolulu, Rockford, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Louisiana Department of Education, Baton Rouge; New Jersey Regional Drug Abuse Agency, Jersey City, N.J.; Format Productions, Inc., of Hollywood, Calif., who specialize in educational films for small children; Auburn University's Extension Service for Homemakers Clubs, to include programs on drugs in their State program of work; and public schools from Marlborough, Mass., Greenville, Mich., Albert Lea, Minn., and the West Geauga Local Schools of Chesterland, Ohio.

A parent in New York, N.Y., Mrs. Arnold J. Davidson, of 176 East 77th Street, wrote:

Congratulations on beginning your anti-drug program in the first grade. As an aware and concerned parent, I have been "fighting"—alone—to lower the grade level of the drug education program in our daughter's school.

I firmly believe that conditioning of the child must take place before the age of experimentation begins. . . .

Mr. Speaker, I think my colleagues would be interested in knowing how all of this was accomplished, so, with your permission, I would like to read the Associated Press story that appeared in the February 25, 1970 edition of the San Antonio Light:

**LAREDO TO BEGIN ANTIDRUG PROGRAM IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—EXPANSION PLANNED**

(By Richard Beene)

Look at that nice kid who manfully shoots baskets on the third grade team and then hurries home to struggle with his piano lessons.

There's no reason to teach him about the dangers of marijuana, speed, LSD and the like is there?

There certainly is. He may be hooked already, say some people close to the children.

The school system at Laredo, on the border of Mexico which is a major supplier of certain kinds of drugs, begins an anti-drug program in March aimed at first graders. It will be expanded to all levels.

Equally important, believe the Laredo educators, the schools hope to teach ways of adjusting to life without the crutch of drugs.

By junior high school, said a physician

who supports the new program, "the glue sniffers and the gasoline sniffers are already started. And that's where it all begins."

The Texas Legislature felt so strongly about glue sniffing that it passed control laws. A child purchasing glue—the kind used to assemble model airplanes and the like—must be accompanied by an adult who must sign a book recording the purchase.

Glue sniffing causes intoxication with symptoms similar to alcohol.

The belief that glue sniffing leads to use of drugs is shared by Assistant School Superintendent Vidal Trevino.

A substantial number of the young people who use or experiment with narcotics, he says, begin with glue sniffing in elementary grades.

The federal government became sufficiently interested to invest \$9,000 in a project to help two dozen Laredo teachers spend months collecting information and drawing up teaching guides.

"We had nothing to go by," said Trevino in an interview. "There aren't any guidelines on how to write up something like this. It's a completely new area for this district and there's no other district which has such a plan to guide us."

Trevino and his associates will have no classes in drugs. They use the word "fused"—meaning it will be inserted in standard school subjects.

First, second and third graders will learn about the enticing bottles in the family medicine cabinet. Fourth through sixth grades will include instruction on the dangers of glue and marijuana.

The emphasis then will turn to heroin, LSD, amphetamines, barbiturates and related drugs and, as one teacher put it, "whatever else is in vogue."

The pilot project begins with 5,300 pupils and next fall it will include the school districts' 17,000 youngsters.

Mrs. Grace Ramirez, member of the faculty committee which drew up the program, explained how the subject will be inserted.

A history or social studies class may learn about morphine from its use on battlefields. Physical education studies will include the effect of drug misuse on the body.

Biology and chemistry classes are natural forums for discussing the technical side of drugs with emphasis on bad effects. Right now the problem of getting the subject into English and literature courses is being studied.

Nothing is rigid about the teaching guides, said Mrs. Ramirez. Films and books on the subject are being made available to teachers.

The guides "aren't like a Bible to be taught literally word for word," Trevino said.

"This is not a program for rehabilitation or law enforcement. It's strictly educational. And we don't preach," Trevino emphasized.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) sponsored the planning phase with the \$9,000 grant.

Trevino said HEW hopes to print the guidelines drawn up in this grass roots effort and distribute them throughout the nation.

In time, Trevino said, HEW officials hope also to distribute the guides to 33 foreign countries.

Trevino and his team of teachers do not expect the project to operate perfectly this spring. They'll spend more months this summer evaluating the project and rewriting the guidelines before introducing the program in all schools here next fall.

Schools in Laredo's sister city across the Rio Grande, Nuevo Laredo, have indicated an interest in the program, Trevino said.

Why did Laredo schools decide to take on such a project?

It dates back, officials said, to the arrest of a group of Laredo youngsters, including

some from prominent families, for smoking marijuana.

This, coupled with a report from officers that narcotics use is widespread in Laredo schools, led to the formation of a Citizens War Against Narcotics Committee. Planning for the school program soon got under way.

Trevino notes there are some who feel a drug education program will serve only to encourage young people to experiment with drugs, but he adds:

"It's all over TV and the papers. They know about LSD, about freaking out. We think that, if we give our youngsters enough information to base their judgments on, they will not use and will not, experiment with narcotics."

### FEDERAL PAY BILL

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

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and as chairman of the House conferees on H.R. 13000, the broad Federal pay bill passed by the House last October, I would like to make the following report to the Members on the progress of our conference with the Senate counterparts.

We had two meetings with the Senate conferees on Wednesday and another meeting this morning. On Wednesday the conferees from both Houses were in unanimous agreement that any pay bill to be reported by the conference would be retroactive. This is an assurance to the workers of our intention to include a retroactive feature in the bill.

Beyond that agreement, the Senate conferees are unwilling to discuss any of the merits of this legislation which passed the House on October 14, and then was passed by the Senate in greatly modified form on December 12.

The House asked for conference on December 17 and the Senate agreed to a conference on December 18. Until yesterday the conferees had not met on this bill, although as early as February 25, 1970, I keyed the Senate conferees to meet promptly.

In the meeting this morning the Senate conferees maintained their position that they did not want to consider the merits of H.R. 13000 while the negotiations between management and employees were going on downtown.

The House conferees voted yesterday to begin immediate markup of the conference report.

The Senate conferees disagreed, and therefore no markup has begun. In the meeting this morning the House conferees adopted the following motion:

First. The House conferees regret the unwillingness of the Senate conferees to proceed now with markup of H.R. 13000;

Second. In view of this unwillingness, it is the view of the conferees that it is pointless to continue meeting with the Senate conferees at this time;

Third. Therefore, we move that the House conferees adjourn subject to the call of the chairman of the House committee.

For the information of the House, our conferees stand ready to meet at any time to proceed with the markup of this legislation. My House colleagues in the conference feel, as I do, that we should get down to the details of the matters that are within the area of a compromise of the House and Senate versions of H.R. 13000.

I regret that I cannot give my colleagues in the House any indication as to when there will be further meetings by the conference committee.

I also include in my remarks a conference resolution:

#### CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

The conferees on the part of the Senate propose the following resolution:

Whereas the Postmaster General, by direction of the President, has instituted proceedings for negotiations with representatives of the AFL-CIO postal unions, and

Whereas the representatives of the postal unions have agreed to negotiate with the Postmaster General, and others, and

Whereas any action on pay legislation in the Congress during this period of negotiation would necessarily affect the progress of such negotiations by limiting, outlining, establishing minimum or maximum terms of settlement acceptable to the Congress, or eliminating the necessity for such negotiations, and

Whereas all AFL-CIO postal unions have strongly advocated the enactment of provisions for collective bargaining in the postal service, particularly as incorporated in the labor-management provisions of S. 3613, S. 309, S. 2460, and H.R. 4, and the Postmaster General has approved the terms for collective bargaining incorporated in H.R. 4, therefore

Be it resolved, that the conferees on the part of the Senate specifically commit themselves to the following:

1. Legislation enacted by the Congress for postal pay increases, whether recommended by the President as a result of successful negotiations between the parties or as a result of congressional action independent of such negotiations, will be retroactive in effect to a date not later than the first pay period which occurred on or after January 1, 1970.

2. The Senate conferees will act in conference, or if necessary will recommend to the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Senate the immediate enactment of legislation for postal pay increases when (1) the President recommends legislation on the basis of successful negotiations or (2) the parties to the negotiations announce that they agree that they have bargained in good faith with every intention to reach an agreement, and that they are unable to do so.

#### "TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE"—A MATTER OF WHOSE OX IS POISONED

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

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, we have seen a curious contrast in recent weeks between the Justice Department's and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's eagerness to assist Mississippi State College and its apparent failure to provide comparable assistance in solving the cases of mysterious poisoning of livestock on privately owned farms in Alabama. One would think that the

Department of Justice and LEAA would be equally zealous to assist blacks in the South seeking the law's protection as they are to enforce the law against them; but that does not seem to be the case.

One need not embrace the Black Muslim philosophy in order to believe that citizens of this Nation are entitled to the protection of the laws whatever their skin color. That, I take it, is what "equal protection" in the 14th amendment is supposed to mean. One would like to see the Justice Department move with the same alacrity it showed at Mississippi State to provide "technical assistance" to black citizens of Alabama whose property is being systematically destroyed.

One of the quickest ways to undermine respect for law—or for law and order for those who prefer that phrase—is to demonstrate to the citizenry that law enforcement or nonenforcement depends on who you are, what your color is, or who you know. I have written to the Attorney General to ask for details of the Department of Justice's involvement in the Mississippi State College incident. I think the disparity between the Department's and LEAA's actions in that case and their failure to act or even investigate the racially motivated incidents in Alabama is a sad commentary on law and order in the Department of Justice.

#### ROGERS SAYS PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO YOUNG PEOPLE, TOO

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

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I read with interest that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was proposing a third part of medicare in the area of preventive medicine. I certainly think that it is about time HEW take a course that will keep people out of the hospital instead of spending all its efforts on curing people after they have suffered illness.

But I find it ironic that at a time when HEW is proposing preventive medicine for those of our citizens over 65 HEW is trying to cut out or reduce preventive medicine for the young citizens of our country.

Mr. Speaker, almost without exception, communicable diseases in the United States are raising alarmingly. Unfortunately, most people think that plain measles is only a discomfort. And although most people now realize that German measles can have a terrible effect on the unborn if an expectant mother contacts it, most people here too do not realize the consequences.

But to dispel this notion, I would like to note just a few of the very frightening effects that "plain measles" will have on our population during the period between March 6 and June 30 of this year.

In the age range of 1 to 12, there is expected to be 267,320 cases, of which 1,254 children will be hospitalized for 11,818 days.

In addition to this expense, one out of

every 100, or about 267, will contract encephalitis. There will be an estimated 88 persons rendered retarded. And 27 children will die. The cost in money is estimated at \$13,131,000. But this cannot be compared with the death and the permanent disabling effect that this will have. And this is plain measles—common measles. Preventable measles.

Tabulation of reported common measles in this country of the 1969-70 season thus far compared with the 1968-69 season show a general increase in the country of 112 percent.

Yet the administration has testified that H.R. 11913, which I have introduced, is not necessary nor desirable. The administration is apparently willing to incorporate the communicable disease functions into the Partnership for Health Act, but without proper funding to carry the program which we have started to a proper conclusion.

Yet we see that Rubeola measles, the common measles, is up 114 percent.

Rubella measles—German—is up 82 percent.

Mumps is up 14 percent and diphtheria is up 254 percent.

TB is increasing also.

These are preventable diseases. And, they are killers and maiming diseases which cost the American public in lives and millions of dollars each year.

I am certainly for the administration's theory of preventive medicine for those over 65, but I think the administration is completely wrongheaded in limiting preventive medicine to one segment of our society.

Our children should be given all the medical care possible when we have the solution to disease. The administration should not adopt such a posture of being only half safe.

I call on the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as he considers preventive medicine for the elderly, to change his policy of denying preventive medicine in the young.

#### GOLDEN EAGLE

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

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, this morning the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported a very substantially modified version of the bill S. 2315—the so-called golden eagle legislation about which many Members have been getting a good deal of mail. The committee I believe very wisely concluded that the extension should be only for approximately 20 months to permit a review of the procedures being used. The committee also very wisely concluded that to continue the status quo with regard to the Army Engineers reservoirs, which means that the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1968 will continue to prevent any entrance or admission fees at these multipurpose reservoir recreational areas.

On a 9-to-9 tie vote the committee failed to adopt the amendment which

I offered which would have extended the prohibition as to entrance and admission fees to the reclamation projects in the country and also to our national forest recreational areas.

The committee on a very close vote turned down another amendment which would have prevented an increase in this golden eagle of 43 percent, from \$7 to \$10.

These matters will be brought to the floor of the House by a number of us on the committee who believe that this is not time to raise the charge for this fee while it is under study and who believe that the prohibition of entrance and admission fees should be extended to our reclamation areas and our national forests.

#### THE NURSING-HOME INDUSTRY

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

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the following letter from a dedicated, sincere constituent places the nursing-home picture in better perspective. Those of us who know the principals involved recognize and attribute to them the utmost of good faith. Yet, reasonable men will surely agree that the deficiencies found in some institutions do not justify a blanket indictment against all nursing homes.

It is a pleasure to contribute the following letter toward a more complete picture of this humane industry. Both the writer and I would be among the first to join in efforts for improved quality in any substandard nursing homes nationwide.

The nursing homes found in the third district of Georgia would be good models to study and to follow.

The letter follows and I commend it to the attention of all Members:

Congressman JACK BRINKLEY,  
Congress of the United States, Cannon House  
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BRINKLEY: It is a shame that people are unaware of the one industry in this Country that has moved faster and more efficiently to meet a critical social need than any other in history. For your information, I submit to you comments on the various points of a recent news release made by one of your colleagues.

1. The Gentleman stated he had been shaving "old men" but criticized a home that had their maintenance man shaving patients. Small nursing homes usually have employees doing various jobs ranging from assisting with patients to housekeeping to light maintenance work. For the rates we charge, small homes cannot afford to employ maintenance people that do nothing except maintenance. In an effort to cut costs, our orderlies help with painting, plumbing repairs and yard work when they finish their orderly duties. I believe that these people are as competent to shave patients as is your colleague.

2. The Gentleman says he only found two homes out of twelve he visited to which he would send his mother, and he could not afford either of them. The only way a home can provide luxurious surroundings and sophisticated care is to have income sufficient to cover the expense of this kind of service. We in the industry would like nothing better

than to be able to provide service normally enjoyed only by royalty and the wealthy—but such services cost money.

Since the nursing home industry depends so much on tax funds, I think the industry's and the government's goal should be to provide adequate care in buildings constructed of materials and to standards equal to residences of middle income families in America. I cannot see spending \$20,000 per bed for nursing home construction as does the Hill-Burton program when perfectly adequate facilities such as the one I am building in Columbus, Georgia and the one I have in Montezuma, Georgia can be provided for \$7,000 per bed. Can the taxpayers of America really afford to provide elderly Americans with mansions in which to live? I say no. They do not expect it. There is already enough waste in government, and Congressmen should be looking for ways to hold spending in line with the needs of the people, and not seek to overspend in areas that do not benefit the recipients of these services.

3. Nursing homes have a responsibility to provide adequate care to those entrusted to them. The example of a mother writing a wistful letter to her son saying she desired to be closer to him is in no way a reflection on the nursing home. This is a personal family problem that cannot be solved by the nursing home. Does the Congressman feel the home should put this patient on a plane or bus and send her to California? Its responsibility is to care for her as long as the family desires.

4. His quote of a statement made by an attendant is regrettable. It is difficult to get the large number of employees in nursing homes to all speak and do as the administrators or owners would like. Our employees are no different from the store clerk that tells a disgruntled customer that he should take his business elsewhere, even though the owner of the store would certainly have a different attitude. This is a problem that comes from employing people that are not unique to the nursing home field. I doubt that the owner of the nursing home in which the attendant allegedly made this statement about a "little heart attack" and "hating to disturb the doctor on Sunday" shares the same opinion as his employee. This could just as likely happen in a Hill-Burton nursing home as in one privately owned.

5. I feel the government should continuously study all areas of life in these United States. However, I do think there exists enough sources of information regarding the nursing home industry including government agencies and trade associations to provide the Congress with what it needs without spending additional millions on investigations. If Congress feels it can spend more in this field, spend it on the patients, not on more reports, documents and government employees. One of the main problems with the Medicare Program is that most of the money spent on extended care patients goes to government agencies, intermediaries, such as Blue Cross, for personnel to assemble and complete the ridiculous amount of paper work required on every patient that utilizes services offered by Medicare. I say eliminate all these unnecessary middle men between the U.S. Treasury and the patient and let these dollars benefit the patient.

6. In a television interview I heard the Congressman say he thought nursing homes should be non-profit—that this would more directly benefit the patients of nursing homes. The fact is, non-profit nursing homes have rates just as high if not higher than do profit-making ones, and the ones I have visited provide no more services. Here in Georgia, the most expensive nursing homes as far as the taxpayers are concerned

are the State operated and the County operated Hill-Burton facilities. Such homes are no better staffed or operated than most privately-owned homes, including my own.

7. He says "stock in these establishments is doing very well on the securities market." This is true, but it is due to promotion work by the stock brokers and on a false belief that the public has of the nursing home industry. Because of its rapid growth in recent years, the public believes it to be a high-profit industry. This is not true, and an investigation into these large chains and public companies will prove it. I have never known one to pay a dividend and stocks have sold for as high as 50 times earnings. No one has to tell you that this is not a good investment. When people see new buildings going up and witness thousands of people being served, they automatically assume it is a big money maker. Most of us that own and administer our own homes make a small return on our investment. And why shouldn't we? These people buying stocks from the exchanges are going to lose their shirts; they are the ones that are going to get hurt in all this sudden growth, not the patient. The managers of nursing homes will continue to provide the services being purchased by the patient as efficiently as possible. However, no matter how efficient his operation, he will still have a difficult time having money left over that he can call profit.

8. It is hard to believe a Congressman would admit, as this one did in the news article, that he has been very quiet since being in Congress but now is ready for a fight. His whole motive in attacking the nursing home industry seems to be calculated toward blowing his own horn. He has managed to make the newspapers, but it's a shame he chose to do it in a fashion that could hurt a lot of honest, hard-working businessmen trying to provide a worthwhile service to mankind in a free enterprise system that believes itself to be more efficient and having less selfish desires than would a government agency trying to provide the same service.

My hope is that you can convince the rest of Congress that most of this industry is made up of honest, hard-working taxpayers doing the best they know how on the money that's available. What else can be asked?

Very truly yours,

R. DEAN FOWLER.

#### JUDGE CARSWELL

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, we are witnessing a skillfully managed attack on Judge Carswell, the latest appointee to the Supreme Court, primarily because he is a southerner and a free man.

Judge Carswell is free of any suspicion of conflict of interest or of improper conduct; he has no financial holdings of significance, and is not a wealthy man. The only rallying call for his attackers is that he belongs to an all-white country club and that several of his judicial decisions were reversed.

If this attack succeeds, then no American who is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Columbus, Moose, or any other fraternal organization, even B'nai B'rith, can be considered qualified for a position in our Government. All of

these clubs are about as integrated as Sweden.

The reversal of this judge's decisions by the present fifth circuit court or the present Supreme Court are to his credit.

The simple truth is that the Communist-coined trigger word "racist" has been very effectively used to stifle free speech and to confuse reasoning and destroy logic.

If this second southern judge is rejected, it can only be because of the true racism demonstrated by his antagonists. In which case, the South should then take notice that taxation without representation has returned.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

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

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday last week I was in my home district on official business. Had I been present on that day I would have voted "yea" on the passage of the bill H.R. 16196, the District of Columbia Crime and Criminal Procedures Act, and I ask that the RECORD so indicate.

#### LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO SOLVE THE GROWING PROBLEM OF BOMBINGS AND BOMB THREATS INTRODUCED

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

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation designed to solve the growing problem of bombings and bomb threats that have sprung up across this Nation.

This bill would strengthen the existing Federal law contained in 18 U.S.C. 837 regulating the transportation and use of explosives in the following ways:

First. The definition of "explosive" would be expanded to include certain incendiary devices such as Molotov cocktails.

Second. The maximum penalties for illegal transportation of explosives in interstate commerce would be increased to a term of up to 10 years or a fine of up to \$10,000. If personal injury resulted from a later explosion these penalties would be doubled and, if death resulted, the penalty might be as much as a life sentence or death.

Third. The penalty for willfully making a false bomb threat would be raised to a maximum of 5 years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.

Fourth. The following would be made new Federal crimes: malicious bombing of Federal premises, unauthorized possession of explosives in Federal buildings, malicious bombing of businesses and commercial establishments and possession of explosives with knowledge or intent that such explosives will be transported or used in violation of any other provision of the bill.

The bill further provides that the At-

torney General, or an Assistant Attorney General designated by the Attorney General, must personally authorize any investigation of possible violations or prosecution therefor on the basis of his judgment that such investigation or prosecution is in the public interest.

Mr. Speaker, I most strongly condemn the many senseless bombings that have taken place. Buildings and personal property have been needlessly destroyed. Some citizens have lost businesses, which they took an entire lifetime to build up. But most outrageous of all is the resulting loss of human life and infliction of physical injuries—usually on innocent bystanders who just happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Many of the people who commit these violent attacks on society actually seek the destruction of society itself. For us to allow this outrageous action to continue without taking prompt action to stop it would be to abandon to anarchy the Nation that our forefathers have taken 200 years to build.

We must resolve to put an end to this reign of terror and destruction in our midst. I therefore urge that the Congress give prompt and favorable consideration to this most important and necessary legislation.

But we must do more than just outlaw bomb throwing, Mr. Speaker. We must attack the underlying causes of this antisocial conduct. It is not enough merely to treat the symptom; we must cure the disease.

We must give hope to the disaffected, the young, the poor, the black. For it is these people who, when they have lost all hope in the establishment and the system, begin to think of bombs and revolution.

We must insure that all Americans, black as well as white, poor as well as rich, enjoy free and equal access to the ballot box, decent housing, opportunities for meaningful employment and quality education for their children. We must bring our young people more into the mainstream of society through such things as more realistic drug laws, a more equitable draft system and, most important, achievement of President Nixon's goal of a speedy and honorable end to American military involvement in Vietnam. Action of this nature was eloquently advocated by two Presidential Commissions which have submitted final reports within the last 2 years.

In short, Mr. Speaker, we must build a better, freer, a more just society in which all Americans can find a place within the system. And if we do this, few people will then want to blow it up.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 2 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill that I have just introduced.

There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent terror tactics committed throughout the United States, President Nixon has proposed the en-

actment of more stringent legislation to eliminate the threat to life and private property as well as to our Federal buildings and public property. I am happy to cosponsor this proposal in the House of Representatives. This bill would have the effect of strengthening the penalties for violation of the law and include prohibition of additional explosives, specifically incendiary devices. Perhaps even more significantly, however, the bill would expand the reach of the law to use and possession of explosives to damage or destroy Federal property. The law which it would amend presently deals with use and possession incident to interstate commerce.

Our great institutions have always been subject to change by consensus. This, in fact, is the strength of our system. We must not, however, allow these institutions to be intimidated and subjected to terror tactics with the goal of subversion and eventual violent overthrow. I feel that this bill will serve to protect these institutions which were designed to secure our individual liberties.

We must not delay in this legislation while public property is being destroyed, while our Government buildings are being subjected to bomb threats, while lives are being lost, while our citizens feel the threat of anarchistic terrorism. The criminal element must experience swift and effective opposition to insure that public safety is once again restored as an integral entity of the society we expect and shall have.

#### FARM SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

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

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I hope at a later date to offer my \$20,000 agriculture subsidy limitation, or some other type of limitation, which will bring some sanity to our scandalous farm program.

Twice, this House passed my amendment to limit farm payments to \$20,000, which would have saved the taxpayers \$300,000,000 annually.

I have submitted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a table listing all farmers who received more than \$25,000 in farm payments for 1969, beginning on page 9129 to 9163, No. 46, part II, Tuesday, March 24, 1970, reads like a Montgomery Ward catalog.

The entire list amounts to an incredible scandal sheet, clearly demonstrating the bankruptcy of our farm program. These farm payments went to a very strange collection of recipients, including State governments. Montana collected \$641,341; Washington, \$171,781 for not planting.

State prisons: Arizona, \$148,628; Louisiana, \$85,219; Texas, \$82,155. Seven corporations over \$1 million: Burwill, \$4,370,657; Standard Oil, \$127,995.

In the face of this massive evidence of inexcusable waste, I was extremely disappointed that Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin has given no indication that he is prepared to put an end to

these giveaways. In testimony last Monday before the Senate Agriculture Committee, Hardin told Louisiana's Senator ELLENDER and his colleagues that the administration is willing to commit itself to substantially the same high payment program for the next 3 years in order to see the new administration farm bill enacted.

While I am sure this is good news to Mississippi's Senator EASTLAND, who picked up \$146,792 in 1969, \$30,000 better than his 1968 record, I can assure the Secretary that the Congress and the American people will no longer stand for it. With millions of Americans still suffering from hunger and malnutrition, the time has come to apply the brakes on this runaway program and redirect these funds to more pressing domestic needs.

#### UTAH'S SIGNIFICANT DRUG USE STUDY UNDERSCORES NEED FOR SOUND CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

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

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I doubt that anyone in this House will question the statement that drug abuse, particularly among our young people, has increased dramatically in the last 2 years. This increase has come in the fact of strict laws forbidding the possession and sale of narcotics and dangerous drugs. These laws are the object of ridicule for the growing number of drug abusers, many of them more sophisticated about drugs than their parents.

We hear so much about drug abuse and drug addiction that we become numbed and even blasé. Statistics on drug addiction among our children no longer shock us. But last week the problem was made frighteningly real to me when I talked with William S. Mole and Bruce Woolley, chairman and executive secretary of the Governor's Citizen Advisory Committee on Drugs in Utah. For 6 months in 1969 the committee conducted surveys and studied on drug abuse in Utah. They summarized their findings in an excellent report to the Governor submitted last winter.

The committee's report was divided into seven major sections: extent of drug abuse, drug traffic, law enforcement, education, rehabilitation, and church and civic involvement.

The committee found that drugs were generally available in every part of the State. In Salt Lake County an area of recognized high moral and religious standards there is no junior or senior high school that has not had drugs. The Salt Lake County Detention Center rarely saw a drug user prior to 1966; now they cannot keep an accurate record of the drug users entering the center.

Educators and law-enforcement officials estimated that about 30 to 50 percent of the high school population had had experience with at least one kind of drug. Extensive surveys among the students showed that 12 to 13 percent had tried drugs, but both users and non-users believed that figure to be low.

The age of drug abusers is dropping. Arrests have been made in the sixth grade for possession of marijuana. The number of drug abusers below age 13 is increasing. Economic status is no deterrent to obtaining drugs and youngsters of all economic levels are involved. The committee reports that it is frequently the more intelligent and inquisitive young people who become involved in drugs. And there are few, if any, motivational factors for the drug users to seek treatment. They consider the drug a source of pleasure and have no desire to be rid of that pleasure.

The committee reports:

Legal controls have not resulted in the desired effect in many instances. There seems to be a generally negative attitude toward law enforcement and statutes surrounding drug abuse. . . .

Drug traffic occurs right on the streets, yet, for the majority of the public, everything appears to be normal. For this reason, most of the drug offenders look upon our "straight" society with contempt and ridicule for its unenforceable laws and its naivete.

The main laws on drug control in Utah are contained in two separate acts, the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act and the drug abuse control law. The committee found these laws as amended to be among the most progressive in the Nation. However, committee members heard evidence that law enforcement agencies are frustrated in their efforts to enforce laws as they are currently written. Drug abuse laws are scattered throughout the Utah statutes and need to be condensed into one comprehensive bill. With our present laws the use of fraudulent prescriptions is a felony under one statute and a misdemeanor under another. Such discrepancies need to be reconciled and placed in a single law that is manageable by law enforcement officials.

In the area of law enforcement the committee found that limited law enforcement manpower, training, finances, and seemingly lax courts were hindering the effective enforcement of drug laws. In addition, the committee found a general apathy and indifference on the part of most of the public. It said:

A complacent "it can't happen here" attitude exists in many segments of the State. A large number of parents do not know what to look for, and refuse to acknowledge the possibility that their child is involved. Young drug abusers are accepted by their peers.

The martyr attitude of drug users makes them willing to fill the jails and be the recipients of severe punishment for what to them appears to be a just cause. There are probably no other serious types of offenses in which persons involved are so obviously engaged in advocating use or participation by other people.

The committee found that there was no comprehensive education program on drug abuse involving most of the high schools and grades below the high schools. Drug education is supposed to be covered in a health class required for graduation from high school. However, the committee found that large numbers of students have substituted physiology

or an allied science for the health course and have, therefore, never been exposed to any kind of drug education. The committee reported:

There is no centralized agency or standardized program for accumulating and screening proper education material for training of teachers, informing the public, educating church and civic groups, and implementing a statewide program against drug abuse. Comprehensive courses are not now being presented to students at low enough grade levels. Instruction in this field should commence at least in the fifth grade and continue through the junior and senior high schools.

The committee found not only a lack of drug education programs but also a lack of rehabilitation facilities for drug users. There is no State-sponsored center for the rehabilitation of the heavy drug user, the weekender, the experimenter, or even for education and prevention of the potential user. Community centers and neighborhood programs are wholly inadequate. The committee found a lack of sustained effort by civic and church groups in carrying out drug education and rehabilitation programs. However, the committee noted that these groups do recognize the existence of a drug problem and given proper guidance are willing to work to combat it.

The committee concluded that Utah does in fact have a serious drug abuse problem of sufficient proportions to warrant immediate action to curtail its expansion. The committee report contained recommendations for a comprehensive program of education, prevention, law enforcement, and rehabilitation. Some of their recommendations have already gone into effect. The Utah Institute of Drug Problems has been conducting 18-hour courses on drug abuse in the major communities of Utah. This summer Utah educators will go through an intensive 2-week course on drug abuse. And as of next fall, comprehensive courses on drug abuse will be conducted in every school in Utah.

We are lucky in Utah. Our drug problem is still in an early stage. We still have a chance to educate our young people about the dangers of drug abuse before they become drug users. Utah is taking the first steps to control the spread of drug abuse before drug abuse controls Utah's young people.

We in the House have a responsibility to help Utah and all the other States who are desperately trying to control drug abuse. Our Federal laws on narcotics and dangerous drugs are unrealistically harsh and antiquated. The Senate has already recognized the need for drug law reform and passed the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act of 1969. It is now left to the House to act on its own drug control legislation. But we must do it soon. The health and well-being of our children depend on it.

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF DESEGREGATION

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States has submitted to the Congress and to the American people a most unusual document—a statement of the principles to which his administration will adhere in dealing with the problems of desegregation. This is an historic and extraordinary document, one which deserves the widest possible circulation.

In his statement, the President has provided us with a most helpful review of judicial rulings on the subject of segregation. He has also reaffirmed his own personal belief that the 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Brown* against Board of Education was "right in both constitutional and human terms." In other words, the President has made it unmistakably clear that he will carry out the mandate of the Supreme Court regarding segregation in the schools.

The President's statement is remarkable for its forthrightness in that the President emphatically sets forth his opposition to "compulsory busing of pupils beyond normal geographic school zones for the purpose of achieving racial balance." While opposing compulsory busing, the President also states most unequivocally that he is "dedicated to continued progress toward a truly desegregated public school system." He makes the point that there are other ways of achieving desegregation than by the massive busing of students to schools far from their homes.

I think the President has done much to clarify the situation regarding desegregation questions. He makes it plain that Federal officials are to concern themselves only with de jure segregation, not with de facto segregation—and that this dictum holds true both North and South. He also lays down the guideline that—

Federal officials should not go beyond the requirements of law in attempting to impose their own judgment on the local school district.

Mr. Speaker, the President's statement should go far toward clearing away much of the confusion that exists on desegregation in the country today. I commend a reading of it to all Americans. The President's statement follows:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

My purpose in this statement is to set forth in detail this Administration's policies on the subject of desegregation of America's elementary and secondary schools

Few public issues are so emotionally charged as that of school desegregation, few so wrapped in confusion and clouded with misunderstanding. None is more important to our national unity and progress.

This issue is not partisan. It is not sectional. It is an American issue, of direct and immediate concern to every citizen.

I hope that this statement will reduce the prevailing confusion and will help place public discussion of the issue on a more rational and realistic level in all parts of the nation. It is time to strip away the hypocrisy, the prejudice and the ignorance that too long have characterized discussion of this issue.

My specific objectives in this statement are:

—To reaffirm my personal belief that the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* was right in both Constitutional and human terms.

—To assess our progress in the 16 years since *Brown* and to point the way to continuing progress.

—To clarify the present state of the law, as developed by the courts and the Congress, and the Administration policies guided by it.

—To discuss some of the difficulties encountered by courts and communities as desegregation has accelerated in recent years, and to suggest approaches that can mitigate such problems as we complete the process of compliance with *Brown*.

—To place the question of school desegregation in its larger context, as part of America's historic commitment to the achievement of a free and open society.

Anxiety over this issue has been fed by many sources.

On the one hand, some have interpreted various Administration statements and actions as a backing away from the principle of *Brown*—and have therefore feared that the painstaking work of a decade and a half might be undermined. We are not backing away. The Constitutional mandate will be enforced.

On the other hand, several recent decisions by lower courts have raised widespread fears that the nation might face a massive disruption of public education: that wholesale compulsory busing may be ordered and the neighborhood school virtually doomed. A comprehensive review of school desegregation cases indicates that these latter are untypical decisions, and that the prevailing trend of judicial opinion is by no means so extreme.

Certain changes are needed in the nation's approach to school desegregation. It would be remarkable if sixteen years of hard, often tempestuous experience had not taught us something about how better to manage the task with a decent regard for the legitimate interests of all concerned—and especially the children. Drawing on this experience, I am confident the remaining problems can be overcome.

WHAT THE LAW REQUIRES

In order to determine what ought to be done, it is important first to be as clear as possible about what *must* be done.

We are dealing fundamentally with inalienable human rights, some of them constitutionally protected. The final arbiter of Constitutional questions is the United States Supreme Court.

The President's responsibility

There are a number of questions involved in the school controversy on which the Supreme Court has not yet spoken definitively. Where it has spoken, its decrees are the law. Where it has not spoken, where Congress has not acted, and where differing lower courts have left the issue in doubt, my responsibilities as Chief Executive make it necessary that I determine, on the basis of my best judgment, what must be done.

In reaching that determination, I have sought to ascertain the prevailing judicial view as developed in decisions by the Supreme Court and the various Circuit Courts of Appeals. In this statement I list a number of principles derived from that prevailing judicial view. I accept those principles and shall be guided by them. The Departments and agencies of the Government will adhere to them.

A few recent cases in the low courts have gone beyond those generally accepted principles. Unless affirmed by the Supreme Court,

I will not consider them as precedents to guide Administration policy elsewhere.

What the Supreme Court has said

To determine the present state of the law, we must first remind ourselves of the recent history of Supreme Court rulings in this area.

This begins with the *Brown* case in 1954, when the Court laid down the principle that deliberate segregation of students by race in the public schools was unconstitutional. In that historic ruling, the court gave legal sanction to two fundamental truths—that separation by law establishes schools that are inherently unequal, and that a promise of equality before the law cannot be squared with use of the law to establish two classes of people, one black and one white.

The Court requested further argument, however, and propounded the following questions, among others:

"Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment

"a. would a decree necessarily follow providing that, within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or

"b. may this Court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinctions?"

In its second *Brown* decision the following year, the Court addressed itself to these questions of manner and timing of compliance. Its ruling included these principles:

—Local school problems vary; school authorities have the primary responsibility for solving these problems; courts must consider whether these authorities are acting in good faith.

—The courts should be guided by principles of equity, which traditionally are characterized by a practical flexibility in shaping its remedies and by a facility for adjusting and reconciling public and private needs."

—Compliance must be achieved "with all deliberate speed," including "a prompt and reasonable start" toward achieving full compliance "at the earliest practicable date."

In 1964, the Supreme Court spoke again: "The time for mere 'deliberate speed' has run out, and that phrase can no longer justify denying these . . . children their constitutional rights."

At the same time, Congress also added to the impetus of desegregation by passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964, an Act that as a private citizen I endorsed and supported.

Although the Supreme Court in the *Brown* cases concerned itself primarily, if not exclusively, with pupil assignments, its decree applied also to teacher assignments and school facilities as a whole.

In 1968, the Supreme Court reiterated the principle enunciated in prior decisions, that teacher assignments are an important aspect of the basic task of achieving a public school system wholly freed from racial discrimination. During that same year, in another group of Supreme Court decisions, a significant and new set of principles also emerged.

—That a school board must establish "that its proposed plan promises meaningful and immediate progress toward disestablishing State-imposed segregation," and that the plan must "have real prospects for dismantling the State-imposed dual system 'at the earliest practicable date.'"

—That one test of whether a school board has met its "affirmative duty to take whatever steps might be necessary to convert to a unitary system in which racial discrimination would be eliminated root and branch" is

the extent to which racial separation persists under its plan.

—That the argument that effective desegregation might cause white families to flee the neighborhood cannot be used to sustain devices designed to perpetuate segregation.

—That when geographic zoning is combined with "free transfers," and the effect of the transfer privilege is to perpetuate segregation despite the zoning, the plan is unacceptable.

The most recent decisions by the Supreme Court have now rejected any further delay, adding to the Court's mandate:

—"The obligation of every school district is to terminate dual systems at once and to operate now and hereafter only unitary schools."

—That the obligation of such districts is an affirmative one and not a passive one.

—That freedom of choice plans could no longer be considered as an appropriate substitute for the affirmative obligation imposed by the Court unless they, in fact, discharge that obligation immediately.

The Court has dealt only in very general terms with the question of what constitutes a "unitary" system, referring to it as one "within which no person is to be effectively excluded from any school because of race or color." It has not spoken definitely on whether or not, or the extent to which, "desegregation" may mean "integration."

In an opinion earlier this month, Chief Justice Burger pointed out a number of "basic practical problems" which the Court had not yet resolved, "including whether, as a Constitutional matter, any particular racial balance must be achieved in the schools; to what extent school districts and zones may or must be altered as a Constitutional matter; to what extent transportation may or must be provided to achieve the ends sought by prior holdings of this Court."

One of these areas of legal uncertainty cited by Chief Justice Burger—school transportation—involves Congressional pronouncements.

In the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Congress stated, "... 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 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."

In the 1966 amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Congress further stated, "... nothing contained in this Act shall ... require the assignment or transportation of students or teachers in order to overcome racial imbalance."

I am advised that these provisions cannot constitutionally be applied to *de jure* segregation. However, not all segregation as it exists today is *de jure*.

I have consistently expressed my opposition to any compulsory busing of pupils beyond normal geographic school zones for the purpose of achieving racial balance.

#### What the lower courts have said

In the absence of definitive Supreme Court rulings, these and other "basic practical problems" have been left for case-by-case determination in the lower courts—and both real and apparent contradictions among some of these lower court rulings have generated considerable public confusion about what the law really requires.

In an often-cited case in 1955 (*Briggs v. Elliott*), a District Court held that "the Constitution ... does not require integration. . . . It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

But in 1966 another court took issue with

this doctrine, pointing out that it had been used as justifying "techniques for perpetuating school segregation," and declaring that: "... the only adequate redress for a previously overt system-wide policy of segregation directed against Negroes as a collective entity is a system-wide policy of integration."

In 1969, the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals declared: "The famous *Briggs v. Elliott* dictum—adhered to by this court for many years—that the Constitution forbids segregation but does not require integration . . . is now dead."

Cases in two circuit courts have held that the continued existence of some all-black schools in a formerly segregated district did not demonstrate unconstitutionality, with one noting that there is "no duty to balance the races in the school system in conformity with some mathematical formula."

Another circuit court decision declared zones were based on objective, non-racial criteria, the fact that they failed to produce any significant degree of integration meant that they were unconstitutional.

Two very recent Federal court decisions continue to illustrate the range of opinion: a plan of a southern school district has been upheld even though three schools would remain all-black, but a northern school system has been ordered by another Federal court to integrate all of its schools completely "by the revising of boundary lines for attendance purposes as well as busing so as to achieve maximum racial integration."

This range of differences demonstrates that lawyers and judges have honest disagreements about what the law requires. There have been some rulings that would divert such huge sums of money to non-educational purposes, and would create such severe dislocations of public school systems, as to impair the primary function of providing a good education. In one, for example—probably the most extreme judicial decree so far—a California State court recently ordered the Los Angeles School Board to establish a virtually uniform racial balance throughout its 711 square mile district, with its 775,000 children in 561 schools. Local leaders anticipate that this decree would impose an expenditure of \$40,000,000 over the next school year to lease 1,600 buses, to acquire site locations to house them, to hire drivers, and to defray operating costs. Subsequent costs would approximate \$20,000,000 annually. Some recent rulings by federal district courts applicable to other school districts appear to be no less severe.

I am dedicated to continued progress toward a truly desegregated public school system. But, considering the always heavy demands for more school operating funds, I believe it is preferable, when we have to make the choice, to use limited financial resources for the improvement of education—for better teaching facilities, better methods, and advanced educational materials—and for the upgrading of the disadvantaged areas in the community rather than buying buses, tires and gasoline to transport young children miles away from their neighborhood schools.

#### What most of the courts agree on

Despite the obvious confusion, a careful survey of rulings both by the Supreme Court and by the Circuit Courts of Appeals suggests that the basic judicial approach may be more reasonable than some have feared. Whatever a few lower courts might have held to the contrary, the prevailing trend of judicial opinion appears to be summed up in these principles:

—There is a fundamental distinction between so-called "*de jure*" and "*de facto*" segregation: *de jure* segregation arises by law or by the deliberate act of school officials and is unconstitutional; *de facto* seg-

regation results from residential housing patterns and does not violate the Constitution. (The clearest example of *de jure* segregation is the dual school system as it existed in the South prior to the decision in *Brown*—two schools, one Negro and one White, comprised of the same grades and serving the same geographical area. This is the system with which most of the decisions, and the Supreme Court cases up until now, have been concerned.)

—Where school boards have demonstrated a good-faith effort to comply with court rulings, the courts have generally allowed substantial latitude as to method—often making the explicit point that administrative choices should, wherever possible, be made by the local school authorities themselves.

—In devising particular plans, questions of cost, capacity, and convenience for pupils and parents are relevant considerations.

—Whatever the racial composition of student bodies, faculties and staff must be assigned in a way that does not contribute to identifying a given school as "Negro" or "White."

—In school districts that previously operated dual systems, affirmative steps toward integration are a key element in disestablishing the dual system. This positive integration, however, does not necessarily have to result in "racial balance" throughout the system. When there is racial separation in housing, the Constitutional requirement has been held satisfied even though some schools remained all-black.

—While the dual school system is the most obvious example, *de jure* segregation is also found in more subtle forms. Where authorities have deliberately drawn attendance zones or chosen school locations for the express purpose of creating and maintaining racially separate schools, *de jure* segregation is held to exist. In such a case the school board has a positive duty to remedy it. This is so even though the board ostensibly operates a unitary system.

—In determining whether school authorities are responsible for existing racial separation—and thus whether they are Constitutionally required to remedy it—the *intent* of their action in locating schools, drawing zones, etc., is a crucial factor.

—In the case of genuine *de facto* segregation (i.e., where housing patterns produce substantially all-Negro or all-White schools, and where this racial separation has not been caused by deliberate official action) school authorities are not Constitutionally required to take any positive steps to correct the imbalance.

To summarize: There is a Constitutional mandate that dual school systems and other forms of *de jure* segregation be eliminated totally. But within the framework of that requirement an area of flexibility—a "rule of reason"—exists, in which school boards, acting in good faith, can formulate plans of desegregation which best suit the needs of their own localities.

*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.

#### SCHOOL DESEGREGATION TODAY The progress

Though it began slowly, the momentum of school desegregation has become dramatic.

Thousands of school districts throughout the South have met the requirements of law.

In the past year alone, the number of black children attending southern schools held to be in compliance has doubled, from less than 600,000 to nearly 1,200,000—representing 40 per cent of the Negro student population.

In most cases, this has been peacefully achieved.

However, serious problems are being encountered both by communities and by courts—in part as a consequence of this accelerating pace.

#### *The problems*

In some communities, racially mixed schools have brought the community greater interracial harmony; in others they have heightened racial tension and exacerbated racial frictions. Integration is no longer seen automatically and necessarily as an unmixed blessing for the Negro, Puerto Rican or Mexican-American child. "Racial balance" has been discovered to be neither a static nor a finite condition; in many cases it has turned out to be only a way station on the road to resegregation. Whites have deserted the public schools, often for grossly inadequate private schools. They have left the now re-segregated public schools foundering for lack of support. And when whites flee the central city in pursuit of all- or predominantly-white schools in the suburbs, it is not only the central city schools that become racially isolated, but the central city itself.

These are not theoretical problems, but actual problems. They exist not just in the realm of law, but in the realm of human attitudes and human behavior. They are part of the real world, and we have to take account of them.

#### *The complexities*

Courts are confronted with problems of equity, and administrators with problems of policy. For example: To what extent does desegregation of dual systems require positive steps to achieve integration? How are the rights of individual children and their parents to be guarded in the process of enforcement? What are the educational impacts of the various means of desegregation—and where they appear to conflict, how should the claims of education be balanced against those of integration? To what extent should desegregation plans attempt to anticipate the problem of resegregation?

These questions suggest the complexity of the problems. These problems confront us in the North as well as the South, and in rural communities, suburbs and central cities.

The troubles in our schools have many sources. They stem in part from deeply rooted racial attitudes; in part from differences in social, economic and behavioral patterns; in part from weaknesses and inequities in the educational system itself; in part from the fact that by making schools the primary focus of efforts to remedy long-standing social ills, in some cases greater pressure has been brought to bear on the schools than they could withstand.

#### *The context*

Progress toward school desegregation is part of two larger processes, each equally essential:

—The improvement of educational opportunities for all of America's children.

—The lowering of artificial racial barriers in all aspects of American life.

Only if we keep each of these considerations clearly in mind—and only if we recognize their separate natures—can we approach the question of school desegregation realistically.

It may be helpful to step back for a moment, and to consider the problem of school desegregation in its larger context.

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 measure himself against others, to share, to compete, to cooperate—and it is the one institution above all others with which the parent shares his child.

Thus it is natural that whatever affects the schools stirs deep feelings among parents, and in the community at large.

Whatever threatens the schools, parents perceive—rightly—as a threat to their children.

Whatever makes the schools more distant from the family undermines one of the important supports of learning.

Quite understandably, the prospect of any abrupt change in the schools is seen as a threat.

As we look back over these sixteen years, we find that many changes that stirred fears when they first were ordered have turned out well. In many Southern communities, black and white children now learn together—and both the schools and the communities are better where the essential changes have been accomplished in a peaceful way.

But we also have seen situations in which the changes have not worked well. These have tended to command the headlines, thus increasing the anxieties of those still facing change.

#### *Overburdening the schools*

One of the mistakes of past policy has been to demand too much of our schools: They have been expected not only to educate, but also to accomplish a social transformation. Children in many instances have not been served, but used—in what all too often has proved a tragically futile effort to achieve in the schools the kind of a multi-racial society which the adult community has failed to achieve for itself.

If we are to be realists, we must recognize that in a free society there are limits to the amount of government coercion that can reasonably be used; that in achieving desegregation we must proceed with the least possible disruption of the education of the nation's children; and that our children are highly sensitive to conflict, and highly vulnerable to lasting psychic injury.

Failing to recognize these factors, past policies have placed on the schools and the children too great a share of the burden of eliminating racial disparities throughout our society. 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.

With housing patterns what they are in many places in the nation, the sheer numbers of pupils and the distances between schools make full and prompt school integration in every such community impractical—even if there were a sufficient desire on the part of the community to achieve it. In Los Angeles, 78 per cent of all Negro pupils attend schools that are 95 per cent or more black. In Chicago the figure is 85 per cent—the same as in Mobile, Alabama. Many smaller cities have the same patterns. Nationwide, 61 per cent of all Negro students attend schools which are 95 per cent or more black.

Demands that an arbitrary "racial balance" be established as a matter of right misinterpret the law and misstate the priorities.

As a matter of educational policy, some school boards have chosen to arrange their school systems in such a way as to provide a greater measure of racial integration. The important point to bear in mind is that where the existing racial separation has not been caused by official action, this increased integration is and should remain a matter for local determination.

Pupil assignments involve problems which do not arise in the case of the assignment of teachers. If school administrators were truly color blind and teacher assignments did not reflect the color of the teacher's skin, the law of averages would eventually dictate an approximate racial balance of teachers in each school within a system.

#### *NOT JUST A MATTER OF RACE*

Available data on the educational effects of integration are neither definitive nor comprehensive. But such data as we have suggest strongly that, under the appropriate conditions, racial integration in the classroom can be a significant factor in improving the quality of education for the disadvantaged. At the same time, the data lead us into several more of the complexities that surround the desegregation issue.

For one thing, they serve as a reminder that, from an educational standpoint, to approach school questions solely in terms of race is to go astray. The data tell us that in educational terms, the significant factor is not race but rather the educational environment in the home—and indeed, that the single most important educational factor in a school is the kind of home environment its pupils come from. As a general rule, children from families whose home environment encourages learning—whatever their race—are higher achievers; those from homes offering little encouragement are lower achievers.

Which effect the home environment has depends on such things as whether books and magazines are available, whether the family subscribes to a newspaper, the educational level of the parents, and their attitude toward the child's education.

The data strongly suggest, also, that in order for the positive benefits of integration to be achieved, the school must have a majority of children from environments that encourage learning—recognizing, again, that the key factor is not race but the kind of home the child comes from. The greater concentration of pupils whose homes encourage learning—of whatever race—the higher the achievement levels not only of those pupils, but also of others in the same school. Students learn from students. The reverse is also true: the greater concentration of pupils from homes that discourage learning, the lower the achievement levels of all.

We should bear very carefully in mind, therefore, the distinction between educational difficulty as a result of race, and educational difficulty as a result of social or economic levels, of family background, of cultural patterns, or simply of bad schools. Providing better education for the disadvantaged requires a more sophisticated approach than mere racial mathematics.

In this same connection, we should recognize that a smug paternalism has characterized the attitudes of many white Americans toward school questions. There has been an implicit assumption that blacks or others of minority races would be improved by association with whites. The notion that an all-black or predominantly-black school is automatically inferior to one which is all or predominantly-white—even though not a product of a dual system—inescapably carries racist overtones. And, of course, we know of hypocrisy; not a few of those in the North most stridently demanding racial integration of public schools in the South at the same time send their children to private

schools to avoid the assumed inferiority of mixed public schools.

It is unquestionably true that most black schools—though by no means all—are in fact inferior to most white schools. This is due in part to past neglect or shortchanging of the black schools; and in part to long-term patterns of racial discrimination which caused a greater proportion of Negroes to be left behind educationally, left out culturally, and trapped in low paying jobs. It is not really because they serve black children that most of these schools are inferior, but rather because they serve poor children who often lack the home environment that encourages learning.

#### *Innovative approaches*

Most public discussion of overcoming racial isolation centers on such concepts as compulsory "busing"—taking children out of the schools they would normally attend, and forcing them instead to attend others more distant, often in strange or even hostile neighborhoods. Massive "bussing" is seen by some as the only alternative to massive racial isolation.

However, a number of new educational ideas are being developed, designed to provide the educational benefits of integration without depriving the student of his own neighborhood school.

For example, rather than attempting dislocation of whole schools, a portion of a child's educational activities may be shared with children from other schools. Some of his education is in a "home-base" school, but some outside it. This "outside learning" is in settings that are defined neither as black nor white, and sometimes in settings that are not even in traditional school buildings. It may range all the way from intensive work in reading to training in technical skills, and to joint efforts such as drama and athletics.

By bringing the children together on "neutral" territory friction may be dispelled; by limiting it to part-time activities no one would be deprived of his own neighborhood school; and the activities themselves provide the children with better education.

This sort of innovative approach demonstrates that the alternatives are not limited to perpetuating racial isolation on the one hand, and massively disrupting existing school patterns on the other. Without uprooting students, devices of this kind can provide an additional educational experience within an integrated setting. The child gains both ways.

#### *Good faith and the courts*

Where desegregation proceeds under the mandate of law, the best results require that the plans be carefully adapted to local circumstances.

A sense of compassionate balance is indispensable. The concept of balance is no stranger to our Constitution. Even First Amendment freedoms are not absolute and unlimited; rather the scales of that "balance" have been adjusted with minute care, case by case, and the process continues.

In my discussion of the status of school desegregation law, I indicated that the Supreme Court has left a substantial degree of latitude within which specific desegregation plans can be designed. Many lower courts have left a comparable degree of latitude. This does not mean that the courts will tolerate or the Administration condone evasions or subterfuges; it does mean that if the essential element of good faith is present, it should ordinarily be possible to achieve legal compliance with a minimum of educational disruption, and through a plan designed to be responsive to the community's own local circumstances.

This matter of good faith is critical.

Thus the far-sighted local leaders who

have demonstrated good faith by smoothing the path of compliance in their communities have helped lay the basis for judicial attitudes taking more fully into account the practical problems of compliance.

How the Supreme Court finally rules on the major issues it has not yet determined can have a crucial impact on the future of public education in the United States.

Traditionally, the Court has refrained from deciding Constitutional questions until it became necessary. This period of legal uncertainty has occasioned vigorous controversy over what the thrust of the law should be.

As a nation, we should create a climate in which these questions, when they finally are decided by the Court, can be decided in a framework most conducive to reasonable and realistic interpretation.

We should not provoke any court to push a Constitutional principle beyond its ultimate limit in order to compel compliance with the court's essential, but more modest, mandate. The best way to avoid this is for the nation to demonstrate that it does intend to carry out the full spirit of the Constitutional mandate.

#### *POLICIES OF THIS ADMINISTRATION*

It will be the purpose of this Administration to carry out the law fully and fairly. And where problems exist that are beyond the mandate of legal requirements, it will be our purpose to seek solutions that are both realistic and appropriate.

I have instructed the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and other appropriate officials of the Government to be guided by these basic principles and policies:

#### *Principles of enforcement*

—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 it must be eliminated at once.

—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."

—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.

—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.

—The neighborhood school will be deemed the most appropriate base for such a system.

—Transportation of pupils beyond normal geographic school zones for the purpose of achieving racial balance will not be required.

—Federal advice and assistance will be made available on request, but Federal officials should not go beyond the requirements of law in attempting to impose their own judgment on the local school district.

—School boards will be encouraged to be flexible and creative in formulating plans that are educationally sound and that result in effective desegregation.

—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, 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 the South; in both areas this must be remedied. In all respects, the law should be applied equally, North and South, East and West.

This is one nation. We are one people. I feel strongly that as Americans we must be done, now and for all future time, with the divisive notion that these problems are sectional.

#### *Policies for progress*

—In those communities facing desegregation orders, the leaders of the communities will be encouraged to lead—not in defiance, but in smoothing the way of compliance. One clear lesson of experience is that local leadership is a fundamental factor in determining success or failure. Where leadership has been present, where it has been mobilized, where it has been effective, many districts have found that they could, after all, desegregate their schools successfully. Where local leadership has failed, the community has failed—and the schools and the children have borne the brunt of that failure.

—We shall launch a concerted, sustained and honest effort to assemble and evaluate the lessons of experience: to determine what methods of school desegregation have worked, in what situations, and why—and also what has not worked. The Cabinet-level working group I recently appointed will have as one of its principal functions amassing just this sort of information and helping make it available to the communities in need of assistance.

—We shall attempt to develop a far greater body of reliable data than now exists on the effects of various integration patterns on the learning process. Our effort must always be to preserve the educational benefit for the children.

—We shall explore ways of sharing more broadly the burdens of social transition that have been laid disproportionately on the schools—ways, that is, of shifting to other public institutions a greater share of the task of undoing the effects of racial isolation.

—We shall seek to develop and test a varied set of approaches to the problems associated with "*de facto*" segregation, North as well as South.

—We shall intensify our efforts to ensure that the gifted child—the potential leader—is not stifled intellectually merely because he is black or brown or lives in a slum.

—While raising the quality of education in all schools, we shall concentrate especially on racially-impacted schools, and particularly on equalizing those schools that are furthest behind.

Words often ring empty without deeds. In government, words can ring even emptier without dollars.

In order to give substance to these commitments, I shall ask Congress to divert \$500 million from my previous budget requests for other domestic programs for Fiscal 1971, to be put instead into programs for improving education in racially-impacted areas, North and South, and for assisting school districts in meeting special problems incident to court-ordered desegregation. For Fiscal 1972, I have ordered that \$1 billion be budgeted for the same purposes.

I am not content simply to see this money spent, and then to count the spending as the measure of accomplishment. For much too long, national "commitments" have been measured by the number of Federal dollars spent rather than by more valid measures such as the quality of imagination displayed,

the amount of private energy enlisted or, even more to the point, the results achieved.

If this \$1.5 billion accomplishes nothing, then the commitment will mean nothing.

If it enables us to break significant new ground, then the commitment will mean everything.

This I deeply believe:

Communities desegregating their schools face special needs—for classrooms, facilities, teachers, teacher training—and the nation should help meet those needs.

The nation also has a vital and special stake in upgrading education where *de facto* segregation persists—and where extra efforts are needed if the schools are to do their job. These schools, too, need extra money for teachers and facilities.

Beyond this, we need to press forward with innovative new ways of overcoming the effects of racial isolation and of making up for environmental deficiencies among the poor.

I have asked the Vice President's Cabinet Committee on School Desegregation, together with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to consult with experts in and out of government and prepare a set of recommended criteria for the allocation of these funds.

I have specified that these criteria should give special weight to four categories of need:

—The special needs of desegregating (or recently desegregated) districts for additional facilities, personnel and training required to get the new, unitary system successfully started.

—The special needs of racially-impacted schools where *de facto* segregation persists—and where immediate infusions of money can make a real difference in terms of educational effectiveness.

—The special needs of those districts that have the furthest to go to catch up educationally with the rest of the nation.

—The financing of innovative techniques for providing educationally sound interracial experiences for children in racially isolated schools.

This money—the \$500 million next year, and \$1 billion in Fiscal 1972—must come from other programs. Inevitably, it represents a further reordering of priorities on the domestic scene. It represents a heightened priority for making school desegregation work, and for helping the victims of racial isolation learn.

Nothing is more vital to the future of our nation than the education of its children; and at the heart of equal opportunity is equal educational opportunity. These funds will be an investment in both the quality and the equality of that opportunity.

This money is meant to provide help now, where help is needed now.

As we look to the longer-term future, it is vital that we concentrate more effort on understanding the process of learning—and improving the process of teaching. The educational needs we face cannot be met simply with more books, more classrooms and more teachers—however urgently these are needed now in schools that face shortages. We need more effective methods of teaching, and especially of teaching those children who are hardest to reach and most lacking in a home environment that encourages learning.

In my message on education reform earlier this month, I proposed creation of a National Institute of Education to conduct and to sponsor basic and applied educational research—with special emphasis on compensatory education for the disadvantaged, on the Right to Read, on experimental schools and on the use of television for educational purposes.

I repeat that proposal—and I ask that the Congress consider it a matter of high priority.

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#### A FREE AND OPEN SOCIETY

The goal of this Administration is a free and open society. In saying this, I use the words "free" and "open" quite precisely.

Freedom has two essential elements: the right to choose, and the ability to choose. The right to move out of a mid-city slum, for example, means little without the means of doing so. The right to apply for a good job means little without access to the skills that make it attainable. By the same token, those skills are of little use if arbitrary policies exclude the person who has them because of race or other distinction.

Similarly, an "open" society is one of open choices—and one in which the individual has the mobility to take advantage of those choices.

In speaking of "desegregation" or "integration," we often lose sight of what these mean within the context of a free, open, pluralistic society. We cannot be free, and at the same time be required to fit our lives into prescribed places on racial grid—whether segregated or integrated, and whether by some mathematical formula or by automatic assignment. Neither can we be free, and at the same time be denied—because of race—the right to associate with our fellow-citizens on a basis of human equality.

An open society does not have to be homogeneous, or even fully integrated. There is room within it for many communities. Especially in a nation like America, it is natural that people with a common heritage retain special ties; it is natural and right that we have Italian or Irish or Negro or Norwegian neighborhoods; it is natural and right that members of those communities feel a sense of group identity and group pride. In terms of an open society, what matters is mobility: the right and the ability of each person to decide for himself where and how he wants to live, whether as part of the ethnic enclave or as part of the larger society—or, as many do, share the life of both.

We are richer for our cultural diversity; mobility is what allows us to enjoy it.

Economic, educational, social mobility—all these, too, are essential elements of the open society. When we speak of equal opportunity we mean just that: that each person should have an equal chance at the starting line, and an equal chance to go just as high and as far as his talents and energies will take him.

This Administration's programs for helping the poor, for equal opportunity, for expanded opportunity, all have taken a significantly changed direction from those of previous years—and those principles of a free and open society are the keys to the new direction.

Instead of making a man's decisions for him, we aim to give him both the right and ability to choose for himself—and the mobility to move upward. Instead of creating a permanent welfare class catered to by a permanent welfare bureaucracy, for example, my welfare reform proposal provides job training and a job requirement for all those able to work—and also a regular Family Assistance payment instead of the demeaning welfare handout.

By pressing hard for the "Philadelphia Plan," we have sought to crack the color bar in the construction unions—and thus to give black and other minority Americans both the right and the ability to choose jobs in the construction trades, among the highest paid in the nation.

We have inaugurated new Minority Business Enterprise programs—not only to help minority members get started in business themselves, but also, by developing more black and brown entrepreneurs, to demonstrate to young blacks, Mexican-Americans and others that they, too, can aspire to this same sort of upward economic mobility.

In our education programs, we have stressed the need for far greater diversity in offerings to match the diversity of individual needs—including more and better vocational and technical training, and a greater development of 2-year community colleges.

Such approaches have been based essentially on faith in the individual—knowing that he sometimes needs help, but believing that in the long run he usually knows what is best for himself. Through them also runs a belief that education is the key that opens the door to personal progress.

As we strive to make our schools places of equal educational opportunity, we should keep our eye fixed on this goal: To achieve a set of conditions in which neither the laws nor the institutions supported by law any longer draw an invidious distinction based on race; and going one step further, we must seek to repair the human damage wrought by past segregation. We must give the minority child, that equal place at the starting line that his parents were denied—and the pride, the dignity, the self-respect, that are the birthright of a free American.

We can do no less and still be true to our conscience and our Constitution. I believe that most Americans today, whether North or South, accept this as their duty.

The issues involved in desegregating schools, reducing racial isolation and providing equal education opportunity are not simple. Many of the questions are profound, the factors complex, the legitimate considerations in conflict, and the answers elusive. Our continuing search, therefore, must be not for the perfect set of answers, but for the most nearly perfect and the most constructive.

I am aware that there are many sincere Americans who believe deeply in instant solutions and who will say that my approach does not go far enough fast enough. They feel that the only way to bring about social justice is to integrate all schools now, everywhere, no matter what the cost in the disruption of education.

I am aware, too, that there are many equally sincere citizens—North and South, black and white—who believe that racial separation is right, and wish the clock of progress would stop or be turned back to 1953. They will be disappointed, too.

But the call for equal educational opportunity today is in the American tradition. From the outset of the nation, one of the great struggles in America has been to transform the system of education into one that truly provided equal opportunity for all. At first, the focus was on economic discrimination. The system of "fee schools" and "pauper schools" persisted well into the 19th century.

Heated debates preceded the establishment of universal free public education—and even in such States as New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the system is barely a century old.

Even today, inequities persist. Children in poor areas often are served by poor schools—and unlike the children of the wealthy, they cannot escape to private schools. But we have been narrowing the gap—providing more and better education in more of the public schools, and making higher education more widely available through free tuition, scholarships and loans.

In other areas, too, there were long struggles to eliminate discrimination that had nothing to do with race. Property and even religious qualifications for voting persisted well into the 19th century—and not until 1920 were women finally guaranteed the right to vote.

Now the focus is on race—and on the dismantling of all racial bars to equality of opportunity in the schools. As with the lowering of economic barriers, the pull of con-

science and the pull of national self-interest both are in the same direction. A system that leaves any segment of its people poorly educated serves the nation badly; a system that educates all of its people well serves the nation well.

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.

I am confident that we can preserve and improve our schools, carry out the mandate of our Constitution, and be true to our national conscience.

#### POSTAL REFORM AND SALARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1970

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

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, within the next few weeks this body will be considering H.R. 4, the Postal Reform and Salary Adjustment Act of 1970. Under the terms of this legislation, all labor management activities of the postal authority to be established by this will be conducted under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act of 1948—Taft-Hartley.

As all members of this body are aware, this act allows for the negotiation of union shop agreements in private industries except where State law specifically prohibits such contracts. If this act is applied to the new postal authority, it would enable postal unions to negotiate union shop agreements for the whole postal service.

Some will argue that State laws should apply to this matter. However, the Supreme Court in *United States v. Sharpnack*, 355 U.S. 286 (1958), ruled that State laws do not generally apply on Federal reservations, State laws only apply on Federal reservations where such laws are of a criminal nature. Generally, State right-to-work laws are civil in nature and therefore would not apply to prevent a closed or union shop on property owned by the Post Office.

Recently Joseph Young, the Federal affairs reporter for the Washington Evening Star in a brief column succinctly discussed this problem. For the information of my colleagues I hereby insert this column into the RECORD:

[From the Evening Star, Mar. 15, 1970]

#### POSTAL BILL COULD OPEN WAY FOR COMPULSORY UNIONISM (By Joseph Young)

Compulsory unionism could occur in the government within the next few years.

The postal reform bill approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee provides that the union shop is an issue of negotiation between the postal employee unions and postal management under the proposed collective bargaining system.

Should an impasse develop on the union shop, it would go to third-party binding arbitration. Thus, if the arbitrator ruled for the unions, there would be a union shop in the postal service, with employees required to belong to one of the unions representing their craft in order to hold their jobs.

The only exception to this would be in 19 states which have right-to-work laws which bar the union shop.

Should postal employee unions get the union shop, federal employee unions would certainly seek the same rights.

Nearly 90 percent of all postal workers are unionized so a union shop would apply nationwide, except in 19 right-to-work States.

The majority of federal classified and blue collar workers are not unionized, although the rate of unionization among them has grown tremendously in the past decade.

What federal employee union leaders would ask for is a union shop in all of the government installations and offices in which they have exclusive recognition by virtue of having won majority elections.

The National Right-to-Work Committee strongly opposes any union shop in government and is lining up support for an amendment that will be offered by conservative forces in the House when the postal reform bill is voted on to forbid any union shop in government.

The committee also declares that there is doubt that postal workers in the 19 Right-to-Work States would be protected against the union shop.

#### THE U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

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

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has recently held hearings on the authorization bill for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which, under the leadership of ACDA Director, Gerald C. Smith, is doing a very effective job.

Recently ACDA issued a report and news release on "World Military Expenditures in 1969." Because of the broad interest within the Congress on this subject, I am pleased to submit excerpts from the news release:

World military spending reached a record \$200 billion in 1969, up 44 percent since 1964, but preliminary data now available suggest that the year-to-year increase slowed down during the past two years and that some reduction in the ratio to world income is likely if the pattern continues.

The new statistics were issued today by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in its fourth annual report on global outlays based on national data for 120 countries. The study for the first time covers estimated spending through the calendar year just ended.

ACDA Director Gerald C. Smith, who is also the Chief U.S. Negotiator in the strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union, states in his introduction: "The report shows the rise in military spending continuing, although it is less sharp. The world remains the poorer for it."

Between 1965 and 1967, world military expenditures in current prices soared at the rate of 13 percent a year. Since 1967, the increase has averaged five percent yearly. Most of the increase in this latter period has resulted from price inflation. In terms of constant prices, 1969 expenditures were three percent above 1967 and only fractionally higher than in 1968.

Despite the more encouraging recent trend, ACDA points out that it will take more than a diminished rate of increase to lessen significantly the heavy economic burden of military spending. The Agency reports that

if recent spending patterns were to continue, the nations of the world by the end of the 1970's will be devoting more than \$300 billion a year to defense. Over the decade, they would have spent for this one purpose alone an amount virtually equivalent to the present tangible wealth of the United States—all the land, homes, factories, highways, minerals, and other real assets.

Furthermore, the global slowdown in the rate of increase has been accompanied by an acceleration in the countries that can least afford it.

Highlights of the report show that of the \$200 billion spent for defense in 1969, \$174 billion was spent by the developed countries and \$26 billion by developing countries. Expressed in constant dollars, expenditures of developed countries were unchanged from 1967—the latest year covered by the previous study—to 1969, but the spending by developing countries rose 25 percent.

The world's total military outlays in current dollars grew from \$139 billion in 1964, \$143 billion in 1965, \$160 billion in 1966, \$181 billion in 1967, to an estimated \$191 billion in 1968.

Including the \$200 billion for 1969, this means that over the six-year period more than \$1 trillion (\$1,000,000,000,000) have been spent on arms and Armed Forces. Measured against available economic resources, the sum exceeds the value of all goods and services produced in the United States in the past year; it is more than two years' income for the world's developing countries in which two and one-half billion people live; and it is equal to as much public money as was spent by all governments on all forms of public education and health care in the six-year period.

... an increasing portion of world outlays was found in the military expenditures of countries outside the two major blocs. In both 1968 and 1969, the military budgets of such countries appeared to be growing at a rate more than twice that of the world total, reflecting an accelerated arms race in some of the developing countries.

The ACDA report finds that the upward spiral of arms budgets in poorer countries was "one of the most striking—and disturbing—aspects of the latest trends in world military spending."

The study contains a series of charts covering world military expenditures from 1964 to 1969 and comparisons with GNP for the same period, developed and developing countries' shares of the world total in 1967, the relative burden of military expenditures by country, world military and other public expenditures, and average per capita expenditures for military, education, and health by region.

A unique feature of the ACDA report is that it provides comparative figures in dollars for each of the 120 countries in the survey. The statistical tables show national expenditures for defense, education, health and foreign aid, as well as GNP, population and armed forces. The latest year for which the detailed data are available for all the countries is 1967. ACDA has estimated world trends in military spending and GNP for 1968 and 1969 based on preliminary and partial national figures. Several international and U.S. agencies contribute statistics to the report.

The study was made by the Arms Control Agency's Economics Bureau, headed by Robert H. B. Wade, an assistant director of the Agency and former U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It represents part of the Bureau's effort to meet its responsibilities for a continuing study of the effects of military spending on both the international and the domestic scene.

**EXTENSION OF PAY RAISE TO POSTMASTERS AND SUPERVISORS**

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I received a telegram last night from the president of the National Association of Postmasters requesting that Congress apply any pay raise given postal employees in an equitable manner so that postmasters and supervisors who attempted to handle the mail during the recent strike not be discriminated against in favor of those who did illegally strike.

It may be that the telegram was only sent to members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and I insert it in the RECORD at this point in full for the information of the entire membership.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
March 25, 1970.

Hon. WILLIAM L. SCOTT,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

We earnestly plead that in considering pay raises for postal employees that Congress in its wisdom apply such raises equitably to all postmasters and supervisory levels. You will not find postmasters and supervisors striking to get a pay raise. They were there trying to handle the mail when the rank and file employees were out on strike.

BREMER EHRLER,  
President, National Association of Postmasters.

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

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

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the President has sent to the Congress a message dealing with higher education. I commend it to all of my colleagues.

I would like especially to call attention to the President's recommendations for increasing the funds available for loans to college students. The administration has proposed the creation of a National Student Loan Association which would enable students of all income levels to obtain Government-guaranteed loans. It is estimated that during the first year of operation alone this device would increase the pool of lendable funds by over \$1 billion.

In addition, every eligible student would be able to borrow up to \$2,500 a year and to repay the loan over a 20-year period. I am certain that this message will be good news to the many parents who have young children and who are wondering how they will be able to pay for the college costs of these children. I urge careful attention to the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

AMBASSADOR PHILIP C. HABIB,  
ACTING HEAD, AMERICAN DELEGATION TO PARIS MEETINGS ON VIETNAM

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

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, recently some individuals have been saying that our negotiating position is being hurt by not having a qualified permanent head of the American delegation to the Paris meeting on Vietnam. I disagree with those who are taking this position and fear that our negotiating position may have been hurt by such statements.

Ambassador Philip C. Habib is extremely capable and more than qualified to represent the American interests in Paris. His familiarity and direct experience with the situation in Vietnam is extensive. Ambassador Habib's career exemplifies the finest in government service. He has received recognition of high order for his outstanding service.

For the RECORD I am including a brief résumé of Ambassador Habib's career which is very impressive.

AMBASSADOR PHILIP C. HABIB ACTING HEAD,  
AMERICAN DELEGATION TO PARIS MEETINGS ON VIETNAM

Ambassador Habib was born in New York City on February 25, 1920. He is married and has two daughters. He received his B.S. at the University of Idaho in 1942 and a Ph.D. (Economics) at the University of California (Berkeley) in 1952. During World War II he served as a Captain overseas in the United States Army. Ambassador Habib is a career Foreign Service Officer Class 1. He has been with the U.S. Delegation at the Paris talks since the first meetings were held in May, 1968. He was made Acting Head of the Delegation and given the personal rank of Ambassador by President Nixon on December 15, 1969.

Ambassador Habib joined the Department of State in 1949. Since then, he served in the Department and at Foreign Service posts abroad at Ottawa, Wellington, Port of Spain, Seoul, Saigon and, currently, in Paris. He served in the Department of State as Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, with special responsibility for Viet-nam, from July 1967 to May 1968.

In addition to other foreign policy responsibilities he has had, Ambassador Habib served as Minister-Counselor for Political Affairs at our Embassy in Saigon under Ambassadors Henry Cabot Lodge and Ellsworth Bunker, from 1965 to 1967, and as Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs in Seoul, Korea, from 1962 to 1965.

Ambassador Habib has been President of the American Foreign Service Association. In 1969, he received the Rockefeller Public Service Award in the field of foreign affairs.

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

Mr. MORTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I would like to congratulate the gentleman for his remarks today. I think they are of great importance. I think it is extremely important that the distinguished gentleman should make the statement that he has made because he is one of the most significant political leaders in America. I hope the negotiators for North Vietnam will recognize the fact that Mr. Habib has the full and unquestioned confidence of all of us here in Congress. He has attended every single session from the very first session. I do not know anyone in this world who is better qualified and more knowledgeable on all the aspects of these negotiations than Ambassador Habib. I congratulate the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. MORTON. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his fine contribution.

**POSTAL NEGOTIATIONS**

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

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I merely wanted to take this opportunity to make an observation in connection with the colloquy that took place earlier today between the distinguished majority leader (Mr. ALBERT) and the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (Mr. DULSKI). The statement was made that the leadership here in the House had not been informed as to the precise progress, if any, occurring in the talks now going on between the representatives of the Post Office Department and the representatives of the so-called exclusive unions or postal unions.

It is my understanding that there is an agreement—and it was one that was arrived at between the representatives of the postal unions and the management representatives at the table—that they would deliberately try to negotiate these matters without making any statements or public releases of information to anyone until they felt that the negotiations had progressed to the point where that could be done without jeopardizing the success of the outcome of the negotiations.

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

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the occasion of my remarks simply was that someone asked the chairman whether he thought the Senate conferees were being advised, and he said yes. Then the chairman was asked, Were the House conferees being kept advised? And he said no. So far as I know, that is the situation.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is certainly my understanding, and I want to assure the distinguished majority leader that I am convinced there is no intention on the part of the administration to affront the leadership on either side of this House, but in order to preserve the very delicate balance that does exist while the negotiations are going on, they want to maintain some degree of secrecy about what is being said on both sides.

**TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EUGENE J. MORIARTY**

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the word I have just received on the passing of a beloved and respected friend, Eugene J. Moriarty, has deeply saddened me. Eugene Moriarty was my close personal friend, and served as executive editor of the Boston Herald-Traveler for over 30 years. He died last

night at Boston Carney Hospital at the age of 62.

Born in Boston, he was a graduate of St. Margaret's School and High School of Commerce and attended Brown University. He was an honorary alumnus of Columbia University of New York.

Beginning his newspaper career at the Boston American, he rose to reporter. With this experience he went to New York and worked at the Bronx Home News and the New York Journal. He briefly returned to the Boston American and later went to Rhode Island to work for the Pawtucket Times as assistant managing editor.

Returning to his native Boston, he spent a year at the Herald and left to accept a position as managing editor of the Providence Tribune.

During the next few years he returned to Boston several times finally serving the Herald-Traveler as managing editor. As assistant managing editor of the Boston Herald, Moriarty directed coverage of such historic moments as the sinking of the *Andrea Doria*, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the great blackout of 1965.

His career was climaxed when Moriarty was named executive editor of the Herald and Traveler 3 years prior to their merger.

Until incapacitated by his recent illness, Gene Moriarty worked with Cardinal Richard J. Cushing on the cardinal's \$50 million jubilee fund drive. At that time, the cardinal said:

May God bless and reward you for your goodness. I promise you and your loved ones a faithful remembrance in my prayers.

Two years ago, he was honored by being elected incorporator of the Lincoln Savings Bank in Boston.

His interest included a long-time membership in the St. Francis de Sales Society and was a founding member of the American Press Institute at Columbia University.

Harold E. Clancy, publisher of the Boston Herald-Traveler, said of Moriarty:

Gene Moriarty was a professional news man whose ability and integrity set daily standards over a more than 30 year career with the Herald-Traveler. He will be missed by this newspaper, its employees, and all of his associates.

The Boston local of the American Newspaper Guild which represents the editorial employees of the Herald-Traveler said of Moriarty:

Gene Moriarty was a fine man, a fair man, a man's man, a gentle man. He was truly a credit to our profession, a model for all who seek to achieve success in a field of journalism and in the far more important fields of gentility, kindness and fairness. He was a former member of the Guild but even when he left the Union to assume executive position he remained sympathetic to our goals and objectives. He was a friend. He will be sadly missed.

Not long before Gene Moriarty was taken ill, a longtime rival, the publisher of another Boston newspaper, stuck out his hand and said with respect: "The newspaper man's newspaper man."

Gene Moriarty was a man who was admired and respected for his ability, and at the same time, he could affection-

ately be sought out for his friendship and for the goodness of his heart.

Gene Moriarty leaves his wife, Mrs. Katherine Toomey Moriarty, at their home on 33 Oak Road, Milton, and daughter, Kathleen, an Emmanuel College graduate and teacher in a Dorchester, Mass., elementary school.

My deepest sympathy and prayer is extended to his devoted wife and daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I include two news articles, one by the Boston Herald-Traveler and the other by the Boston Globe.

[From the Boston Herald-Traveler, Mar. 26, 1970]

E. J. MORIARTY DIES, HT EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Eugene J. Moriarty, executive editor of the Boston Herald Traveler, died last night in Carney Hospital. He was 62.

"Gene," as he was affectionately known by staff members and associates, was a veteran of half a dozen editorial staffs in Boston, Rhode Island and New York and had been more than 30 years with the Herald Traveler.

Born in Boston, he was a graduate of St. Margaret's School and the High School of Commerce and attended Brown University. He was an honorary alumnus of Columbia University in New York.

He began his newspaper career as an office boy at the Boston American and there rose to reporter.

With this background he headed for New York where he worked for the now-defunct Bronx Home News and for the New York Journal.

He then returned to the American and later joined the Pawtucket, R.I., Times as assistant managing editor.

Returning to Boston, he spent a year at the Herald and left to become managing editor of the Providence Tribune.

After returning to the American, where he served as city editor, he moved to the Traveler in the same capacity and eventually became its managing editor.

Prior to the merger of the Herald and the Traveler three years ago, Moriarty was named executive editor of both news staffs.

He also had been news editor and assistant managing editor of the Herald before the merger.

Herald Traveler Publisher Harold E. Clancy observed last night:

"Gene Moriarty was a professional newsman whose ability and integrity set daily standards over a more than 30-year career with the Herald Traveler. He will be missed by this newspaper, its employees and all of his associates."

The Boston local of the American Newspaper Guild, which represents editorial employees at the HT, said of the editor:

"Gene Moriarty was a fine man, a fair man, a man's man, a gentlemen. He was truly a credit to our profession, a model for all who seek to achieve success in the field of journalism and in the far more important fields of gentility, kindness and fairness.

"He was a former member of the Guild, but even when he left the union to assume executive positions, he remained sympathetic to our goals and objectives. He was a friend. He will be sadly missed."

The antithesis of moviedom's hard-bitten newsmen, Moriarty won the unswerving loyalty of his staff with his fairness, kindness and modesty.

But he could still growl and frown in high fashion when an erring reporter failed to produce as expected.

"I learned the trade under Gene," said one HT reporter last night, "and I learned it well. There was only one acceptable way to perform under him. That was to do the job right and do it fast. There was no other way."

"He was stinting with his praise," recalled another. "A smile from him was the equal of the Army's Medal of Honor.

"But if you were in trouble—and you were right—he'd fight like a tiger to protect you. He was my guy all the way."

Gene's skill at evaluating news, his sure, calm instructions when a big news story was breaking, drew the admiration of all who worked under him.

Until his illness, Moriarty served as an adviser for Cardinal Cushing's \$50 million Jubilee Fund Drive, for which the cardinal wrote him:

"May God bless and reward you for your goodness. I promise you and your loved ones a faithful remembrance in prayers."

Heading the public relations program for the cardinal's fund drive was retired Herald editor Arthur E. Pettridge who also died yesterday.

Two years ago, Moriarty was elected a incorporator of the Lincoln Savings Bank in Boston.

In addition to his news career, he was a long-time member of the St. Francis de Sales Society, a Greater Boston association of editorial workers, and was a member of the founding seminar of the American Press Institute at Columbia University.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Katherine Toomey Moriarty, at their home at 33 Oak Rd., Milton, and a daughter, Kathleen, an Emmanuel College graduate and a teacher in a Dorchester elementary school.

[From the Boston Herald-Traveler, Mar. 26, 1970]

EVEN RIVALS ADMIRE MORIARTY: NEWSPAPER-MAN'S NEWSPAPERMAN

At a social gathering not long before Gene Moriarty was taken ill, the publisher of a rival newspaper stuck out his hand and said with respect:

"The newspaperman's newspaperman." Since Gene Moriarty was a modest man—a truly modest man—the remark puzzled him, but it puzzled none of his friends.

For despite his modesty, Moriarty was in a business where each day his work was laid before the public, and over a period of 40 years that work had set standards for others in the business.

As City Editor of The Boston Traveler, Moriarty recruited what was probably the best afternoon newspaper staff in the East, if not in the country.

With zest and dash, they covered Massachusetts politics, daring the wrath of the Legislature and on occasion being barred from the floor of one or another house of the Legislature for a particularly incisive story.

As assistant managing editor of The Boston Herald, Moriarty directed coverage of such epic stories as the sinking of the *Andrea Doria*, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Great Blackout of 1965.

When the papers merged in 1967, it was no surprise to the staff that Moriarty should be named to direct the new operation, and he set even higher standards.

When Robert F. Kennedy was shot by an assassin in June of 1968, Moriarty turned a morning newspaper into an around-the-clock operation, running as many as four extra editions.

His career began in the age of train and telegraph and ended with the footprints of men on the moon, but Moriarty seldom looked back.

He was more concerned with exploiting the potential of Telex machines and four-color processes than he was with nostalgia.

But on those rare occasions when he could be persuaded to recall the old days—usually in the early morning hours while awaiting a replate edition from the press room—the warmth of his personality glowed.

He especially enjoyed recalling the "O'Hara days." Westbrook Pegler referred to them as the "War of the Wild Irish Roses."

The war involved Walter O'Hara, proprietor of Narragansett Park and publisher of the Providence Star-Tribune, and Gov. Robert Quinn of Rhode Island.

Eugene J. Moriarty was the editor of the Star-Tribune and before it was over there were suits and counter-suits and the calling out of the National Guard, and Moriarty back home in Boston.

It was a measure of his spirit that there he was served with the papers of a suit alleging he had libeled a man by publishing a story about a bookmaking parlor in Gov. Quinn's hometown of Warwick.

The libelee sought damages of \$25,000, and whatever became of the suit nobody knows.

But everybody who knew Gene will cherish his light-hearted remark when served with the papers in the \$25,000 affair.

"Fine," he said, "this should help my credit."

[From the Boston Globe, Mar. 26, 1970]

EUGENE J. MORIARTY, AT 62; HERALD-TRAVELER EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Eugene J. Moriarty, 62, executive editor of the Boston Herald-Traveler, died last night in Carney Hospital.

"Gene," who began his newspaper career as an office boy at the Boston American, had served more than 30 years with the Herald Traveler.

He was well liked in the professional world. Last night Herald-Traveler Publisher Harold E. Clancy said:

"Gene Moriarty was a newsman whose ability and integrity set daily standards."

The Boston local of the American Newspaper Guild, which represents editorial employees at the Herald-Traveler, said of him:

"Gene Moriarty was a fine man, a fair man, a man's man, a gentle man. He was truly a credit to our profession, a model for all who ask to achieve success in the field of journalism and in the far more important fields of gentility, kindness and fairness."

He was a graduate of St. Margaret's School, Dorchester, and the High School of Commerce and was an alumnus of Brown University.

In early days he worked for the now-defunct Bronx Home News and the New York Journal. After a short stint at the Boston American he joined the Pawtucket, R.I. Times as a managing editor.

After a year at the Herald in Boston he went back to Rhode Island, as managing editor of the Providence Tribune. Returning to Boston, he served as city editor at the American, then moved to the Traveler in the same position. He was named executive editor upon consolidation of the Herald and Traveler.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Katherine (Toomey) Moriarty, and a daughter, Kathleen, a teacher in a Dorchester elementary school. The family home is at 33 Oak rd., Milton.

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I yield to the distinguished Speaker of the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very sorry to learn of the death of Eugene Moriarty, and join with my distinguished friend and colleague (Mr. BURKE) in the expressions he has made and in extending to Mrs. Moriarty and to her daughter my deep and profound sympathy.

Eugene Moriarty was one of the outstanding members of his profession. He loved his profession. He lived up to the

high ideals of the profession of journalism.

He always recognized that freedom of the press meant responsibility of the press and not license of the press, not abuse of the press.

He was one of those men who typified to the highest degree humanly possible the great traditions of a noble profession and a system guaranteeing freedom under our Constitution which is of invaluable aid and assistance to democratic institutions of government and to our people.

He was also very active in public affairs and private affairs such as charitable affairs.

Eugene Moriarty was a man of deep faith, a man of broad understanding, a man who not only impressed but also inspired others whom he met and who knew him to elevate their minds to the higher things, to the nobler things of life.

Eugene Moriarty played a very important part in many respects during his journey of life along the pathway of constructiveness. He will be greatly missed.

Again I extend to Mrs. Moriarty and her daughter my deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I join my distinguished colleagues from Massachusetts, Speaker McCORMACK and Mr. BURKE, in paying tribute to Eugene Moriarty. A one-time copyboy who rose to the peak of his profession, Gene Moriarty was celebrated in the newspaper world for his tough professionalism and his coolheaded poise under the pressure of a deadline. He was, as the publisher of a rival Boston newspaper once described him, the "newspaperman's newspaperman."

Brisk and businesslike while crouched over his desk reading copy, Gene was still capable of the most remarkable kind of friendship and charity. A host of friends—friends ranging from Governors to copyboys—can testify to this fact. "If you were in trouble, and you were right, Gene would fight like a tiger to protect you," said one Herald-Traveler reporter of Gene's dogged tenacity in supporting the causes he felt just. As just one example, Gene spent countless hours as an adviser to Cardinal Cushing's \$50 million Jubilee Fund Drive.

Beginning his newspaper career at the Boston American, he later moved to New York as a reporter for the old Bronx Home News and the New York Journal. He then returned to Boston, working a year at the Herald before heading for nearby Providence, R.I., to take on the managing editor's job of that city's Tribune. Before the merger of the Herald and the Traveler, Gene had become executive editor of both news staffs.

Gene, of course, was consummately skilled as a reporter and editor.

And, even more significantly, he was equally skilled in building lasting friendships with his colleagues throughout the Northeast.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife, Katherine, and his daughter, Kathleen.

With permission, Mr. Speaker, I put in the RECORD at this point an article on Gene published today by the Herald-Traveler:

EVEN RIVALS ADMIRE MORIARTY—NEWSPAPERMAN'S NEWSPAPERMAN

At a social gathering not long before Gene Moriarty was taken ill, the publisher of a rival newspaper stuck out his hand and said with respect:

"The newspaperman's newspaperman." Since Gene Moriarty was a modest man—a truly modest man—the remark puzzled him, but it puzzled none of his friends.

For despite his modesty, Moriarty was in a business where each day his work was laid before the public, and over a period of 40 years that work had set standards for others in the business.

As city editor of the Boston Traveler, Moriarty recruited what was probably the best afternoon newspaper staff in the East, if not in the country.

With zest and dash, they covered Massachusetts politics, daring the wrath of the Legislature and on occasion being barred from the floor of one or another house of the Legislature for a particularly incisive story.

As assistant managing editor of The Boston Herald, Moriarty directed coverage of such epic stories as the sinking of the Andrea Doria, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Great Blackout of 1965.

When the papers merged in 1967, it was no surprise to the staff that Moriarty should be named to direct the new operation, and he set even higher standards.

When Robert F. Kennedy was shot by an assassin in June of 1968, Moriarty turned a morning newspaper into an around-the-clock operation, running as many as four extra editions.

His career began in the age of train and telegraph and ended with the footprints of men on the moon, but Moriarty seldom looked back.

He was more concerned with exploiting the potential of Telex machines and four-color processes than he was with nostalgia.

But on those rare occasions when he could be persuaded to recall the old days—usually in the early morning hours while awaiting a replate edition from the press room—the warmth of his personality glowed.

He especially enjoyed recalling the "O'Hara days." Westbrook Pegler referred to them as the "War of the Wild Irish Roses."

The war involved Walter O'Hara, proprietor of Narragansett Park and publisher of the Providence Star-Tribune, and Gov. Robert Quinn of Rhode Island.

Eugene J. Moriarty was the editor of the Star-Tribune and before it was over there were suits and countersuits and the calling out of the National Guard, and Moriarty back home in Boston.

It was a measure of his spirit that there he was served with the papers of a suit alleging he had libeled a man by publishing a story about a bookmaking parlor in Gov. Quinn's hometown of Warwick.

The libelee sought damages of \$25,000, and whatever became of the suit nobody knows.

But everybody who knew Gene will cherish his light-hearted remark when served with the papers in the \$25,000 affair.

"Fine," he said, "This should help my credit."

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. I want to join my col-

league from Massachusetts, the Speaker of the House, and my colleague from the Second District, in mourning the death of the executive editor of the Boston Herald-Traveler, Eugene J. Moriarty.

I cannot adequately pay tribute to a long and distinguished journalistic career in just a few brief words. That takes a talent found only in journalists of the caliber of Mr. Moriarty. But I am honored to have the opportunity to join with my colleagues in praising the fine works of this man.

It may be that Eugene Moriarty has written his last "30," but his career and his writing will long be remembered by his many friends throughout Massachusetts and throughout the country.

He was an outstanding newspaperman in the truest sense of the word. He was an excellent reporter, an outstanding editor, a man who reported the news as he saw it, and who always showed great responsibility.

I join my colleagues in extending my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Moriarty and her daughter.

You know, I think one of the greatest things you can say about a man is that he is a good man, and in my book Eugene Moriarty was a good man.

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. Speaker, my colleague in Congress, the honorable JAMES A. BURKE, spoke on the floor of the House this morning about Eugene J. Moriarty, whose untimely passing last night has deprived New England of a great spokesman.

I would like to join with Mr. BURKE in expressing my profound sorrow.

The great contribution Gene Moriarty has made to the newspaper business stands forever on the records of the Boston Herald-Traveler, where he so ably served for over 30 years.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife and daughter. I hope they will find some consolation in the knowledge that their loss is shared by countless others.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BURKE), in paying final tribute to Eugene J. Moriarty, executive manager of the Boston Herald-Traveler, who passed away suddenly last night at the Boston Carney Hospital at the age of 62.

Many meaningful thoughts have been expressed here today regarding the astonishing career of this fine newsman and more importantly, the integrity and gentility of the man himself. I share these sentiments, and I am profoundly saddened to learn of his untimely passing.

All my sympathy goes to those he has left behind, his beloved wife, Katherine, and his daughter, Kathleen.

Mr. KEITH, Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in eulogizing Gene Moriarty. Although he was not a close personal friend, I knew him by reputation to have those fine qualities which my colleagues have just cited.

Through his own personal initiative and high standards of journalism, he worked his way up in the newspaper world and contributed the last 30 years

of his life to the Boston Herald-Traveler and the community which it serves. The high standards which he set helped shape the character of this great newspaper. His character was reflected in the news and editorial columns of the Herald-Traveler. Like Homer Bigart of the New York Times, his scoops were straight and not slanted by personality; they contained facts which the reader could be sure would stand up in the second edition.

Mr. Speaker, Eugene Moriarty was a top-rate journalist and a great asset to the Boston area. Mrs. Keith joins me in extending our sincere condolences to his wife, Katherine, and his daughter, Kathleen.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with your remarks regretting the passing of Eugene J. Moriarty, executive editor of the Boston Herald-Traveler. I knew Gene Moriarty. I respected him highly, and I believe that his death is a great loss to New England and the profession in which he served so notably for 40 years.

I think there was a rather eloquent summation of what Gene Moriarty meant to his associates in his obituary in today's Herald-Traveler. An unidentified reporter expressed his feelings with these words:

He was stinting with his praise. A smile from him was the equal of the Army's Medal of Honor. But if you were in trouble—and you were right—he'd fight like a tiger to protect you. He was my guy all the way.

I think Gene would have liked those words. He was demanding, as an editor should be. He was also known for his fairness and his modest nature. He was truly a unique human being.

Except for a brief period in New York, Gene Moriarty was a New England newspaperman. He started as an office boy as the Boston Record American. He served in editing positions with Rhode Island papers, but spent 30 years with the Herald-Traveler. He rose from city editor of the Traveler, before the Herald and Traveler were merged, to become executive editor of both news staffs. He contributed to the greatness of the newspaper.

He was a member of the Newspaper Guild in his earlier days, and was as much admired by the union as by those in executive positions. The Herald-Traveler said his career began in the age of train and telegraph and ended with the footprints of men on the moon, "but Moriarty seldom looked back." The challenge for him was today's deadline and tomorrow's news.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife, Katherine; his daughter, Kathleen; and to his associates who will deeply feel his loss. I join you, Mr. Speaker, in grieving at the passing of Gene Moriarty.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this subject in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

#### DESEGREGATION STATEMENT

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

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday President Nixon issued a comprehensive statement on school desegregation in which he stated unequivocally that, "the constitutional mandate will be enforced." In the absence of a Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of de facto school segregation, the President has determined that it, "is undesirable but is not generally held to violate the Constitution." At the same time, the President recognized that—

We are dealing fundamentally with inalienable human rights, some of them constitutionally protected. The final arbiter of Constitutional questions is the United States Supreme Court.

Until such time that the de facto segregation question has been settled by the Court, there will continue to be a legal distinction between de facto and de jure segregation. De facto segregation resulting from residential housing patterns, has not been held unconstitutional; de jure segregation, resulting from deliberate and legally sanctioned separation, is in clear violation of the Constitution. In President Nixon's words:

There is a Constitutional mandate that dual school systems and other forms of de jure segregation be eliminated totally, and the law should be applied equally, North and South, East and West.

The President has further recognized the value of the neighborhood school and its "unique relationship to the community, to the family, and to the individual student." He has rejected the concept of massive busing of pupils at great distances, simply to achieve racial balance in the schools. He has asked that, to the extent possible, the neighborhood school system be preserved and maintained.

Given the reality of de facto segregation in the schools resulting from residential housing patterns, the President has addressed himself to the problems surrounding this unfortunate situation. He has spoken to the need to upgrade schools in the central city where pupils have suffered due to poor home environments and inadequate school facilities. He has called on the Congress to divert an additional \$1.5 billion for the purpose of compensatory educational programs in racially impacted areas, and for programs to assist those districts which are in the process of desegregating their schools. There is an urgent need for this kind of attention if we are truly dedicated to the proposition of equal educational opportunities for all our school-children.

Finally, the President has spoken forthrightly about the need for other institutions in our society to share the bur-

den of breaking down racial barriers which exist. The administration has already begun its efforts to expand job opportunities for minority groups, and I think the Philadelphia plan in the construction industry is an excellent example of this commitment. The open housing law of 1968 will also be a key factor in allowing for the type of upward mobility the President said is so essential in a free and open society. In the President's words:

Freedom has two essential elements: the right to choose, and the ability to choose. The right to move out of a mid-city slum, for example, means little without the means of doing so.

So decent jobs are a prerequisite for obtaining decent housing. Likewise, a good education is essential to obtaining a decent job. We must continue to press forward on all these fronts if all our citizens are to have the mobility which is fundamental to a free and open society.

Mr. Speaker, as this administration continues to demonstrate its commitment to these goals, I will lend my full and enthusiastic support.

#### RURAL AMERICA NEEDS HELP NOW

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

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, because of the current high interest rates and near impossibility to borrow money, a severe blow has been dealt rural areas to secure financing for the installation of water systems and sewage disposal facilities.

Formerly, the Farmers Home Administration made grants and loans to small communities for construction of such public works for 5-percent interest. For the FHA to replenish its reservoir of funds, the practice has been to guarantee these loans and sell such guaranteed paper to private investors at 6 percent. Under sections of the Internal Revenue Code, such bonds have been regarded as municipal bonds; income in the form of interest was tax-free.

Recently the Treasury Department and Bureau of the Budget ruled it is not in the public interest for the Government to insure loans to public bodies if the income from these loans is tax-free when transferred in the form of bonds to private investors.

Although the Treasury Department-Budget Bureau ruling seems to be consistent with treatment accorded the sale of other Government-insured securities, such ruling has virtually halted the construction of water-sewage systems in unincorporated areas of rural America, because rural areas sometimes have no corporate structure to back the bonds they might issue themselves. There is no established credit rating to recommend such securities to private investors.

Enabling legislation is necessary to provide for a tax on the interest income from such bonds if they are still to be guaranteed by the FHA.

I am today introducing a bill which will in effect permit purchasers of water-sewer bonds guaranteed by the FHA to be subject to a tax derived from these bonds. If my bill or similar legislation is passed these bonds would become available for purchase by private investors. I hope the appropriate committee will move with dispatch to implement this or similar legislation.

#### TOM EAGLETON PINPOINTS THE ISSUES

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

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, the junior Senator from the State of Missouri made, in my opinion, a most excellent presentation of the issues that will be presented for the consideration of the American people in the November 1970 election.

He appeared on Saturday morning, March 21, 1970, at a breakfast in Springfield, Mo., and in a forceful manner made clear that in the fall elections of 1970 the principal issues to be debated will be: funding for education, including the veto by the President of the appropriations for health and education; improvement of our environment and whether or not there had been adequate appropriations to do the job to clean up our contaminated environment; and, finally, the condition and trend of our economy.

Senator EAGLETON hit hard at the administration's reasons given for the famous veto and then proceeded to point out that the President had engaged in a lot of rhetoric about cleaning up our environment but had never provided any money in the budget to do the job.

Deploring high interest rates and tight money as the medicine for inflation the fact remains prices are not decreasing and last year rose more than any since 1951. The people that are hit the worst are the consumers, small businessman, the farmer, and the homebuyers. Because of the clarity and sound logic of Senator EAGLETON's remarks, I wanted to share them with my colleagues and readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR THOMAS F. EAGLETON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., MARCH 11, 1970

As you may have noticed, you have started to feel a little better about being a Democrat recently. It's nature's cure for pernicious Nixonitis—sort of an antidote that builds up in the public bloodstream as a defense against too much showmanship and not enough leadership in the White House.

We Democrats haven't been well. 1968 was a year of bitter factionalism—over Vietnam, over party procedures, over personalities. The usual process of reconciling our separate interests in favor of the national interest had not been completed by election day, and this cost us the White House.

Throughout the campaign there was uncertainty in the minds of many people as to just what the Democratic Party stood for . . . what its goals were . . . whether it still spoke for the average American . . . whether it was democratic enough.

These were painful questions. And they are still not resolved.

But they are precisely the questions which any party must answer over and over if it expects to renew its constituency and win elections.

Today, when you hear that the McGovern Commission on party structure and delegate selection or the O'Hara Commission on party rules has held another hearing . . . or when you hear that the Democratic Policy Council has met in heated debate but finally hammered out a position . . . or when a new chairman is named *not* by appointment but by hard-nosed compromise . . . and when that Chairman is as widely regarded and highly qualified as Larry O'Brien . . . then I think you are hearing the sounds of rejuvenation and vitality. It's in the air. You can feel it in Washington and you can feel it in this room. And I predict that it will snowball in the next few months.

I think you'll find more and more people willing to work in your precincts . . . more and more people willing to contribute their efforts and their money to Democratic candidates.

You'll see some hard-fought Democratic primaries and conventions this summer; but after the dust has settled, most states will have a kind of Democratic party unity that has lately been out of fashion.

And on November 3, I am convinced that you will see a decisive majority returned to both Houses of Congress, and substantial Democratic victories in states and cities the Republicans have on their safe list today.

Do *not* expect all the differences within our party to be resolved this year, or by 1972 . . . or ever. And don't expect our party treasury to look like either Fort Knox or the Republican treasury, whichever is greater.

But I *do* think we Democrats will once again have a clear, confident and progressive message for the American people.

And I think we'll have their support. You're going to find that Democrats aren't the only ones who need an antidote to Nixonitis.

There is something in the chemistry of a nation, as well as of a party, that craves a higher purpose than a good Neilson rating. It wants leadership which is occasionally willing to be right rather than popular. It wants substance rather than image. It wants frankness and, as we know all too well, it abhors a credibility gap.

Yet after a year, the Madison Avenue crew that put Nixon in the White House is still "selling" the President . . . but neglecting the nation.

They call it "benign neglect." I call it "malign ambivalence"—a policy of coming down squarely on both sides of an issue, along with a plea that "we should be judged by our deeds, not our words."

Let's look at some of their words and deeds.

*Laos*—Last summer, amidst much fanfare, the President announced the Gual Doctrine, his plan to severely restrict future U.S. military involvement in Asia.

Ever since, there has been a steady escalation in our participation in the Laotian conflict.

Senator Symington held a series of hearings in which he inquired exhaustively into the nature of our involvement in Laos. Since that time, he has fought to obtain the release of even a censored transcript of his hearings, but has been blocked by State Department objections.

As Senator Symington put it recently, we have fought two undeclared wars in the last twenty years and it now appears that we are fighting an undisclosed war.

*Education*—In 1968 candidate Nixon said his Administration would be second to none in education. But President Nixon has fought Democratic efforts in Congress to pro-

vide adequate money for American education every step of the way.

When the President took to television to veto the appropriations for health and education, he singled out inequities in the impacted school aid program as his principal reason. Later, off the screen, he made a deal with Republican Congressional leaders to leave intact a subsequent appropriation for impact aid if he could have discretionary authority to cut back on spending for other programs, such as school libraries. How is this consistent with the "right to read" program he announced last week?

One of the worst examples of the Administration's malign ambivalence strategy occurred in the Senate debate over the Stennis amendment dealing with school desegregation. Republican Senators Scott, and Tower, who were on opposite sides of the amendment, each claimed to be speaking for the Administration. Sure enough, each got a letter from the White House the next day expressing support for their mutually contradictory positions.

Like many issues before us as a nation, school desegregation is an extremely complex and difficult challenge. It will not go away by itself. And if it is going to be handled in an orderly fashion, it demands strong, decisive leadership that doesn't run and hide under the bed between TV shows.

*Environment*—Congress appropriated \$800 million to help states and cities fight water pollution. The Administration apparently considered most of this money to be unnecessary spending—unlike the ABM system and the supersonic transport—and refused to use \$600 million of the amount appropriated.

The President and his image makers had a change of heart as they saw the Democratic Party taking the message for a clean environment to an increasingly receptive public. So they made the environmental crisis a central point in his State of the Union address in January and released the \$600 million.

In the space of a few months, they managed to claim credit for saving \$600 million in wasteful government spending and for investing \$600 million in the fight against water pollution—all with the same money.

*Economy*—Shortly after he took office, President Nixon prescribed high interest rates and tight money as the bitter but necessary medicine for inflation. After fourteen months of this medication, the patient has grown even weaker.

The people taking the medicine—the ones who are being hurt—are not the bankers and the well-financed corporations who can be counted on to contribute generously to Republican causes. They are not the oil men or the steel men or the people who can afford \$10,000 Treasury bills. They are the people least able to pay—the consumers, the small businessmen, the farmers, the home buyers . . . people to whom credit is essential but who are unable to pass along 10% or 12% or 18% financing charges to someone else down the line.

Prices aren't decreasing. Last year, they rose more than in any year since 1951. Unemployment reached its highest level in four years and there's every indication that it's going a lot higher.

Protecting the rich and soaking the poor is an eternal verity of Republican policy. People forgot that in 1968. They remember it now.

The President has neither inspired the nation by his words nor moved it by his deeds. And by 1972 the American voters will be ready to seize upon the obvious cure for pernicious Nixonitis.

In the meantime, we can get partial relief by assuring that a Democratic majority is retained in Congress. Right here in Missouri, we can express our confidence in the great

work done by Senator Symington and by nine-tenths of our outstanding Missouri Congressional delegation.

They surely deserve our support, our work, and—never forget it—our money. I intend to campaign for them whenever I am able and wherever I am wanted. I urge each of you to lend your help as well.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time only to advise Members of the House that we will announce next week the program for the business of the House for the following week—the week of April 6.

I want to make it clear, also, that barring business of an emergency nature, we plan to schedule no business for the House of Representatives until Tuesday, April 7. If an emergency develops requiring the presence of Members, we will attempt to give all Members at least 48 hours notice.

#### UNITED STATES DEFERS SALE OF JETS TO ISRAEL

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

Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans are outraged and astonished by President Nixon's decision to defer the sale of jet planes to Israel. There is no corresponding delay in arms delivery to the Arab States. To the contrary, last week, following in the wake of confirmation of the French sale of jets to Libya, an undisclosed number of surface-to-air missiles were delivered to the United Arab Republic by the Soviet Union. Thus the American failure to sell Israel weapons needed for her defense produces a sort of unilateral arms freeze that must encourage the Arab States to expect to gain a military superiority in due course that will make it unnecessary ever to sit down to negotiate with Israel.

With this one irresponsible decision the U.S. Government has managed to weaken Israel's military position at precisely the wrong moment, and in the process to make peace in the Middle East even more remote.

I shall discuss this situation at greater length in the near future, but I cannot allow this day to pass without protesting grotesque and astonishing miscarriage of good sense and justice.

#### BYELORUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, once again, we are commemorating the valiant efforts of the Byelorussian people to achieve freedom for the Byelorussian Republic.

Today is the 52d anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Byelorussian people. Time after time these heroic people have attempted, in the face of systematic conquest, persecution, and tyranny, to throw off their oppressors and live as a free people.

Even in the face of oppression, however, the Byelorussian people have protected their culture and history and their spirit remains strong and resolute.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for all freedom-loving people in pledging our constant support for the valiant efforts of the Byelorussian people in their fight for freedom.

#### EXCHANGE OF LANDS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 13448) to authorize the exchange, upon terms fully protecting the public interest, of the lands and buildings now constituting the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital at New Orleans, La., for lands upon which a new U.S. Public Health Service Hospital at New Orleans, La., may be located, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 6 and 7, strike out "administrators of the Tulane educational fund" and insert "Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund".

Page 2, line 6, strike out "administrators of the Tulane educational fund" and insert "Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund".

Page 2, lines 14 and 15, strike out "administrators of the Tulane educational fund" and insert "Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund".

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object, I hope—listening to the amendments and the changes in the bill, I take it that the amendments are all germane to this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. The gentleman is correct. The amendments are germane. It is simply changing the title of the Tulane Educational Fund.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

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

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 our-

selves as individuals and as a nation. In 1967 the United States produced 18,171,000,000,000 cubic feet of marketable natural gas. This was approximately 65 percent of the world total. The Soviet Union was second producing 18 percent of the world total.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

MARCH 26, 1970.

The Honorable SPEAKER,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's Office at 4:20 p.m., on Wednesday, March 25, 1970, and said to contain a message from the President transmitting the Manpower Report of the President.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk,

By W. RAYMOND COLLEY.

#### FIRST MANPOWER REPORT—MES- SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-287)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

This first Manpower Report of my Administration recounts the major developments in employment and unemployment during 1969 and the progress we made in that year in reshaping and strengthening existing manpower programs. The report also discusses the contributions of manpower programs to the country's crucial economic objectives—controlling inflation and limiting and mitigating any rise in unemployment.

Despite the significant advances described in this report, our experience during this past year has substantiated what I said last August when I proposed a new Manpower Training Act. I said then that the inefficiencies inherent in the present patchwork of manpower programs were intolerable and that a new legislative approach to manpower problems was in order. I proposed specific reforms at that time and I take this opportunity to urge, once again, their prompt enactment.

Other important topics treated in this Manpower Report include the need for improvements in our Unemployment Insurance system and for fundamental reform of our welfare system. Clearly, these institutions require basic reform if we are to be effective in preventing as well as relieving poverty. I again ask the Congress to act in these significant areas.

Full opportunity for all citizens remains a central goal for this nation. To achieve that goal will require exceptionally well-constructed and well-administered manpower programs. We have made much progress toward that end in the last year, progress which is detailed in this document. But there is still a great deal to do—and this report is especially valuable because it clarifies and underscores these challenges.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 25, 1970.

#### TO PRESERVE A MEMORY

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER) in introducing legislation that would provide for the issuance of a gold medal to the widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the furnishing of duplicate medals in bronze to Morehouse College and the King Family Memorial Center. These bills are offered in conjunction with Senator HUGH SCOTT and Senator EDWARD BROOKE, who today will introduce similar legislation in the Senate. I am hopeful that the bipartisan support in this effort will hasten passage of the bill.

As a trustee of the King Family Center, I know what a great tribute the issuance of these medals would be. The inscription on the reverse side of them—Justice—Peace—Brotherhood—are goals which we all must work toward so that some day Dr. King's dream will be a reality for all Americans. Through our work, and by this tribute, the memory of this great leader will be preserved.

#### AUTHORIZING RECESS TO BE CALLED TODAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time this afternoon for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI) is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution cosponsored by six Members of this House, requesting the administration to direct the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to call upon the General Assembly and the Secretariat and request the convening of an international convention for the purpose of drafting and adopting a World Habeas Corpus Treaty-Statute

and make it available for ratification by member signatory states of the United Nations.

Alternatively, and for implementation, we urge the administration to initiate the calling of a conference of the members of the Atlantic Community and the Organization of American States for the purpose of regionally adopting and ratifying such a treaty-statute of world habeas corpus.

If the United States were to take this bold step of championing world habeas corpus as the buckler and shield of individual liberty we would reassume the initiative of capturing the imagination of mankind and, in the words of Tom Paine, we would again make "the cause of America the cause of mankind."

World habeas corpus is a step toward the strengthening of world community and the attainment of world peace. It is a practical step in the evolution of world law. As the late great President John F. Kennedy stated:

Let us focus instead on a more practical, more attainable peace, based not on a sudden revolution in human nature but on a gradual evolution in human institutions—on a series of concrete actions and effective agreements which are in the interest of all concerned . . . For peace is a process, a way of solving problems.

The proposal for world habeas corpus was originally suggested by Luis Kutner, a Chicago lawyer and internationally acclaimed innovator in national and international law. In the wake of the rise of the Nazi dictatorship and the goose step trampling of human rights, Kutner, conceived of making the hallowed English common law remedy, which stems from the Magna Carta, into an international remedy by which an individual, who is arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, may, after exhausting all recourse to municipal law, seek international relief.

The story of how this idea has developed has been well told in an article by Dr. Ernest Katin, a lawyer and political scientist, in the winter-spring 1969 issue of the University of Miami Law Review and by the internationally renowned Prof. Harold D. Lasswell of the Yale Law School in a paper which is to be published in a symposium on world habeas corpus by the University of Miami Press.

When Mr. Kutner first proposed world habeas corpus, he was met by silence and indifference. The notion that individuals were to be protected by international law or that human rights was an international concern was not generally accepted. But he attracted the support of Roscoe Pound, who became his mentor in propagating the proposal. Noted scholars like John Dewey were attracted to the cause. He soon received the support and active cooperation of Harold D. Lasswell, Myres S. McDougal, Quincy Wright, and the then U.S. Attorney General, Francis Biddle. The late George Cardinal Mundelein reacted enthusiastically. Kutner, pursuing this cause, expended his own funds and convened conferences of distinguished scholars and jurists to develop the concept of world habeas corpus. The Commission for In-

ternational Due Process of Law was formed as a tax exempt, nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois. Dean Roscoe Pound was honorary counsel, Hans Kelsen is now honorary counsel. The world policy and executive committees consist of such well-known personages as Associate Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., Judge Caroline Simon of New York, General Telford Taylor, Louis B. Sohn, and Egon Schwelb. Chief Justices and other jurists throughout the world have joined as sponsors with seminars having been held in India, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Greece, France, Italy, and elsewhere. The Commission is now affiliated with the World Peace Through Law Center and has the support of the American Bar Association.

The concept of world habeas corpus has been extensively elaborated in numerous scholarly publications, national, and international, and in a book by Kutner, entitled "World Habeas Corpus," which was published by Oceana.

World habeas corpus is a legal ligament for international order in providing protection for the individual as a subject of international law. It is premised on the concept that man, as the subject of international law, should have his individual security guaranteed by an international treaty-statute enforceable by a competent rule of law. It involves no impairment of the sovereignty of states. The proposal does not in any way involve the setting up of a world government.

The proposal for world habeas corpus is based on the premise that human rights is a shared value for world order.

International law and practice has manifested a growing concern for human rights.

International concern for human rights was first expressed in efforts to outlaw slavery, expressions of humanitarian concern with respect to the persecution of Jews and in the development of the Rules of War. Following the end of World War I international protection of human rights was further expressed in the minorities treaties, the League of Nations mandates and the conventions of the International Labor Organization.

Following World War II, human rights and the individual received new international recognition with the Nuremberg Charter and the trial of Nazi and Japanese war criminals. When individuals can be made personally responsible for violations of international law, it logically follows that they have rights in international law which they should be permitted to assert and which is buttressed by a summary, effective legal remedy.

The signatories to the United Nations Charter obligated themselves to promote the universal respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These rights and freedoms were codified by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of the United Nations and has been reaffirmed continuously in a series of resolutions.

The protection of human rights has

been furthered by the adoption of the United Nations Covenant on Political and Civil Rights. Article 9 of the Declaration on Human Rights and the Covenant affirms that "everyone has the right to liberty and security of person" and "no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention."

The protection of human rights has also been affirmed with the adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination and in expressions of United Nations concern regarding the trampling of human dignity in the imposition of apartheid in South Africa and the policies of suppression in the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

In addition to United Nations action, human rights has been furthered by the adoption of regional conventions, including the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Declaration of the Rights of Man of the Organization of American States. Of most significance is the European declaration which contains provisions for enforcement through a commission.

Enforcement procedures have constituted a serious gap in the law of international human rights. The United Nations Covenant on the Eliminations of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Covenant on Political and Civil Rights contain but limited and halting provisions for enforcement.

Would habeas corpus provide the means for the filling of this vacuum. As the Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg has perceived:

The idea of worldwide habeas corpus, internationally recognized and enforceable in an appropriate international court, can only be applauded by those who are dedicated to the rule of law and the attainment of lasting world peace. For the very term "rule of law" or "due process of the law" implies a procedure such as habeas corpus; a means whereby official detention can be challenged and, if not justified on the basis of valid laws, terminated. Without this simple procedural mechanism, many of the substantive rights that have been recognized as so important in the cause of peace must remain little more than mere aspirations. With the advent of international habeas corpus, and the universal respect for human rights that it would encourage, a long stride toward a peaceful world would be taken.

As Sir Winston Churchill well perceived, "world habeas corpus is the difference between civilization and tyranny."

It is, in the words of Justice Kotaro Tanaka of the International Court of Justice, "a most elementary and primary necessity or condition sine qua non of the world community that there shall exist no vacuum in the world in regard to the habeas corpus and that, therefore, the natural law principles of the habeas corpus shall be vested with positive effect as soon as possible."

Our distinguished and learned U.S. Solicitor General, Erwin N. Griswold, former dean of the Law School of Harvard University has stated:

Luis Kutner has done great work for World Habeas Corpus. If it can be made to grow in strength it can become a mighty power for order and decency and peace in the world.

World habeas corpus embodies adherence to a universal standard of respect for human rights while taking account of cultural diversities. Nine regional circuit courts of world habeas corpus have been proposed to reflect procedures in differing legal and cultural systems staffed with lawyers capable of processing writs of world habeas corpus. There would also exist a world tribunal. Individuals who are arbitrarily detained would, upon exhaustion of all available domestic recourse, have the right to appeal to the appropriate regional tribunal for the adjudication of their rights. The tribunal would be empowered to order the detained person to be brought before it and would determine whether he is being detained in accordance with international due process of law. It would have the authority to order the individual's release upon a finding that the detention did not accord with international standards. The individual would also have a right of appeal to the world tribunal of world habeas corpus.

The world habeas corpus system need not be totally implemented all at once. Conceivably, a group of nations may agree to the formation of a world habeas corpus circuit. The nations of the Atlantic community, or those nations belonging to the common law tradition or situated in the Western Hemisphere may set the process in motion by establishing a circuit. The resolution here presented permits precisely this approach though world circuits are the final goal.

As former Chief Justice Leonard Sutton of the Colorado Supreme Court has observed:

History teaches us that the progress of the human race has always been one of struggle to achieve the better way of life, more perfect justice and more peaceful existence. The writ of habeas corpus has been one of the most potent weapons yet devised in man's attempt to follow paths to these fundamental and rightful goals. Mankind will somehow, some way, and hopefully very soon, use this ancient, revered and versatile remedy to serve his need for human freedom on an international basis. Surely, Regional International Courts of Habeas Corpus are within reach. Once created and obeyed, they will permit those who in good faith adhere to the precepts of the United Nations Charter, to see to it that at least, in their countries, there is protection against arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention. Hopefully, this safeguard can gradually be extended to all men everywhere.

Prof. Quincy Wright, a long-time supporter, regards world habeas corpus as "a fundamental requirement of human justice."

The writ of habeas corpus, or analogous writs such as Amparo in the Latin American nations, have been universally adopted as summary remedy for arbitrary arrest. The Honorable Zafrula Khan, former president of the General Assembly of the United Nations and Justice of the International Court of Justice declares that:

The Writ of World Habeas Corpus is a procedure designed to make effective what has largely come to be known as the rule of law, as a contrast to the arbitrary exercise of executive authority. The Rule of Law is firmly rooted in Islamic jurisprudence,

and there is nothing in the concept and procedure of the Writ to create any problem or difficulty for an Islamic State. The whole trend of Muslim juristic thinking lends strong support for the effective safeguards for human freedom.

A petition for a writ of world habeas corpus was filed with the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations for the release of Associated Press Newsmen William N. Oatis from detention by authorities in Czechoslovakia. According to the Honorable John V. Beamer, who was then a member of this House and had labored for Oatis' release, recalled in 1958:

Six years ago, when the Associated Press reporter William N. Oatis was imprisoned illegally by Czechoslovakia, Mr. Kutner cooperated with me in my fight to free Oatis and filed a petition for a U.N. writ of habeas corpus before the Human Rights Commission. It was a debatable legal question whether the petition could be entertained by that body. Tremendous pressures arose for its consideration, but before action was taken, Mr. Oatis made coerced confessions and was released. I believe that the Kutner petition was greatly instrumental in assisting me in speeding Oatis' release.

In 1967 another petition for a writ of world habeas corpus was filed with the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations to obtain the release of former Congo Premier Moise Tshombe following the hijacking of his plane and kidnaping to Algeria. The public attention focused by this petition was a factor in averting the contemplated extradition of Tshombe to the Congo and certain execution. The ultimate death of Tshombe on June 30, 1969, as the forgotten former head of state, is an acute reminder that wrongful imprisonment demands a world remedy where national legal processes are delinquent.

When two Israelis—passengers on a hijacked TWA plane to Damascus—were detained by Syrian authorities, Kutner prepared a petition for a writ of world habeas corpus after consultation with Israel and American authorities. Prior to filing the petition with the United Nations, a copy was sent to the Syrian Ambassador. A legal confrontation developed. A few days later the Israelis were released.

Currently Kutner and the Commission for International Due Process of Law have focused on the oppression of Christians, Muslims, and Jews in the United Arab Republic, Syria, and Iraq. A petition for a writ of world habeas corpus is being prepared on behalf of 70 persons slated for a mock trial and, possible, certain execution in Iraq.

These petitions have contributed the case precedents to blazing the trail for conferring a competent status upon the individual to seek redress before international tribunals.

An institutional remedy for the protection of human rights is most pressing. In many parts of the world human dignity is being trampled upon. In the Soviet Union writers and artists expressing dissenting ideas have been arbitrarily imprisoned and exiled. In Cuba and Haiti, individual rights have been trampled. In Iraq, Christians, Jews, and Muslims

have been executed without the semblance of a fair trial. In the United Arab Republic, groups of individuals have been subjected to tortures in prisons reminiscent of Nazi concentration camps. In the Sudan, Christians have been subjected to killing and harassment. The racial policies of South Africa have shocked the conscience of mankind.

The trampling of human rights is an ever-present threat to world peace. The struggle for human rights cannot be suppressed. If no legal recourse is to be provided, these rights will be asserted by no other means. No longer can it be said that human rights is of no international concern. The question is whether to resolve these matters by institutional and legal means or through international anarchy.

World habeas corpus provides the means through the rule of law. The role of world habeas corpus was well described by Associate Justice William J. Brennan of the U.S. Supreme Court:

What is important is the obvious utility of world habeas corpus as a tool for the avoidance of the dangers of the police state, and its great promise as a contribution toward preserving and furthering world peace by repudiating, through an enforceable international rule of law, systematic and deliberate denial of human rights. The plan requires no surrender of national sovereignty to a supranational state and there is more than a feeble hope that the nations of the world would perceive that this plan would indeed serve their national interests . . .

U.S. support for establishing world habeas corpus tribunals would provide hope and confidence as to the securities of individual liberty throughout the world. World habeas corpus would, in the long run, enlist more hundreds of millions of persons in support of the principles of individual freedom than any amount of financial aid that might ever be granted to them by our Nation. World habeas corpus will strengthen the forces of peace and guarantee individuals throughout the world with the personal peace of personal liberty. It will erect a worldwide barrier against the knock on the door at 3 a.m.

As the eminent international law authority, Yale professor Myres S. McDougal, has commented:

It was appropriately urged by the late Judge Hersch Lauterpacht that until "an effective right of petition—which means a right of petition with the right to have it investigated with the view to such action being taken upon it as is necessary—is granted to individuals concerned or to bodies acting in their behalf, any international remedy that may be provided will be deficient in its vital aspect." . . . For the larger community of mankind genuinely aspiring toward improved implementation of human rights the proposal for internationalizing habeas corpus would appear to offer plausible hope for remedying the greatest defect in its present armory of institutional practices. Certainly the United States could have nothing to lose, save its reputation for indifference to the human program, by vigorous and positive action in exploration and promotion of the potentialities that inhere in the World Habeas Corpus proposal.

The rule of law has many images, and it has many spokesmen. In world

history, from time to time, it has been ignored or violated by iron-willed, narcissistic, or psychotic rulers; but it is the only ligament that permeates the ever enlarging domain of the purpose and society of man.

The rule of law is not technology, it is not gadgetry of some mysterious cult. Nor is it any forbidding social monster. The evolution of law—rules of conduct that are permissive and prohibitive—is a constant adventure of the human spirit. It seeks to buttress faith in an order of reason out of a chaotic universe of which man is a part in his quest for individual security, opportunity, and meaningful peace.

In other words, the rule of law is a wellspring of human discontent that stirs man to seek more of life than merely a place of abode and to eat and sleep. And that human discontent flames higher with each generation. However, it fails to keep step with advancing scientific, chemical, military, and agricultural technology, albeit though the discontent is nurtured by the desire to realistically contemplate the achievement of the highest of social ideals for the condition and existence of man.

The emergence of the human being as subject and not object of law—domestic or international—is of significance in the current space age explorations of the entire universe and probably the entire galaxy. The accelerating age of science and technology comes to grips with the very nature and purpose of man as to what basically constitutes a good life in a turbulent world society.

While collective science concerns all of mankind, all nations, be they emerged or emerging, or expanding or contracting, recognize the truth that the progress of law, to permit people to live peaceably, productively, and nonhurtfully, is the only durable conquest of the story of humanity in the earthbound and space worlds.

History records the jailing, torture, degradation, and executions of men of science, men of law, and men engaged in "revolutionary activities" who dared to suggest social designs for shaping social and cultural patterns. It is a tragic cliché of a contemporary age to reject the dreams of the progressive thinkers. As genuine revolutionaries, developing cultural patterns and fostering vigorous sciences, explorations, and inventions, men and women have been condemned by a society devoid of discernment to recognize ability or to govern itself rationally and with justice.

The enigma of history has been the relentless pace of progress in the face of obstinate and obsolescent opposition. Since man, with his limited knowledge, is the cause of violence, it is a wonder and excitement that the world has reached the incredible plateau of being able to convene a World General Assembly of United Nations to exchange and debate viewpoints in the quest for peace and the implementation of the security of human rights. The divinity of rulers and the perfection of politicians are no longer dogma or accepted on an absolute basis. It is the constant com-

pliment to man to discover his own inadequacies and to develop the implementations that point to ultimate truths.

Law, being self-revising, recognizes that there is no absolute right or absolute justice, but it does recognize that interpersonal relations between men and nations are connected and responsible to each other. To live comfortably and peaceably with law, it is necessary to live with dynamically changing systems of cultural, national, and political concepts.

Responding to the interpretations of the needs and complexities of mankind, conservative attitudes are necessary to thwart and resist the easy abandonment of national and international concepts of law and religion. Not only are the rule of law and religion constantly subject to change, but its prophets of law and religion for a better world are under challenge themselves.

Organizations, such as the World Peace Through Law Center, International Bar Association, international law committees of national and local bar associations, now enjoy the stimulation of intellectual exchanges dedicated to the end that the collective rule of law be made understandable to the world public. This mutual goal is one of constant education and intellectual discipline. This includes a constant reassessment of governmental obligations to live up to its contracts with its citizens that there be no violation of the human person or the realistic impairment of the sovereignty of nations.

Those engaged in bringing into being the world cultural pattern of the rule of law are a sensitive group. This group is not capricious or whimsical, but is endowed with historical optimism. They have the courage to forcefully tackle the awesome problems of creating an affirmative, behavioral world court. This is the true approaching tide of progress, recognizing that man will always be a small island isolated in a vast hostile sea.

This then is the continuous creation of the men of law, the age of the rule of law. With it comes the promise of what the life of man can be with peace, education, food, adequate housing, and human freedom for all. It leads to a more even balance between individualism and collectivism.

The men of the rule of law for world habeas corpus commit themselves to build a world where mankind will not live at the razor edge of danger. The men of the rule of law have a vital, flexible, and ever-evolving concern about the nature and purpose of man and what constitutes a good life and a good society. It is to them that the human dimension of world habeas corpus is entrusted.

Mr. Speaker, in this age of instant annihilation this beacon light of world habeas corpus for human justice may well be our last hope of preventing the world apocalypse.

The day of world habeas corpus must not be delayed.

As Justice Brennan has stated, Luis Kutner has performed an invaluable service for the world. He has earned the tribute of a grateful mankind.

#### SUGGESTED STRIKES IN COAL MINE INDUSTRY

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

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, as the representative in the Congress of the largest coal producing district in the United States and realizing the vital importance of the mining of coal to our Nation and our customers overseas, I am deeply disturbed over suggestions which have been put forth with reference to strikes of our brave and dedicated men who mine the coal.

The suggested strikes would be in violation of a sacred contract between employer and employee, and more importantly should such a strike occur during this period of time when there is a greater demand for coal than production capabilities, such a strike could serve only to destroy the coal industry.

In short, to close down our coal mines would utterly destroy the coal operator, the payroll for the essential employment, would bring about the elimination of jobs of our coal miners, and in addition, the loss to the coal industry would bankrupt every business establishment including the small independent businessman, and all coal producing industries in the United States.

At this point, I would like to include an editorial which appeared in the Welch Daily News, the only daily newspaper in McDowell County, which is the largest coal producing county in the United States, in order that reason will prevail and our men will continue to produce this essential source of energy, without which the United States can not long exist.

The editorial follows:

[From the Welch Daily News, Mar. 11, 1970]

#### STRIKE WOULD NOT HELP YABLONSKI INVESTIGATIONS

Congressman Ken Hechler's latest public outbursts—hinting for Yablonski supporters to strike—reflects seriously on the man's mental state.

We are sure that if he gives this idea a little more thought, he'll forget about it. The Yablonski sons are also tainted by their speeches about "shutting out the lights" of the entire country.

What happens in the coal fields, for instance, when Yablonski supporters decide to strike and Boyle workers decide to work? Heretofore, coal miners have had one unchangeable trait. They don't cross picket lines. That is, until now.

We can't believe that loyal Boyle supporters, which are in a great majority down this way, would take part in a pro-Yablonski demonstration of any kind.

The end result can only be violence. And lest Hechler forgets, there is nobody more violent than a coal miner around a picket line.

Hechler seems to want to pit these opposing forces against each other to further his own political ambitions—whatever they happen to be. This could develop into a most dangerous situation. We sincerely hope he considers this before his next public outburst.

Secondly, we fail to see how a strike could further the investigation into the Yablonski murders. The only result that we can see is it might force the federal government to

move hastily. Justice is never achieved in haste.

Once again we have to say the murders were vile and unthinkable acts. The murderers and those who perpetrated it should be punished to the full extent of the law.

We are not, however, prepared to convict anyone in the public press before a trial is held. The attacks against Tony Boyle are almost as bad as the murders themselves. The Hechler-Yablonski faction has done everything but actually put the gun in Tony's hand. Hechler is guilty of irresponsible utterances that reflect on the entire state. The tragedy of it is, national television is making some sort of a hero out of him.

#### CONGRESSMAN KEE REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

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

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to address the House in order to present my official report to the residents of the Fifth Congressional District of West Virginia, which will cover my legislative activities, as well as to set forth very briefly some of the vital issues faced by the Congress during this extremely critical period in the history of America.

This report covers the first session of the 91st Congress and has been brought up-to-date on these activities during the second session of the 91st Congress.

In order that the people of the Fifth Congressional District of West Virginia may be better informed of my activities as their Congressman during the first session and part of the second session of the 91st Congress I would like to take this opportunity to set forth very briefly an outline of my service, some of the main issues faced by the Congress, and how they were handled.

The first session of the 91st Congress was the longest since 1963 and the sixth longest in history. The session began on January 3 and adjourned December 23, 1969. There were difficulties which naturally arise when a new administration takes office and difficulties inherent in divided control of the Government. These difficulties did not deter us from taking actions necessary to the welfare of the country. They did, however, delay the legislative processes in getting started, and this contributed to the extraordinary length of the first session. I am pleased to report that my record of attendance is one of the best in the Congress. My officially recorded attendance record on both voting and rollcalls of the House is 94 percent out of a possible 100 percent. I also voted hundreds of additional votes which were taken either by voice, division, or teller.

In analyzing the record of the first session, as well as part of the second, I think it is fair to state that this was a Congress that displayed considerable responsibility.

For example, in response to the near constitutional crisis resulting from the 1968's presidential election, the House acted to modernize the process by which

the American people elect their President and Vice President. In a historic action, the House on September 18 passed an amendment to the Constitution which will provide, upon passage by the Senate and ratification by the necessary number of States, for direct election of the President and Vice President. This action to abolish the electoral college, which has elected the President since the beginning of the Republic, meets with the approval of fully 80 percent of the American public. I think the House was well advised in its action.

The temper of the American people had penetrated this body. Questions of national priority have been of great concern to Members of the House. Hence, we witnessed during the first session a diligent scrutiny of military spending and reassessment of expenditures in the domestic area. The 1969 session faced the reality of inflation and spiraling increases in the cost of living. The mood of the country has expressed clear evidence of discontent over high taxes and inflation. With the Vietnam war still going on, inflation is an even more serious problem than it was in 1968.

Legislation ranging over a large spectrum of problems facing the average American citizen were considered and enacted during the months it has been in session. Such issues as tax reform, inflation, environmental and conservation measures, crime and law enforcement, education, national defense, draft lottery, electoral college reform, health, including the all-important Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, medicare, housing, unemployment compensation, social security benefits, as well as the needs of our veterans.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

The conflict in Vietnam, of course, dominated congressional thinking in the area of foreign affairs. Congress provided the necessary tools for our fighting forces in Vietnam while cooperating with the President in his efforts to conclude the war. The defense appropriations measures for fiscal year 1970 totaled \$69.64 billion, a substantial reduction in the administration's budget, but still the largest money bill of this session. This total represents the biggest cut in defense appropriations since the Korean war. These funds will enable our military forces to maintain national security. The reductions made will, at the same time, support the fight against inflation.

On November 4, 1969, I cosponsored a resolution endorsing President Nixon's efforts to secure a "just" peace in Vietnam. Speaker JOHN McCORMACK stated that the passage of this resolution, which was approved on December 2, gave additional support to the principle of free elections in Vietnam. Another important provision of this resolution called upon the North Vietnamese Government to abide by the Geneva Convention of 1949 in the treatment of prisoners of war.

Criticism of the draft system led the President to request that Congress remove the prohibition against a draft lottery. This we did. Under the random-selection method, each eligible young

man enters a lottery pool during his 19th year. If he is not drafted that year, it is very unlikely that he ever will be. By utilizing the lottery system, we have eliminated one of the major criticisms of the previous draft system—the extended period during which a young man has been kept in doubt about probable induction into the military.

Congress has taken cognizance of the complex domestic problems facing our country in this past year.

#### TAXES

The most significant Tax Reform Act in the history of our country cleared the Congress just prior to adjournment. It is a judicious mix of reform and relief. It includes a whole new concept in the tax law, a "minimum tax" aimed at preventing wealthy individuals or corporations from completely escaping the Federal income tax. It passed the House 394 to 30 on August 6 and was signed into law December 30, 1969.

#### CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

One of the most important problems facing the American people today is the steady increase in crime. With a growing crime rate that amounts to a national disgrace, it is fitting that Congress, which handles the legislation on this subject, should conduct its own studies and recommend corrective measures. In this connection, a select committee to study crime in the United States was created by the House of Representatives on May 1, 1969. Seven Members of the House, designated by the Speaker, were authorized to conduct a full and complete investigation of all aspects of crime in the United States. I am pleased to report that I was a cosponsor on this resolution.

On behalf of law enforcement officers I have introduced legislation to extend benefits to those not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty, as well as encouraging States and units of local government to provide civil service coverage for all law enforcement personnel other than elected officials. It is my hope that Congress will act on this legislation during this session.

#### HEALTH

In the first session, Congress took a strong step to strengthen protection for the health and safety of the more than 144,000 coal miners in the United States. Clearly, if we are to have any impact on the high accident rate, we need a law that gives the broader enforcement powers to the inspector and thereby provides stronger incentives for management and labor to think of safety at all times. I am happy to report that I introduced legislation dealing with these problems. I also testified before the committee on this legislation. By so doing, my bill, H.R. 9850, which provides for the payment of benefits for death or total disability due to pneumoconiosis—or black lung—was incorporated into the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, which was signed into law on December 30, 1969, under title IV.

This legislation imposes immediately a dust ceiling of a 4.5 milligrams per cubic

meter of air and requires that it be reduced to 3 milligrams in 6 months. By setting limits on the amount of coal dust permitted in a mine, we have curtailed the threat of black lung disease, incurable and a major cause of death. Another key provision permits further development of health and safety standards by administrative action without further legislation and provides for a panel of Federal officials to hear requests from coal operators for more time to comply with health and safety standards, as well as the liberal compensation for miners suffering from this incurable disease as provided by my bill, H.R. 9850, under title IV.

At the same time I introduced a bill to amend the Social Security Act to make provision for the payment of benefits to coal miners afflicted with pneumoconiosis, as well as to disabled railroad employees. H.R. 10499 would also extend the medicare program to individuals receiving cash benefits based on disability without regard to their age. This legislation is at the present time under consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee.

With the acceptance of public responsibility for new health services, the House extended for 3 years the present program of matching grants to the States for construction and modernization of health facilities. We also established a new program of Federal guarantees for loans made for construction or modernization of public or nonprofit private hospitals and other health facilities, with an added provision for an interest subsidy on such loans. Appropriations of \$937.3 million over the 3-year period were authorized to include \$405 million for hospital construction grants, \$165 million in modernization grants, and \$300 million for construction of facilities for long-term care, diagnosis and treatment, and rehabilitation.

Since the inception of this program, over \$3 billion in Federal funds have been matched by slightly over \$7.2 billion in non-Federal funds, leading to the construction and expansion of over 9,800 facilities. These projects have provided 425,000 inpatient care beds in hospitals and nursing homes, and have provided approximately 2,800 other health facilities such as public health centers, diagnostic and treatment centers, and rehabilitation facilities.

There is no question of the continuing need for correcting serious deficiencies in the area of health and patient care and Congress during this session passed legislation aimed at correcting these deficiencies.

The House also approved subsidies to State and local school districts to provide free or reduced-cost breakfast and lunch programs in elementary and secondary schools; increased the authorization to encourage the consumption of milk in schools; and increased funds available for child nutrition programs, to provide food services for children in need. I supported this legislation.

#### HOUSING

We have strengthened incentives for urban renewal by extending for 1 year

most major housing programs in the authorization of \$4.8 billion, by the passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969, on October 23, 1969, by a vote of 339 to 9. This amount provides an additional thrust to current Federal efforts to make more housing available to low-income families by requiring that displaced families be provided decent housing.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

Recognizing the plight of our older citizens whose fixed incomes are being ravaged by inflation, the Congress has provided for an across-the-board increase of 15 percent in social security benefits. Since social security payments were increased a year and a half ago, the cost of living has increased 10 percent. However, the token increase at that time left the majority of social security recipients living on incomes below the subsistence level. At present there is no provision in their benefits for escalation in line with the steady increase in the cost of living. Meanwhile the sources of income for older Americans are limited and full-time employment exceedingly difficult to find.

These citizens cannot be blamed for their plight and they should not be required to suffer as they do now. At present there are 1.2 million elderly social security recipients who must rely on old-age assistance. The average social security benefit is less than one-third of the \$3,900 which the Bureau of Labor Statistics says is necessary for a modest standard of living. The 15-percent increase means that the approximately 25 million people benefiting from social security payments can enjoy a more adequate standard of living. These include not only our senior citizens, but widows with minor children and disabled veterans as well.

#### LABOR

In the field of labor, the Congress provided for the collection of Federal unemployment taxes on a quarterly basis, as well as legislation to promote health and safety in the construction industry in all Federal or federally financed or federally assisted construction projects. This legislation requires that no construction contractor or subcontractor may require an employee to work under any conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to his health or safety.

H.R. 14705, a bill to extend unemployment insurance to, first, workers in agricultural processing activities; second, employees of nonprofit organizations; third, employees of State hospitals and universities; and fourth, employees of an American employer, who perform services outside of the United States, passed the House by a vote of 337 to 8 on November 13, 1969, and was reported out of the Senate Finance Committee on March 19, 1970.

#### VETERANS

The House of Representatives, in passing House Resolution 661, voted to commend the American serviceman and veteran of Vietnam for his efforts and sacrifices and let him know that Members of the House, regardless of their opinions about the national policy con-

cerning the conflict, take note of the bravery and dedication in the service of his country that the American serviceman has exhibited.

The 91st Congress has likewise acted to meet its responsibilities to our veterans. Its actions have been in marked contrast to the position of the executive branch. The Nixon administration has opposed all congressionally initiated veterans bills, rejecting a proposal to use veteran-owned insurance funds for veterans home loans for returning Vietnam veterans killed or who died of service-connected causes, rejecting housing payment increases for paralyzed and other seriously disabled veterans, and asked that action to increase insurance for servicemen in Vietnam be deferred.

During the past year over the objections of the Nixon administration we also acted to provide increased compensation for veterans' survivors. Public Law 91-96 changes the formula.

Although almost a million Vietnam veterans each year are being returned to civilian life, Mr. Nixon's Budget Director cut \$41 million in VA hospital modernization funds, including 17 million which would have air-conditioned VA hospitals. Also cut was \$4 million for States to modernize soldiers' homes. One of the most glaring examples of action contrary to words was the Nixon administration's cut of \$11 million for medical education and research and a reduction of 4,000 medical personnel below that recommended in January—although the administration decried "massive health crisis" at a Presidential press conference on July 10. This "massive health crisis" did not deter the administration from broad and sweeping cuts in practically every area of medical and health research just at a time when they are becoming most productive, nor disapproving personnel to man over \$16 million of modern lifesaving equipment standing idle in Federal hospitals.

In an effort to prevent any recipients of non-service-connected pensions or parents receiving dependency and indemnity compensation from losing their VA benefits because of the recently enacted 15-percent increase in social security benefits, I joined with the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee in introducing legislation to increase the monthly benefits, as well as increase the annual income limitations. It is my hope that this legislation will receive favorable consideration within the very near future.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the continual fight for economic development a total of \$1,219 million was authorized to extend programs for regional development; \$268.5 million for nonhighway programs; \$275 million for the other five regional commissions; and \$525 million for other economic development programs administered under the Economic Development Administration.

As a Member of the House of Representatives my assignments on the House Public Works Committee include membership on the Special Subcommittee on Economic Development Programs and the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Appalachia. These subcommittees are directly con-

cerned with Appalachia and economic development, where I served as a cosponsor on these legislative measures, which have been of utmost help to West Virginia.

It was through the Appalachian regional program that provision was made for Federal participation and the construction of Appalachian regional highways, as well as other programs, such as hospital construction, health services, water and sewerage improvements. Under the Economic Development Administration Act, which has a field office in Oak Hill, both grants and long-term, low-interest-rate loans are provided for the establishment of private enterprise. The Fifth Congressional District of West Virginia established the very first multi-county economic corporation in the United States with headquarters in Bluefield.

#### POVERTY

We in the Congress recognize the need for strong governmental action to attack these problems of poverty and we have shown awareness of the need for substantial resources that must be committed to fight it. The Economic Opportunity Act was extended for 2 years. Sufficient success has been achieved by OEO in its experimental operation in the coordination of Federal agencies. Its services were never designed to be all inclusive and long range in the war on poverty, but to initiate programs which would immediately lift poor people out of poverty—programs which require governmental subsidies. These subsidies total \$2,195 billion for fiscal 1970 and \$2,295 billion for fiscal 1971. Programs to which funding applies are Headstart, Follow Through, legal services, comprehensive health, emergency and food and medical program, family planning, senior opportunities, alcoholic recovery, and drug rehabilitation.

At present, about 25,400,000 persons, representing 13 percent of the population, live in virtual poverty. Of this large poverty population 42 percent are children, under 18, and 18 percent are elderly, over 65.

On November 13, 1969, the President approved House Joint Resolution 934 which authorizes \$610 million for the food stamp program. This law does not change the program itself, but provides the Secretary of Agriculture with funds to deal with the problems of hunger and malnutrition. Congress is considering other legislation to alter the food stamp program so that it may more efficiently eliminate these problems which plague too many Americans.

#### EDUCATION

In the all-important field of education it was the Congress rather than the administration which asserted the leadership in the actual appropriation of funds for education. There is a pressing need for this Federal assistance to education in the United States. Congress has recognized that local authorities require significant outside assistance in providing disadvantaged students with the educational equipment they must have to become participating, contributing citizens in our society.

President Nixon's budget had provided a request of \$370 million below that of the Johnson administration. Congress by way of contrast acted to increase the Nixon request by over \$1 billion for education. Regrettably, the President has criticized the Congress for its proeducation stance and not only ordered the increased funds withheld from spending, but has actually ordered education expenditures to be reduced below those of last year.

Nevertheless, we have continued to meet the challenges by providing adequate assistance to education in America by extending the Elementary and Secondary Act which passed the House on April 23, 1969, by a vote of 400 to 17. Without the 2-year extension of the 1965 act, local and State authorities would have been denied the program continuity and advance funding required for proper financial planning.

The House Veterans' Affairs Committee began hearings on June 25 on an increase in educational benefits for Vietnam veterans. A bill was reported from the committee on July 10 and passed the House over the objections of the administration on August 4. H.R. 11959, which has been in conference, is expected to pass the Senate on Monday, March 23, and sent to the White House despite the risk of a possible veto by President Nixon.

#### DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse in the United States is reaching alarming proportions with young people—whether living in our urban slums, in our affluent suburbs, or in small towns—experimenting with drugs ranging all the way from marijuana to heroin.

One of the best ways to combat the problem is through a frank and straightforward presentation of the facts. No solution is more reasonable than education, through Federal grants and contracts to local educational agencies.

Realizing the gravity of this addiction problem the House on October 31, 1969, by a unanimous vote of 290 to 0 passed a long-needed Drug Abuse Education Act of 1969 which authorizes \$29 million over 3 years for Federal grants to train teachers, lawmen, and other officials who, in turn, will carry truth about the drug misuse to children and their parents.

#### ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, which became law on January 1, 1970, is one of the most important and far-reaching environmental and conservation measures acted upon by Congress in recent years. This measure, which provides new approaches in dealing with environmental problems on a preventive and anticipatory basis, is a significant starting point in the task of renewing our environment. It makes clear that Congress is responsive to the needs of present and future generations of Americans.

On March 9, 1970, I am pleased to report that I cosponsored a joint resolution for the purpose of establishing a Joint Committee To Study Environment and Technology to assure full congressional

focus on the total environmental situation.

We have also responded to public demands to alleviate the threat of pollution, both water and air. As a result Congress has appropriated triple the administration request funding water pollution control grants, including sewage treatment plants administered by the Interior Department. The omnibus clear water bill establishes standards for cleaning up the Nation's waterways and preventing further water pollution by upgrading water quality standards across the Nation and setting controls on sewage emanating from vessels which foul many of the Nation's marinas, harbors, and ports.

Congress acted on the problem of air pollution control and abatement by authorizing \$45 million, fiscal 1970, for extension of the Clean Air Act of 1967. Pressed by the Nation's need for practical solutions to the very serious air pollution problems, renewed emphasis has been given to research concerning the effects of fuel combustion and motor vehicle exhaust. The future success of air pollution abatement depends on the development of adequate control technology, essential not only to reduce the atmospheric emissions from existing sources, but also to counteract the increasing number of new sources.

#### CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The 91st Congress extended the life of the National Commission on Product Safety through June 30, 1970. In doing so it recognized the importance of the contributions made by the commission as a result of its studies of hazardous merchandise and its subsequent recommendations to Congress for additional consumer-protection legislation.

We also passed the Child Protection and Toy Safety Act of 1969 which amends the existing act to include protection of children from toys which are hazardous due to electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

I have been vitally interested in trying to help solve many other problems affecting the good people of the Fifth Congressional District of West Virginia, as well as other citizens living throughout this Nation. As a result, I have introduced legislation to authorize a survey of the Gauley River and tributaries in West Virginia, in the interest of flood control, water supply, and recreation; a bill to provide for the renewal and extension of certain sections of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; a bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; a bill providing for Federal railroad safety; a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to add to such act a new title dealing especially with kidney disease and kidney-related diseases; a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for the blind; cosponsored a concurrent resolution concerning prisoners of war or missing in action; resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; as well as concurrent

resolution for the promotion of peace in the Middle East.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion permit me to state these and other activities and concerns of your Congressman are matters which have made it a welcomed opportunity and a high privilege to serve in this office in the 91st Congress. I have tried, to the best of my ability, to render conscientious service to our district.

#### PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CAN PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN POSTAL REFORM

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the elephantine labors to reform the Post Office Department has brought forth a mouse built to Government specifications and has created great interest not only among my colleagues but among taxpayers as well. The monopolistic authority of the Post Office Department has not been questioned. It seems as if "reform" has taken on a very limited definition, that instead of meaning "to make over," it means "adjust" or "rearrange." The proposals submitted to us for consideration are interesting and have suggested new procedures which should be followed but they have not gone far enough. They are remodeling the Post Office Department, not reforming it.

This Nation has witnessed thousands of programs which were the answer to any assortment of problems because they contained a million or billion dollar price tag and Federal intervention. We have also witnessed the regretful announcement that for some reason yet to be determined these programs failed to meet expectations. One reason for this is that legislative myopia has prevented Congress from looking beyond the walls of the Federal agencies. The time has now come for us to look to private enterprise for assistance. We have already done this in our efforts to combat poverty, urban renewal, job training, health care, and other areas. The lessons learned in these misadventures must be applied to our efforts to correct problems within the Post Office Department. This raises two questions which will be discussed herein. First, why is there a postal monopoly, and second, would private enterprise enter into the postal enterprise to the public's general advantage?

Postal monopolies developed with the national monarchies during the European Renaissance. England retained the monopoly because they feared the postal system could be used for treasonous purposes and even then its use by private citizens was discouraged. It later developed into a profitable operation and the royalty permitted his favorite subjects to manage it for their own profit. This is the form by which the colonies were introduced to it and it has remained remarkably similar for these centuries. The Articles of Confederation gave Congress "the sole and exclusive right and power

of—establishing and regulating post offices" thus a monopoly. The Federal Constitution of 1789 provides that Congress shall have power "to establish post offices and post roads," and it is interesting to note that the clause "sole and exclusive right and power" was eliminated. It seems, therefore, that those responsible for the Constitution elected to abolish the monopoly as a constitutional mandate, although one of the first acts of Congress was to pass an act which provided that "the regulations of the Post Office shall be the same as they last were under the resolutions and ordinances of the late Congress." That law has henceforth been interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court as establishing a postal monopoly. There was clearly a need for a monopoly at that time; for private enterprise, in its beginning, could not meet the need and any postal service would have had to be protected from competition. The Post Office Department with its monopolistic powers was created and the tone was set for years to come, for in its first year it ended up in the red.

The next major postal legislation was in 1792, which prohibited any private person from carrying any letters for hire, or from setting up a private post for hire or any post road, or by vessel if such would damage the post office's revenue. The emphasis was not on protection from competition but only from competition that threatens the revenue.

Private enterprise began developing and they found loopholes in this and subsequent legislation which permitted it to enter into mail delivery services. The most common illustration of these enterprises is pony express. In arguing for more restrictive legislation, the Postmaster General in 1843 submitted the following statement to support the postal monopoly:

These private expresses will only be found to operate upon the great and profitable thoroughfares between great commercial points, whilst the extremes are left to depend upon the operations of the United States mail, crippled and broken down for the want of means.

This same argument was used in England and has been repeated ever since, and in some ways I find it consoling to read in the Kappel report a similar statement in defense of the monopoly:

The postal service is particularly vulnerable to 'cream-skimming' in the high-volume, high-value segments of its market, e.g., delivery within or between downtown business districts of major cities. It would probably be uneconomic for the Post Office to meet competition by offering a reduced rate for such service because of the additional costs of administering a rate scheme split along geographic lines. The competitor would then be able to serve the low-cost segment of the market, leaving the Post Office to handle the high-cost services. Under such competition the Post Office would lose lucrative portions of its business, increasing its average unit cost and requiring higher prices to all users.

It is comforting, however, only in the sense that the President's Commission either held a certain spot in its heart for history or a sense of humor in that they felt the same situation exists today as that in 1843.

Congress responded to this plea from the Postmaster General and enacted restrictive legislation that absolutely forbids the regular delivery of mail regardless of the method for conveyance. This is essentially the position of the Post Office Department today, so it seems as if the postal monopoly was created out of necessity and that it has continuously been protected from competition that threatened its revenue. Justifications for protective legislation was merely a financial consideration and no concern was given to whether the public enjoyed better service by these enterprising companies.

The Kappel report cites two reasons justifying postal monopoly. One reason was previously cited and will be discussed at greater length later. The other reason was given by attempting to draw an analogous situation between public utilities and the Post Office Department. To illustrate this, a situation was referred to wherein a community is served by two telephone companies, and it was their purpose to show how ridiculous this would be for the customer who would either be required to have two instruments or be limited to the number of other patrons they could reach. What, in fact, such an illustration points out is the failure of the President's Commission to understand utilities and how they work together. In my own district, a county and a commercial area are serviced by two telephone companies. Patrons of neither system are required to have two instruments, nor do they have limitations on whom they telephone at normal rates. These companies have worked together for the benefit of everyone in that area and the same idea can apply to postal service. The Post Office Department is not a natural monopoly and opening it to competition does not necessarily mean inefficient duplication of services.

The second justification given by the Kappel report, as previously mentioned, is the vulnerability of the Post Office Department to competition and the fear competition would concentrate on deliveries within or between downtown business districts of major cities. Such reasoning is illogical and based on cliches rather than on facts. It is common knowledge that the most inefficient and wasteful element of the Post Office Department is its service to large urban areas and one would think that the Department would welcome assistance, but it does not. It seems as if the Department would rather contribute its losses to these areas with one hand and hold them in the other as a profitable venture which is needed to offset losses elsewhere. It may also be possible that the Department does not mean service to the entire community but only to that which originates and terminates within a few blocks of each point. If this is the case, then the Department is presenting a very small part of the whole operation as justification for it all, and surely it would not present this as justification.

The only remaining justification for a postal monopoly to be explored is the theory that private enterprise cannot do an adequate job and that even if it were

permitted to compete, it would concentrate on the high-volume, high-value segments of the market. The time has now come to cease using cliches made popular in Victorian England and evaluate private enterprise of the 1970's—to see if it can handle the mail and offer a public service. Even though there is a Federal monopoly, several private companies have come into existence in recent years which afford interested parties an opportunity to review their operations and determine for themselves what these companies can do. The largest of these companies began in the Midwest a few years ago and instead of reporting a deficit in its first year, it reported large capital gains. It did this not by concentrating on high value mail but by delivery of third-class mail, commonly referred to as "junk mail," by the Department. They did this by promising and delivering service which was more efficient and more economical than what the Post Office Department could offer. They claim to deliver mail at a rate of about 42 percent of what the Department charges and to do it faster with more dependability. It is left to one's imagination what they could do in the delivery of mail which the Department terms profitable. There are entrepreneurs waiting on the sidelines with plans to utilize modern technology which is necessary to bring postal service into the 20th century and they are willing to assume the complete responsibility of delivery service to the larger communities in the Nation.

Those who would have you believe that there is no alternative to losing money in the postal service are pointedly refuted by available evidence. In saying that private competitors will concern themselves only with selected fields, these competitors show that they are unaware of what can be done with the assistance of imagination and modern technology.

The restrictions on private companies now in operation are severe, but these companies have overcome the limitations and are able to present a better record than that of the Post Office Department. This can be elucidated by referring to certain key elements desired in postal service. Rates are cheaper with privately-held companies than with the Post Office Department. The record of efficiency is much better with the new companies, and improvements can be expected with experience. Conversion of capital to adjust with the times is a built-in factor with capitalistic enterprises, not with the Government. Service is much better than with the Post Office Department. For example, the day a parcel will be delivered to the addressee is guaranteed, delivery to an occupied home is guaranteed, and service need not be confined to certain hours.

These factors are grounds enough to justify the permission of private companies to compete in mail service but if doubt still lingers, one need only look to the cost factor of both systems. Legislation is presently pending which would authorize the Postmaster General to sell \$10 billion worth of stock to the Treasury, and this would, in turn, be paid

for by congressional appropriations. This is questionable business procedure when you consider that the organization has been in the black only 17 times since 1789 and lost \$10 billion since 1960, and further, we have no assurance that this approach will work. To the contrary, it was illustrated in a speech yesterday, March 24, how the new reforms were actually resulting in increased cost and decreased efficiency, but supposing such appropriations do bring the Post Office Department up to date, there is no way that it can continue to keep in step with this fast age without requiring more appropriations in the future. Private enterprise, however, must remain aware of new demands and adjust its services accordingly. They have the added advantage that they pay taxes. It is conceivable that the taxes raised from these companies would at some point match the drain on the Federal budget caused by our sponsorship of the Post Office Department.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my purpose to submit a summary statement of the origins of the postal monopoly, to explore the reasons for its existence and analyze them in light of contemporary evidence to see if they continue to be valid. It is not my purpose to discredit the Kappel report, postal employees or my colleagues who have introduced legislation on this subject. It is clear that the reasons for the monopoly no longer exist and that the time has now come to where we can turn to private enterprise for a solution to a problem Congress inherited nearly two centuries ago. By taking this action, we will be insuring ourselves of postal service that will adjust with the times. We will have a self-supporting system that yields taxes to our Treasury. We will be offering improved services to the public and this is long overdue. These proposals are not revolutionary, for they could be modeled after our Federal Reserve banks.

Few functions of the Federal Government could be more vital to the security of our Nation than control over the dollar, and we have entrusted this to private enterprise which operates under strict Government control. There is no reason why we cannot entrust our postal service to private enterprise which can operate under the guidance of Federal regulations. Such a move should be a consummation devoutly to be wished by all, for at a time when increased demands are being made upon our revenue and administrative ability, we now have the opportunity, the duty, to pursue a legislative course of action that would free Congress from the albatross around its neck.

#### POSTAL PAY EQUALIZATION ACT

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

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill, printed below these remarks to make our postal pay system responsive to differences in cost of living,

and differences in the wage structure, in various metropolitan areas and broad geographical sections of the Nation.

The Postal Pay Equalization Act I am introducing would direct the U.S. Civil Service Commission to establish area and regional wage boards, and a national review board, to carry out this policy. The act would apply to all but the top positions in the postal service—those above level 14 in the postal field service schedule—and to all of the rural carrier positions. It would permit increases up to 50 percent of the amounts set forth in the schedules, based upon impartial findings as to cost of living and private enterprise pay for comparable work.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that a system such as I am proposing is fair and equitable, that it would put an end to most of the legitimate wage complaints of the loyal men and women who make up our postal service, and that it would prevent the Nation's postal service from staggering from one crisis to another in its relationships with its employees.

Mr. Speaker, this bill could be on the President's desk within days if the Congress would act, and I am convinced that it would do much to alleviate present difficulties, as well as to head off similar difficulties in the future.

A recent column of Evans and Novak, dealing with the postal problem, is included below as a part of my remarks.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 25, 1970]

#### UNION INTRANSIGENCE ON REFORM LAID GROUNDWORK FOR MAIL CRISIS

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

Although Democratic politicians are having a field day blaming the postal crisis on President Nixon's intransigence, the groundwork for disaster was laid over the past three years by the stubborn opposition of postal union leaders to long-overdue reform.

Ever since President Johnson's postmaster general, Lawrence F. O'Brien, began pushing basic postal reform in 1967, the union bosses have stubbornly resisted not only reform but even gentle compromise out of fear it might undermine their power. Their adamant opposition was renewed when President Nixon's Postmaster General, Winton F. Blount, backed reform with an iron tenacity refusing to surrender to implacable union opposition.

The fact, admitted privately by realistic congressional Democrats, is that there would be no postal crisis today—and postal employees would have a more nearly decent living wage—had the unions not refused to consider reform. Whatever mistakes the Congress and Mr. Nixon have made the past six months could not have occurred but for that refusal.

The reason for this shortsighted opposition is found in the unique nature of the unions. Because Congress itself determines postal pay, postal unions do not engage in collective bargaining but in Capitol Hill lobbying. Their chiefs are not really labor leaders but high-priced Washington operatives, dispensing campaign contributions around Capitol Hill.

O'Brien's proposal for an independent postal corporation would have ended all this, establishing wage procedures ending in compulsory arbitration. Afraid of the unknown, the postal union leaders reflexively opposed reform—with the backing of AFL-CIO President George Meany.

As the Nixon administration took office in 1969, coincidental developments contributed to a turmoil in postal politics. The two ma-

for unions, the Letter Carriers and the Clerks, had new leadership and their once warm relationship grew frigid. There was feuding inside the Clerks, with the new president and legislative director in conflict. The Senate Post Office Committee had a brand new chairman, Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming.

Most important was the nature of the new postmaster general. Unlike O'Brien, Blount was no politician willing to bend but a stiff-backed millionaire Alabama businessman appalled by inefficiency he found in the Post Office Department.

It was Blount's vigorous recommendation last autumn that led to President Nixon's warning that the 11 per cent postal pay rise passed by the House would be vetoed.

Blount's implicit offer: pass reform and you'll get your pay increase. Faced with this hard-bolled ultimatum, President William Rademacher of the Letter Carriers broke the solid union facade against reform.

A compromise pay-reform bill worked out by Rademacher, Blount, and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona (foremost Democratic advocate of reform) finally cleared the House Post Office Committee on Feb. 12—to the amazed chagrin of its chairman, Rep. Thaddeus Dulski of New York, mouthpiece of the postal unions. Although the bill called for only a 5.4 per cent pay increase, it contained a provision—quietly agreed to by the White House—virtually guaranteeing a much bigger boost effective July 1.

But like so many union chieftains today, Rademacher had lost his rank-and-file. Just as they were about to get their delayed pay increase, the letter carriers revolted in wildcat strikes and the crisis was born.

It is a crisis for Rademacher as well as President Nixon and the U.S. Officials of other postal unions, having maintained their opposition to reform, bitterly resent Rademacher. They communicate with him only in formal communications (addressed "Dear Mr. Rademacher"). They can take pride in having maintained the proper degree of militancy.

Indeed, with the pressure now on the President, Congress and Rademacher, the other union leaders are off the hook with their past record obscured. Lost in the shuffle, for example, is the fact that postal union leaders have long and unwisely opposed geographical distinction in pay—a major grievance of hard-pressed New York City workers who began the walkout.

The result is impasse. With an atmosphere of lawlessness pervading the country, there is strong sentiment in both the White House and Congress against capitulation to the postal workers, inviting illegal strikes by municipal workers nationwide. All this could have been prevented had the unions accepted postal reform, but that simple truth is lost in the chaos.

H.R. 16684

A bill to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to adjust levels of compensation in the postal field service to reflect regional and area differentials in the cost of living and in pay for comparable jobs in private industry, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Postal Pay Equalization Act of 1970".

Sec. 2. Chapter 45 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

"§ 3590. Policy

"(a) It is the policy of the Congress that rates of pay for employees within the purview of this Chapter be based on the principles—

"(1) that compensation for the postal field service (including rural carriers) is to be governed basically by the schedules set forth in this Chapter and in no instance be less than amounts therein provided;

"(2) that such compensation nevertheless should be adjusted annually, on a regional and/or area basis, so as to reflect regional or area differentials in cost of living and to be made comparable with private enterprise rates of pay for work of the same type or level of difficulty.

"(b) Rates of pay shall be adjusted annually, in accordance with the policy set forth in subsection (a) of this section and the procedures prescribed in section 3591 of this title.

"§ 3591. Duties of the Civil Service Commission; establishment of postal wage boards

"(a) The United States Civil Service Commission is authorized and directed to establish, in such manner as the Commission may deem best calculated to carry out the purposes of section 3590 of this title, a national postal wage review board, and such regional and area postal wage boards as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this section.

"(b) It shall be the duty of the area or regional postal wage boards to review at least annually the factors bearing upon the wages of postal workers in such area or region and to recommend to the national postal wage review board such adjustments (within the limitations herein specified) as may be needed to assure:

"(1) that such wages reflect significant changes in the cost of living within such area over the preceding twelve months; and

"(2) that such wages are comparable to those paid by private enterprise in such area for comparable types of work.

"(c) It shall be the duty of the national postal wage review board to review the recommendations of area boards, to make such adjustments as may be necessary to reflect differences in cost of living between areas and regions of the Nation or to conform to the findings of its review, and to certify the resulting figures to the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission.

"(d) The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission, upon receipt of the certifications pursuant to subsection (c), shall notify the Postmaster General of the changes to be made in wage structures within particular areas or regions and such changes shall become effective within thirty days of such notification.

"§ 3592. Limitations

"(a) The provisions of sections 3590 and 3591 shall apply to the Rural Carrier Schedule and to the first fourteen salary levels in the Postal Field Service Schedule, but shall not apply to level 15 or higher levels in such schedule.

"(b) No recommendation or finding of a wage board established pursuant to this Chapter shall act to lower any rate of compensation established pursuant to the schedules set forth herein, nor shall such recommendations or findings result in an increase in such rate or rates of compensation by more than fifty percentum of the amount set forth in such schedules.

"(c) Changes in levels of compensation made pursuant to sections 3590 and 3591 shall not result in positions in any salary level in the Postal Field Service Schedule being compensated at a level above that of a higher position in the area or region affected by such changes.

"§ 3593. Definitions

As used in sections 3590, 3591, and 3592—

"(a) The term 'region' shall mean a broad geographical region of the United States or such other area within the coverage of this title as the Civil Service Commission deems

best calculated for the purposes of these sections.

"(b) The term 'area' shall mean a standard statistical metropolitan area as utilized by the Bureau of the Census, except as the Civil Service Commission may determine such area to be inappropriate for the purposes of these sections.

#### COMMERCIALIZATION OF OUR AGED, PART II, THE NURSING HOME PATIENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the subject of the special order I am presenting at this time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, when I addressed the House 1 month ago on the subject of nursing homes and homes for the aged, I referred to the disastrous fire in Marietta, Ohio, which took the lives of 32 of the 46 patients of the Harmar House Nursing Home. I return to the subject of this fire today, not to belabor this particular nursing home or this tragedy any further, but to comment on some of the lessons it teaches us about standards in Federal programs for nursing home care and the performance of these programs in protecting patients and the public.

Shortly before 10 p.m. on January 9, 1970, the heat sensor in room 104 of Harmar House registered 136 degrees and signaled the nurses' station. The nurse's aide pulled the aged occupant of the room to safety, but dense, acrid smoke billowed through the home and when the toll was finally counted, 32 people were dead. Harmar House was a modern building of fire resistive construction. We are told by State and local officials that the home had no building code violations. There was little structural damage to the building. The patients died of smoke inhalation. The smoke was produced mainly by the foam rubber backing of the nylon pile carpeting as it burned in the rooms and down a long undivided corridor.

Mr. Speaker, Harmar House was certified as an extended care facility for participation in Medicare. Some of the patients were beneficiaries of this Federal program. Section 1861 (j) of the Social Security Act provides in part that an extended care facility shall meet "conditions relating to the health and safety of individuals—as the Secretary may find necessary." The Congress stated the charge clearly. The public and the beneficiaries of the program should be able to look to the regulations of the Secretary

for protection of health and safety. But, sad to say, such is not the case. Let us examine these regulations.

Mr. Speaker, these regulations, known as the conditions of participation, were drawn up on 1966 and made effective with the start of the extended care benefit in Medicare on January 1, 1967. At that time the Federal Government—specifically the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—had adopted and made mandatory a specific standard, based on a widely recognized test procedure, for the flame spread rating of carpeting and other interior finishes in hospitals and nursing homes finished through the Hill-Burton program. Despite the years of experience and the expertise in the field of structural and fire-safety standards developed by the Hill-Burton program, the Bureau of Health Insurance of the Social Security Administration—also a part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—did not utilize it as they wrote the conditions of participation relating to fire safety for extended care facilities. In my speech in this chamber on February 24, I spoke of fragmentation of responsibility and noncommunication among Government agencies administering programs involving nursing homes. Here is a clear example.

Hill-Burton standards require fire and smoke barriers at specifically stated intervals to help contain and localize fire and smoke damage. At Harmar House, which met the Social Security Administration's standards, the burning of the carpet backing and the propagation of deadly smoke spread unimpeded in a 244-foot undivided corridor. It seems almost incredible, Mr. Speaker, that two programs in the same Federal department do not have comparable safety standards for the same facilities.

Instead the Social Security Administration went its own way and issued standards for fire safety which are not really standards at all. They rely almost wholly on State and local codes, on vague phrases, and on the discretion of nameless inspectors. I would like to illustrate the dangerous permissiveness of the fire-safety provisions in Medicare:

In section 405.1134, "Condition of Participation—Physical Environment," we find the following:

(a) Standard; Safety of Patients. The extended care facility is constructed, equipped, and maintained to insure the safety of patients. It is structurally sound and satisfies the following conditions: (1) The facility complies with all applicable state and local codes governing construction. (2) Fire resistance and flame spread ratings of construction, materials, and finishes comply with current State and local fire protection codes and ordinances. (3) Permanently attached automatic fire extinguishing systems of adequate capacity are installed in all areas considered to have special fire hazards including but not limited to boiler rooms, trash rooms, and nonfire resistant areas or buildings. (4) Doorways, passageways, and stairwells are well enough for easy evacuation of patients and are kept free from obstruction at all times. (5) Unless the facility is of fire resistive construction, blind and nonambulatory or physically handicapped persons are not housed above the street level floor. (6) Reports of periodic inspections of the struc-

ture by the fire control authority having jurisdiction in the area are on file in the facility. (7) The building is maintained in good repair and kept free of hazards such as those created by any damaged or defective parts of the building. (8) No occupancies or activities undesirable to the health and safety of patients are located in the building or buildings of the extended care facility.

These, Mr. Speaker, are almost all of the provisions of the medicare fire safety standards. I call attention particularly to the terms which allow and invite wide discretion on the part of State or local inspectors, who may or may not be technically qualified to make the judgments; terms like "wide enough for easy evacuation." But even these provisions are undermined by the preamble to this section of the regulations which reads as follows:

The following standards are guidelines to help State agencies to evaluate existing structures which do not meet Hill-Burton construction regulations in effect at the time of the survey, and to evaluate in all facilities those aspects of the physical environment which are not covered by Hill-Burton regulations. They are to be applied to existing construction with discretion and in light of community need for service.

The inspector now is armed with vague and subjective standards which he is instructed to apply "with discretion."

Mr. Speaker, in a letter to the Washington editor of Hospital Practice magazine, replying to a question about the vagueness and permissiveness of medicare fire safety standards, the Director of the Bureau of Health Insurance made the following statement:

The phraseology used in the regs in no way limits the scope of a surveyor's inquiry or his authority to insist on corrective measures, and a Medicare surveyor is therefore empowered to insist on Class A carpeting or any other change he feels is essential to patient safety.

With all respect to this worthy Federal official, I say that statement is nonsense. It is ridiculous. It is another example of passing the buck, of shifting the onus of hard decisionmaking to someone else. Moreover, it is not true. If an inspector sought to insist on class A carpeting and disapprove a nursing home for participation on this basis when the regulations speak only of a requirement for complying with State and local codes, he certainly would be found to be arbitrary and capricious by a court if not by his own administrative superiors. However, leaving the legality of this statement aside for the moment, let us look at the practicality of it.

In many States, the actual inspections for medicare certification are made not by State agencies but by surveyors from local agencies. In the case of Harmar House in Marietta, Ohio, the actual inspections for medicare were made by a nurse employed by the county health department. I ask each of my colleagues now to try to imagine himself in the position of this county health department nurse as she goes out to inspect Harmar House. One of the principal owners of Harmar House is the county coroner. The coroner's wife is the city health officer of Marietta. The other owners of the home include some of the most prom-

inent physicians and businessmen in the community. And we, the great Federal Government, are saying to this county employee: "We are not going to give you a standard to apply. It is up to you. Now, go out there and get tough with them."

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not alleging that the inspector of Harmar House was intimidated or that the owners of the home acted in any improper way. On the other hand, I do say that if Federal programs are to rely in the last analysis on the local inspector for the application of Federal regulations, we must consider some of the realities of the daily life of these people who are on the firing line. I do not know if our present method of relying on local surveyors and State review processes is the best way to apply Federal program requirements to nursing homes. I think this subject should be carefully studied and alternative methods evaluated. I believe the Select Committee on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged which I have proposed should undertake this as one of many much-needed studies. But as long as we do administer standards for nursing homes who sell services to Federal programs according to the present pattern, the Federal administrators owe it to the surveyor in the field and owe it to the patients and their families to equip the surveyors with standards which can and will be uniformly and objectively applied. As Mr. W. H. Veigel of the Ohio health department put to a reporter for Hospital Practice magazine:

As a person reviewing surveys, I think it is time Medicare people showed some intestinal fortitude by letting operators of nursing homes know what's important.

Mr. Speaker, one would think that the lessons of the Harmar House tragedy might have brought out some of this intestinal fortitude. Carpeting is widely used in nursing homes today, especially in the newer facilities we find participating in medicare. What could be more obvious that the omission in the medicare regulations of any standard for floor covering should be promptly corrected? What, in fact, has happened since January 9, 1970? Let us take a look.

On January 19, 10 days after the fire, the Public Health Service sent a memorandum to State agencies stating that:

No carpet or carpet assembly (carpet plus pad) presently installed or proposed for installation should have a flame spread rating of more than 75.

This is the Hill-Burton standard. Mr. Speaker, there is a great difference in the two words "should" and "shall." The medicare standards refer only to State and local codes which, in the case of this Ohio home, permitted carpet which registered 275 when tested by Underwriters Laboratories. However, the Public Health Service was handing out mere advice, not regulation. The Bureau of Health Insurance must act to protect medicare patients from the hazards of unsafe floor covering.

Another month went by before the Bureau of Health Insurance, whose officials by then were facing a hearing before the subcommittee headed by the distinguished gentleman from North Caro-

lina (Mr. FOUNTAIN), decided to send a letter to State agencies advising them that at some unspecified future date a regulation would be issued incorporating the Public Health Service advice—partially incorporating the Hill-Burton standard for flame spread ratings of interior finishes which has been in effect since before the medicare program began. In the meantime, State agencies were asked to send letters to nursing homes inquiring whether they had carpet and if so, the flame spread rating. Where unsafe carpeting is found, the nursing home is to be asked to "explain the steps it will take to correct the deficiency or alternative steps to protect the environment from fire hazard." This process will take even more months. Will yet another Marietta occur while a cumbersome, slow, unresponsive, duplicating, bureaucratic system awaits the "explanation" of why unsafe carpeting is permitted in our Nation's nursing homes and homes for the aged?

Why wait? Why temporize with this issue of safety? The Hill-Burton standard has been in effect for years. Similar standards for floor coverings are found in the model code of the National Fire Protection Association and many State Codes. The carpet industry is accustomed to these standards and every major carpet manufacturer can supply carpet which meets them. For nursing homes to remove and replace unsafe carpeting creates inconvenience and expense; but, the alternative is to allow medicare beneficiaries who may be aged and helpless to be confined in the presence of a known hazard to life while, no doubt, thinking that their Government has acted to assure their health and safety. Obviously, this alternative is unacceptable. Eventually, these standards must be issued. Why not now? If the Bureau of Health Insurance cannot act now when the terrible deaths of 32 helpless people are fresh in our minds, when will it act?

Mr. Speaker, I have focused my remarks today on the subject of fire safety standards and on some specialized and technical aspects of that subject. I have done so not just to crusade for safe carpet, but because the performance of the administrators of medicare on this issue may tell us something about the more general problem of assuring that beneficiaries of Federal programs in nursing homes are protected. In my earlier speech I spoke of the patient taking a back seat to a rather thirsty quest for profits on the part of nursing home operators. The nursing home patient may be occupying another back seat, too; a back seat to the convenience and the comfort of bureaucrats. I am sure that officials of the Bureau of Health Insurance who are responsible for that agency's mulling about in the field of standard setting, ritually avow, like medical care administrators everywhere, their unflagging devotion to "the patient." But this patient is an abstraction.

They do not see him in the offices and corridors of the Social Security Administration. They do see other bureaucrats, representatives of providers and other interest groups. Administrative and policymaking routines are established in

which these are the participants. The patient, although often mentioned, is not there. He again is voiceless—helpless against a vast, complex and mysteriously bureaucratic system which protects the system—not the patient. The patient, who is in reality a living, feeling human being, takes a back seat to the working of that system, to the difficulty of making a decision, to the defense of past decisions, to the reluctance to take a firm stand in the presence of criticism or opposition, to the fear of rocking the boat.

Mr. Speaker, I recently received a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the National Consumer League. I was very interested to see that the National Consumer League combined in one expression of policy its concern over the passive policies and vacillation of the Social Security Administration in the matter of medicare safety standards and its support for my resolution calling for the creation of a Select Committee on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged in the House of Representatives. This in part led me to look more deeply into the Harmer House experience and to prepare these remarks. I join the League in urging prompt and forthright action on the part of the Social Security Administration to give meaning to the safety standards for medicare nursing homes. I welcome the League's support of my resolution and I hope that the Select Committee can address itself to the difficult problems involved in making Federal programs involving nursing home care more sensitive and more responsive to the protection and vital needs of the hundreds of thousands of citizens we seek to serve.

Mr. Speaker, I include the resolution of the National Consumer League and an article from the March issue of *Hospital Practice* magazine entitled "Fire Disaster in Ohio Home: How Good Are Safety Codes?" at this point.

MARCH 18, 1970.

HON. DAVID PRYOR,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PRYOR: The League commends you for introducing House Resolution 850.

Enclosed are copies of the Resolution adopted by the League Board on March 10, and the letter of transmittal to Speaker McCormack. We have also written to Secretary Finch and Commissioner Ball on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

SARAH H. NEWMAN,  
General Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE  
ON SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, EXTENDED  
CARE FACILITIES, AND SAFETY, AND  
HOUSE RESOLUTION 850

The National Consumers League finds that Medicare regulations covering the safety of patients in extended care facilities are faulty. They are highly permissive and rely on state and local codes, which often are weak. The Medicare regulations should form a basic, clear national standard guaranteeing safety to those weak and feeble patients.

The League urges the Social Security Administration to overhaul the Conditions of Participation for Extended Care Facilities to embody a strict safety code, with particular emphasis on flame resistance of such interior finishing materials as carpets.

The League recognizes that nothing in the Medicare conditions limited the installation of the type of carpeting which burned at the Marietta, Ohio nursing home in January. The carpet produced dense, toxic smoke that killed 32 of the 46 patients.

The League finds that the Social Security Administration has temporized with the safety of the aged by not taking the essential step of requiring nursing homes to remove this type of carpeting at once. The League urges SSA to do this immediately. And states and localities are also urged to tighten their codes.

Because nursing home patients often are subjected to disgraceful and scandalous treatment, the League endorses House Resolution 850, submitted by Rep. David Pryor of Arkansas. This resolution would set up a nine-member select committee on nursing homes and homes for the aged. It would have investigative but not legislative authority. We urge Congress to take up this resolution at the soonest moment possible and to approve establishment of this committee.

FIRE DISASTER IN OHIO HOME: HOW GOOD  
ARE SAFETY CODES?

Sometime after 9:30 PM, January 9, fire broke out in room 104 of the Harmer House Convalescent Home in Marietta, Ohio. In less than an hour, the fire was over. But the thick clouds of smoke, leaving an acrid smell behind, were not to be forgotten easily. Twenty-one of the 46 patients, most of them in their late 70's or 80's, had died almost at once. Soon another 11 were to die. Cause of death: asphyxiation from smoke inhalation. Not one had burned flesh.

Gov. James A. Rhodes described the proprietary home, owned by businessmen and several physicians (among them the county coroner) as a "first class institution." Ohio Fire Marshal Samuel T. Sides called it a "modern fire-resistant structure with no building code violations." W. H. Veigel of the Ohio department of health said it was "one of the finest and safest homes in the U.S."

What then explained the loss of 32 lives?

A good part of the answer lies in the carpeting. Fire Marshal Sides said the toxic smoke came principally from the bonded foam-rubber backing under the 100% nylon tufting. Harmer House had carpet in all patient rooms and corridors, including a 244-foot north-south corridor. It was a carpet assembly of a type that could be bought in any store.

But carpeting was not all, a *Hospital Practice* Study finds. Fire safety is the result of attention to large and small details in construction and operation of a health facility. The Marietta fire illustrates failures of significance to physicians and others who work in or have responsibility for patients in these facilities. It is also of significance to physicians and others as consumers. They may be loading their homes and offices with products that increase fire hazards without being aware that they are doing so.

The Marietta fire also demonstrated a breakdown in fire evacuation procedures. Perhaps most important of all, it showed that Medicare and state codes may not protect patients effectively. In Ohio, they did not.

THE FIRE

Exactly when fire broke out in room 104 is not known. Nor how. It may have begun when the elderly occupant or an employee dropped a lit cigarette or emptied an ashtray into a plastic wastebasket. Marietta Fire Chief Beman Biehl told a U.S. Senate committee under Frank Moss (D-Utah) last month. Fire spread from the basket to a wooden nightstand and a plastic-covered chair as well as to the carpet. A heat sensor in the room signaled trouble when the temperature hit 136° F. From the nurses' station at the center of the cross-shaped building

came in an aide and a practical nurse, two of the home's four employees on that shift. (Two private-duty nurses also were in the home.) The practical nurse turned away at the sight of dense smoke spewing from 104. The aide, 19-year-old Doris Watts, made it into the room. Although she weighs only 87 lb, she managed to pull the patient from bed and up the corridor. She left the door open. Intending to get a fire extinguisher and return to 104, she found the smoke gushing down the corridor intolerable. She and other employees began moving patients outside. Somebody left the corridor door open.

Chief Biehl estimates at least a four-minute delay in the staff's telephoning the fire department. Firemen arrived within five minutes. They had the fire out in 12. Marietta Mayor John A. Burnworth says hair was unsinged on many bodies.

Harmer House was required, as a Medicare extended care facility, to have a disaster plan. From the time it entered Medicare in 1967 until early 1969, it had deficiencies in its plan. Health department surveyors working for Medicare listed deficiencies in specification of alarm signals, frequency of fire drills, and assignment of personnel responsibility in a crisis. In April 1969, the Washington County health department nurse surveying the facility reported the deficiencies were remedied, according to Social Security Administration files in Baltimore. However SSA did not know how the deficiencies were remedied or if the changes were really in effect. An official said SSA relied on the local health department's word.

According to Chief Biehl, the home's staff was unfamiliar with the sound of the fire alarm. He said that Miss Watts had been on the job for a few months but had had no fire evacuation instruction. Mayor Burnworth quoted her as saying she thought the heat sensor automatically signaled the fire department. But there was no direct line, and there was no state or local requirement for this. Nor one in Medicare. The home's last drill, Chief Biehl said, was in April 1969, but he did not know how thorough it had been.

Cardinal to any fire disaster plan is closing room doors to confine fire. This is as important as sounding the alarm and calling the firemen, authorities agree unanimously. Chief Biehl was asked by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Texas) if he thought there was negligence on the part of a Harmer House employee. The chief said he didn't know whether it should be called negligence or human error. He said Miss Watts knew she did not shut the door and that this was wrong. But, he pointed out later, she was a small woman struggling to get a feeble patient up the hall.

Mayor Burnworth told *Hospital Practice* the doorway to 104 was too narrow to let pass a hospital bed. He said the beds had to be assembled in the room. Chief Biehl was not sure about the width. But whatever it was, it was not in violation of state or Medicare regulations. As in many other things, Medicare leaves widths of doorways, corridors, and aisles to the discretion of the surveyor by saying they should be "wide enough for easy evacuation."

Fire officials reported no fire doors in the 244-foot north-south corridor. And none was required by the state. Nor Medicare. Hill-Burton and the Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association call for at least one division every 150 feet of corridor. Fire doors block fire and smoke and impede drafts that fan fires. The state building code covering small nursing homes has been criticized for years for not requiring compartmentalization. However, the agency that sets building codes has no fire safety expert on its policy board. Medicare, though a national program, relies on state and local codes. According to James P. Regan, the former chief of fire prevention for New York City's fire department and a consultant to

the American Nursing Home Association, the lack of compartmentalization in corridors and a loft at Harmar House contributed to the loss of life.

The home had no sprinklers. Expert opinion is divided on their value. Chief Biehl believes that automatic sprinklers would have saved lives at the home. (Indeed, a fire in a patient's room at another Ohio nursing home in February was put out by a sprinkler after the nurse had removed the patient and closed the door.) Richard Stevens, technical secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, says that automatic devices in one combination or another—such as sprinklers, heat sensors, and smoke detectors—are essential in health facilities. They should be linked by telegraph line to fire departments to allow automatic reporting. Patients themselves are fire hazards, and where staff turnover does not permit a high degree of discipline, the need is for as much automaticity in fire protection as possible, he told the committee.

Regulations that leave discretion in fire evacuation procedure, construction, and finishing materials in the hands of local persons are not likely to protect patients, said Mayor Burnworth, implying that pressure groups have kept Ohio's fire code affecting nursing homes in poor shape. "One responsibility the federal government has is to do things for us we can't do for ourselves. I'm not against federal intervention if it's for the benefit of the patient," he told the committee. This echoed a comment by Mr. Veigel of the health department in a telephone interview. "As a person reviewing surveys, I think it is time Medicare people showed some intestinal fortitude by letting operators of nursing homes know what's important," he said. He termed Medicare and the Ohio code "weak."

#### CARPETING

The Moss committee was shown slides of smoke damage at Harmar House. Even white tile was shown blackened from the dense smoke. There was little structural damage, however. The smoke was attributed to the foam-rubber backing on the carpet, made by Dan River Mills, Inc., and marketed in 1965 under the name "Marathon." There was nothing illegal under the Ohio code in using it. Nor under Medicare. The Ohio code allows carpeting that has a flame-spread rating of up to 500 when tested by the so-called tunnel test. By reference, Medicare incorporates this standard in Ohio. "Marathon" had a flame-spread of 275, according to Underwriters Laboratory, Chicago.

This is almost four times the maximum flamespread rating regarded as safe under the Hill-Burton construction standards for hospitals and nursing homes built with government grants. The National Fire Protection Association's Life Safety Code recommends that interior finishes, such as carpeting, have no more than a 75 rating, the same as Hill-Burton, for patients' rooms. (In corridors, Hill-Burton recommends no more than 25 but will allow up to 75 per carpet if other materials in walls, ceilings, and structure are below 25.)

By virtue of a law Sen. Moss championed in 1967, the Life Safety Code became effective in Ohio Medicaid nursing homes on January 1, 1970. The code, which has many waiver provisions on existing construction but is tougher on new construction, covers carpeting. It allows local authorities to permit more than a 75 flamespread rating if convinced no hazard arises to patients. A forthcoming revision will remove the waiver from the code but not the law, which is pegged to the current edition of the code. Harmar House was eligible to receive Medicaid patients but had none at the time of the fire. As the code now exists, Harmar House might have been approved on waivers, but the picture is not clear. However, under the Moss provision, a surveyor would have to give

reasons for waivers and state alternative means of safeguarding patients, giving a time limit for compliance.

Ohio officials are not clear about whether they must apply the Life Safety Code to homes that are in Medicare but not in Medicaid. Under the Medicare law, the Social Security Administration could require Ohio to apply this code if SSA recognized the code as superior to current Medicare requirements. But up to the time of the Marietta disaster, SSA had made no move to make a finding—even though Medicaid's use of the code had been scheduled by Congress almost two years ago.

On January 16, seven days after the fire, the Public Health Service circulated a memorandum to state agencies, advising against the use of carpet and carpet assemblies with ratings of more than 75. The memo said major manufacturers could supply safe carpeting if asked. Since 1965, when the Hill-Burton branch of PHS began calling for carpet meeting this standard, industry had begun in earnest to test for flammability. The knowledge about standards and testing was available in 1966 when Medicare ECF regulations were drawn up. Nonetheless, the regulations contain no specific reference to them.

In 1967, on another front, Sen. Moss helped amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to cover carpeting. But only last December did the Department of Commerce propose a test to establish flammability status. The test employs a methenamine pill as an ignition source. It is dropped on a square of carpet held in a frame. The extent of burning in a defined interval is measured. A piece of carpet from Harmar House was subjected to the "pill test." It passed. Sen. Moss later termed the proposed test "inadequate" and asked Commerce to replace it with the more severe tunnel test used by Hill-Burton.

At the hearings, Sens. Moss and Harrison Williams Jr. (D-N.J.) participated in a demonstration. They held a specimen of Harmar House carpet while Mayor Burnworth ignited it to show the smoke production. "Smells like a rubber tire," he said, dropping the piece into a galvanized trash can and putting on the lid to spare the packed hearing room more of the acrid smell. The ubiquity of such carpeting was demonstrated by Chief Biehl. He reported that "Marathon" was in Marietta Memorial Hospital and Selby General Hospital. It was in the Marietta schools, too. He found similar carpeting in the anteroom of the New Senate Office Building, and a piece burned as smokily as "Marathon." Fire Marshal Sides said he had similar carpeting in his office.

Dan River Mills representatives told the committee that "Marathon" was not hazardous in any respect "from the standpoint of any known flammability in 1965, when it was in production. In 1968, the carpet industry made 71 million square yards of carpeting with foam-rubber backing, or 12% of all carpet production. In 1969 the figure went up 10%. Dan River said it believed the "pill test" simulates the most realistic household hazard, dropping of a match or cigarette. However, an expert on such testing, Calvin Yull of the Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, has told Commerce that the pill test does not really simulate actual hazard conditions and that any representations of safety based on it could create "an unjustified security in the mind of the consumer."

Much of the carpeting and foam-rubber underlays produced in this country exceed the rating Hill-Burton finds acceptable. This seems clear. But there is considerable dispute between industry and health officials over what test is acceptable for general purposes. It also seems clear that flammability testing is in its infancy and there is a need to measure the toxicity of fumes from mixtures of burning plastics from furniture, carpets, wall and ceiling materials.

#### STANDARD SETTING

Testifying for the American Patients Association, Theodore O. Cron, its president and a former HEW official, declared that the Medicare regulations "can hardly be called 'standards,' they are so nonspecific. For example, corridors in Medicare-supported homes need only be 'wide enough for easy evacuation.' Yet, the Hill-Burton standard and the Life Safety Code have real specifications—eight feet as the minimum corridor width.

The Ohio Nursing Home Association told Sen. Moss it endorsed the application of the Life Safety Code.

In opening the hearing, Sen. Moss noted that Medicare's section on fire safety contains a disclaimer unique in the ECF regulations. He said it was a double disclaimer: While seeming to insist that an ECF be built and maintained "to insure the safety of patients," the regulations declare (1) that "the following standards are guidelines," and (2) that they be applied "with discretion in the light of community need for service."

In addition, ECF's are acceptable to Medicare if a surveyor finds them in "substantial," not complete, compliance. This concept has been attacked by a staff report of the Senate Finance Committee. It urged eliminating it. The report hinted at a possible reason for substantial compliance, which has been criticized as lacking solid objective criteria for judgment. In a section entitled, "Wholesale Certification of Facilities," the report referred to an attempt to certify as many nursing homes as possible in 1966 and 1967. As of July 1969, it noted further, 1,374 ECF's were in full compliance but 3,402 were in "substantial" compliance.

Several fire safety experts were asked by Hospital Practice to review the Medicare regulations on fire safety, section 405.1134 of the "Conditions of Participation." Mr. Stevens of the National Fire Protection Association said they lacked the nitty-gritty exactness of true standards. It's like asking everybody to "drive safely" rather than setting limits, Mr. Stevens said. Mr. Regan, the fire safety consultant was succinct: "They stink!"

The director of SSA's Bureau of Health Insurance, Thomas M. Tierney, objected to the conclusion that Medicare regulations pack no punch because they are couched in general terms, whereas the Life Safety Code is very specific. "It is not true that standards couched in general terms are lower than standards which spell out a series of specific requirements," he wrote this journal.

Sen. Moss says that if the PHS or SSA needs more legislative authority to get tight fire safety into Medicare, "I will introduce legislation forthwith." He intends to have the Life Safety Code incorporated in Medicare—with no disclaimers. He is considering a bill to ban smoking in hospitals and nursing homes, except in designated areas away from immobilized patients.

Spurred by the interest in fire safety after Harmar House, SSA is expediting revisions of its regulations in consultation with PHS. Commerce says it is working on tests in addition to the pill test, to establish the safety of carpet in general use.

One may hope with Sen. Moss that his hearing indicates society's "refusal to accept disaster as inevitable." The resolve sounds fine, but it remains to be seen how long it will take government to make good on it.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from Arkansas for the imaginative and conscientious work which he has done in bringing to the attention of the Congress and the country the problems in the nursing homes of our Na-

tion, and what needs to be done in order to correct these problems. The disastrous fire at Harmar House in Marietta, Ohio, which the gentleman has just been describing took the lives of a number of West Virginians, my own constituents. Many things need to be done to correct not only the situation which led to this fire but conditions generally in nursing homes throughout this Nation. I am very pleased that the gentleman from Arkansas has taken the lead on this issue, and I hope the Members of this House and the other body will join him, as I know people throughout the Nation have, in supporting his efforts to correct these conditions.

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks and also appreciate his interest in and deep concern for our nursing home patients today and those who are confined to some 23,000 homes for the aged.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Arkansas for his indepth study and not just an academic study of the problem of bureaucracy in the nursing homes.

The gentleman has given much of his own personal time as a volunteer to help many of our aged people. He has shaved men and played cards with women—these senior citizens who seem to have in many cases outlived their contemporaries and are very lonely, and whose physical disabilities require such institutions that we now know as nursing homes.

When the gentleman speaks of bureaucracy, we know that we have inspection standards on the Federal level, on the State level, on the county level, and on the municipal level, and somehow through the many levels many things get confused.

The cost of nursing homes have increased fourfold in recent years, and probably a part and parcel of this cost increase is this tremendous bureaucracy as it relates to the nursing homes.

The Internal Revenue Service, medicare and medicaid, all perform the same audit at nursing homes so that we have nursing home's bookkeeping departments receive the same audit five and six times at great cost to the nursing home without any improvement in bedside care to our older people.

I think that we also know that the cost-reimbursement-type nursing home, where the Federal Government pays on the basis of the cost of the home, have caused many difficulties.

In my State, particularly, we have nursing homes that I would call sloppily run, very poorly operated nursing homes that have negotiated labor contracts that require for greater wage and benefit costs than their competitive nursing homes, if we can use the term "competitive." And they can, let us say, give away this extra increment of the funding of the home through poor negotiating of their contracts because of the reimbursement type of payment that the homes

are based on. In other words there is no incentive to efficiently run a nursing home.

I think the entire nursing home industry needs a look at, and needs a look at from the Federal level. We should have some relationship between the payment to nursing homes and the level of care given to the patient. I do not think, as the gentleman has so adequately pointed out to the entire Nation in February, that we can afford to have faulty inspections such as triggered and were responsible for the tragedy that the gentleman has been talking about. I think we need a tightening and a reevaluation of this bureaucracy as it relates to nursing home care.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Arkansas on taking the lead in this field.

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the remarks of my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MURPHY). He was very eloquent and most enlightening. In fact, the gentleman has mentioned some facts just now that had not come to my attention, and I want the gentleman to know that I appreciate this. I know that many millions of Americans appreciate the interest of the gentleman from New York in this very crucial and vital matter which faces our Nation today.

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

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for bringing this important matter to the attention of Members of the Congress and the people of this country. It is so important that certainly some of the situations the gentleman describes should be brought to the attention of the Members. I associate myself with the gentleman in his remarks.

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the remarks of my friend, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY), and thank him for his generous statement. Certainly we welcome his support in this endeavor.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I was moved by the speech of the gentleman from Arkansas, and I want to commend him on his effort in behalf of millions of forgotten Americans. While I cannot speak for the country at large, I can tell the Members there is widespread support in my district for the gentleman's proposal that the Congress create a committee to study the adequacy of nursing homes in this country.

What I have heard today convinces me even more of the need for such a committee and such a study. We are told that the tragic Ohio fire was caused by poor-quality carpeting, yet by the standards applied by the Social Security Administration this carpeting was "safe." It did not meet the safety standards of the Hill-Burton Program, which was also applicable but apparently ignored. In any event, a tragedy occurred, and we will go on wondering whether it could have been avoided if there were better oversight and coordination on the part of Federal agencies.

I notice in the papers that the term "benign neglect" has gained some popularity lately. I suppose this term could apply to the manner in which we Americans treat our old and infirmed. These are the people who exist only in the fringe of our national consciousness, in retirement or nursing homes far removed from the thoroughfares of this society. They are easily ignored, and we are moved to take notice of their existence only when there is a fire or a scandal or, God forbid, when it becomes necessary to place one of our own in such a home.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the great disgraces of American society. I join with the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) in calling on Congress to turn its attention to America's aged, and to right what we all know to be an egregious wrong.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to indicate my complete endorsement of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) calling for the creation of a House Select Committee on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged. Such a proposal has been long overdue and constitutes, I believe, a public service not only to the Nation's older people, but to the nursing home industry as well.

For many years now, we have seen—repeated time and time again—disastrous occurrences which have revealed the hazards which many such homes can represent to the safety and well-being of the people needing nursing home care. Exposés such as that which our distinguished colleague so boldly undertook, demonstrates beyond any doubt that we have indeed made little effort to upgrade the quality of all of our long-term care institutions in America.

Of course, not all nursing homes and homes for the aged in this country fall into the category of death traps or illness-producing institutions. In fact, it is a tribute to most owners and administrators of homes that serious efforts have been made to improve the quality of care which these facilities offer to the American people. But there can be no doubt that laxity, indifference, and greed have also helped to provide a breeding ground for hundreds and perhaps even more facilities whose doors should be nailed shut. It is my sincere belief that a large majority of the American people have lost all confidence in the Nation's nursing home industry. Many older people dread the thought of having to go into institutions which provide care they know little about. Sons and daughters of our senior citizens tremble at the knowledge that they may have to send their older relatives into institutions with a long record of fire disasters, poor care, and little hope of improvement. Even our medical profession seems unable or unwilling to exert its influence to eliminate those homes whose performance hardly justifies the name of "nursing home care."

As I see it, they, the creation of a Select Committee on Nursing Homes in the House can have important direct and sanitary effects on the quality of nursing home care in the United States. First, I would hope that this committee could recommend to the House specific ways in

which legislative action might substantially strengthen our surveillance of nursing home care facilities. Also, there may be new ways in which we can assist the States, who now bear the responsibility for such monitoring, to improve their efforts. Or, there may be ways in which through Federal programs we can guarantee the kind of care we believe nursing homes should provide. But the very existence of such a committee can also help us focus on the variety of other problems which plague the country's long-term care portion of the health industry. Intensive public scrutiny can bring about, voluntarily, many of the needed improvements in a system where little enlightenment in the past has occurred.

I, therefore, ask each one of my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution and take pride in commending the efforts of the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) for his constructive, and what I believe are effective, recommendations.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of House Resolution 850, I want to join the very distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) in bringing to the attention of our colleagues the sometimes tragic and needlessly depressing existence of so many of our senior citizens in certain of our Nation's nursing homes.

As the able gentleman has pointed out, an industry or business which allegedly receives \$2 billion in tax money annually and purportedly is performing a public service responsible for the health and welfare of well over a million Americans, merits the close attention of Congress. When poor living conditions and inadequate care are forced upon dependent elderly persons for the sake of profit—when government neglects the needy and fails to respond to those for whom it is ultimately responsible—when an American citizen cannot look forward to dignity and a reasonable degree of comfort in his later years, then Congress should be compelled to investigate and see what can be done to reform such a poor situation.

House Resolution 850, by creating a select committee to investigate excessive profits and develop a national policy toward nursing home care, will meet the obligation which the legislative branch must live up to.

Congressman PRYOR is to be commended for his unusual and selfless work in this area. His concern shows a rare sensitivity toward the problems of senior Americans, and the Members of this body would do well to assist him in his efforts to bring about better living conditions for those confined to nursing homes because of ill health or the absence of resources of relatives or friends that would enable senior citizens to enjoy the degree of independence during their twilight years that they deserve.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, this year we will mark the fifth anniversary of the enactment of the medicare program. This long-overdue legislation finally gave some recognition to the fact that our older citizens, as a group, have exceptionally heavy needs for medical care at a time of life when they can least afford

to pay for that care. The 1965 medicare law went a long way toward meeting these needs, particularly with respect to hospital and medical care for illnesses of brief or moderate duration. There are, however, a number of areas in which a great deal remains to be done, and one of the most pressing problems is the problem of nursing home care.

Today there are about 20 million Americans aged 65 or over. Many of them fortunately are in good health and are able to live by themselves or with relatives and to take care of their own needs. But this is not always the case. Too often our older citizens suffer disabling illnesses, illnesses which require institutional care for long periods of time—months or even years. Except in a long-range sense through the support of medical research, we cannot do much to prevent this type of need from arising, but we can assure that, when the need does arise, it is met with care which is at least adequate in terms of both quantity and quality. To do any less would be a disgrace, and I am ashamed to say that today we are doing far, far less. The number of facilities does not approach the need, and all too often the facilities that do exist do not provide an acceptable level of care. In fact, conditions in some of our nursing homes can only be described as shocking.

There are, of course, some very excellent nursing homes, and there has been considerable impetus given to the expansion and upgrading of nursing home care as a result of such legislation as the medicare and medicaid programs. Also, in the field of veterans care, recent legislation has placed greater emphasis on nursing home care. But all these efforts have not been enough, and this is particularly true with respect to nursing care for the chronically ill. In fact, the laws passed in recent years have put so much emphasis on improving short-term nursing home care that the net result may have been a deterioration in the type and quantity of care available for those who need such care for an extended period of time. By limiting payments under medicare and medicaid to facilities providing the highly skilled services needed for relatively short-term care, we may have lessened the incentive on the part of those best able to provide quality nursing home care to enter or remain in the long-term care field.

I am not, of course, suggesting that we should not continue to upgrade the quality of the high-skill type of facility. The development and expansion of these institutions must be continued. But I am deeply concerned with the lack of adequate provisions for those who have chronic illnesses and who may need only custodial care. We must make improvements in this area. We must develop new programs to see that facilities offering such care are constructed, and we should make whatever changes are necessary in the laws governing medicare and medicaid so that our older citizens may be able to obtain whatever level of care they need. For our veterans, for whose medical care this country bears the most direct responsibility, we must provide sufficient funds to allow a great expansion of the nursing home care provided by the Veterans' Administration.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. Con. Res. 59. Concurrent resolution to provide for the adjournment of the Congress from March 26, 1970, until March 31, 1970.

#### YEAR OF THE VOTER

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

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. Speaker, the League of Women Voters of the United States has declared 1970 "The Year of the Voter."

It has enlisted a score of national organizations in a crusade to encourage every American to exercise his, and her, right to vote and help make democracy work. The organizations hope that the crusade will be marked by special events in every town, county, city, and State in the Nation.

I think it will be especially appropriate if Congress helps get this crusade off to a good start by extending the right to vote to our 18-year-old citizens. In this day and age, they are well enough informed to be intelligent electors.

The Senate has passed the 18-year-old voting rights provision sponsored by Montana's Senator MIKE MANSFIELD. There is going to be some opposition to it in the House, mostly from those who fear anything new.

But there is also going to be a young and aggressive group of House Members, with whom I will be associated, making a fight to assure its passage, and we expect to win.

Much of the unrest we are experiencing in this Nation today is a result of a growing feeling that citizens are left out of the decisionmaking process. And the young people who make up the bulk of our Armed Forces and the bulk of our lower paid work forces want a voice in our government. With a voting age at 21, half of the first time voters never get to vote in a presidential election until they are past 23.

Every citizen with the right to vote can have a voice in government. The League of Women Voters' "Year of the Voter" is a worthy effort to demonstrate that fact.

Extending the vote to 18-year-olds will extend the right to participate to a group of young citizens who are entitled to that right and be a great start for the "Year of the Voter."

And we can wind it up appropriately next November with a record turnout at the polls.

I hope everyone will help make this the biggest year of the voter in our national history.

#### A PROPER MEMORIAL TO VIETNAM WAR DEAD

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

man from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, 1969, just 1 year ago, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names and hometowns of the 31,379 American men who had died in hostile action in Vietnam at the time Richard Nixon became President of the United States.

Covering 121 pages of fine print, the listing was, I felt, the most graphic and adequate way to present the grim cost of the Vietnam war to the people of this country, and to give an accurate measurement of Mr. Nixon's most burdensome inheritance.

Over the year that followed, it served as a focal point for those who felt that the Vietnam policy of the previous administration was wrong and had to be reversed.

It also served to explain with mute eloquence that only war dead can muster just why the new President embarked upon the policy of reversal now well advanced.

Reversal it has been. Casualties have been cut in half. The weekly lists of war dead, instead of spiraling upward, are down. The responsibility for ground combat has shifted from American to Vietnamese shoulders. Instead of a buildup in troop levels, a substantial reduction has been achieved. The total in Vietnam is now nearly 100,000 less than a year ago, and a further substantial reduction has been announced for the coming months. Instead of steadily growing violence, the war has been "wound down."

All this is cause for rejoicing and thanksgiving. Yet despite these positive steps toward peace, the toll of war has continued for many families. The anguish over a dead or maimed body is not lessened for loved ones by the fact that fewer families experience such grief.

Yesterday I learned of a young soldier from my district critically ill from battle wounds that required the amputation of both legs. He and his family will find it difficult to find cause for rejoicing and thanksgiving. So will the family of another constituent killed by hostile action just a few days earlier.

Unfortunately the anguish they experience has cast its shadow over many homes in the past year. Three times in 1969—in April, July, and December—I felt required to supplement the original Vietnam roll of honor.

I do so again today, listing the names and hometowns of 1,159 men who were killed in Vietnam by hostile action in just 3 months of last year—October, November, and December. These names bring to 40,551 the total killed since American participation in the war began. Prior listings may be found as follows:

Mar. 25, 1969 (through January 1969)	31,379
Apr. 3, 1969 (February and March 1969)	2,148
July 22, 1969 (April and May 1969)	2,866
Dec. 2, 1969 (June through September 1969)	2,999
Mar. 26, 1970 (October through December 1969)	1,159
Total	40,551

The new listing brings to 9,172 the number killed during the 11 months im-

mediately following President Nixon's inauguration. This total demonstrates the terrible momentum of 5 years of mistaken policy.

Although Mr. Nixon undoubtedly made the decision to end American ground combat involvement even before he took the oath of office, and certainly has pressed vigorously with its implementation ever since, the stark inescapable fact is that 9,172 men lost their lives in the period of transition—Vietnamization. The total casualties—dead and wounded—for this period was 73,819.

The staggering cost of disengagement, in terms of lives lost and injured, when added to the even greater cost of the earlier buildup period, demands—yes, demands—that the Vietnam war result in something more than a dismal account in the history books. The losses have been too immense and tragic for the American people to be satisfied with a pious and quickly forgotten affirmation that this must not happen again.

We must discover the flaw in our governmental system which permitted this great tragedy to develop, and then act to correct it.

If the deaths of 40,551 men shall not have been in vain, we must erect new safeguards to prevent error, and we must do so now, while the agony of the war is plainly in sight. Memory is short, even of 40,551 deaths, and if we put off the construction of safeguards until the war is ended, other pressing problems may quickly divert public attention.

The problem is one that requires the attention of the Congress, even more than that of the President.

Our President has given assurances that he will avoid future Vietnams. As the conflict grows in Laos and instability threatens Cambodia, he has moved to reassure Congress and the American people that he has no intention of introducing American ground combat troops without first seeking prior congressional approval.

This is all that reasonably can be expected of the President at this juncture, but it is not all that can be expected of the Congress. It is essential that the Congress examine carefully the possibility of other U.S. military involvements similar to the one in Vietnam. No one can accurately forecast the intensity of emotion and political pressure that may be brought to bear suddenly upon Mr. Nixon or his successors in behalf of military action in various parts of the world.

If experience has taught us anything, it has shown how fragile peace really is, and how difficult it is to draw the fine line between U.S. involvement as a provider of noncombat military support and U.S. involvement in combat itself. In recent years the President has assumed to his own office the difficult chore of drawing that fine line. The responsibility is too great and too grave to place in the hands of any man, even the President of the United States, and even one as experienced and chastened as President Nixon. This fact was clearly acknowledged by the men who drafted our Constitution.

Difficult as the chore may be, the Constitution clearly charges the Congress, not the President, with the responsi-

bility for drawing the line between peace and war.

The Constitution places exclusively in the hands of the Congress the responsibility and authority to declare war, raise and support military forces, and to provide for their regulation.

Too often, Congress has shirked this responsibility. It has shrunk from decisions and judgments which were difficult and awesome. It is not natural to grasp the nettle of basic decision if the chore can be left to others. It is more comfortable—easier—to relax in the relatively passive role of supply sergeant to the nation's military needs, a role that has become the custom of Congress in recent years.

Nevertheless, neglect of its constitutional duty does not absolve the Congress of responsibility for the 40,551 lives lost as a direct consequence of our inaction. Our responsibility is just as real as if we had actually declared war in 1965, for the result has been the same. And we had the power to change it.

The experience has been a great teacher. We have learned that a war effort carried forward by gradualism and without the unifying force of formal congressional approval is gravely short-changed. We have found that a limited military response ordered on his own by the President can lead the Nation into a paralyzing quagmire. It can leave the Nation divided, uncertain and immobilized, and military forces demoralized.

It may be that in the future the public interest will require that our forces engage in military action, even in distant places. But let the decision to do so result from the proper, wise safeguards built into our constitutional system.

Let the Congress fulfill the fundamental role of decisionmaker, not because such is the pleasure of the President, but because it is demanded by public interest and the Constitution itself.

Let the decision to send troops, or not to do so, result from a synthesizing vote—an action which will help forge a unified public will behind national policy.

Let us lift from the shoulders of the President the warmaking authority which no one should wish to exercise on his own.

The Vietnam roll of honor is a final tribute to men who answered in the most supreme way possible when their country called. Those of us privileged to live on, and especially those of us who have served in the Congress during these grave years, can erect the most fitting monument to these heroes by recementing the foundation of our constitutional system. The separation of powers which gave the Congress, not the President, the greatest authority in military policy, has fallen into disrepair and needs to be rebuilt along original lines.

The monument we erect to those who died must give maximum assurance that no future war will be fought without prior congressional approval. Congress alone can build that monument, because it must be done through the legislative process.

Today I am introducing a joint resolution which hopefully will be the first step in erecting the monument. It recognizes the fundamental constitutional reserva-

tion to the Congress of the power of the sword. It clarifies the circumstances in which the President has the implied responsibility, and authority, to take military action without first securing congressional approval. It also establishes a reporting procedure which will, I feel, give greater assurance that future war of American military forces will be strictly within constitutional bounds.

Here is the text of the resolution:

H.J. RES. 1151

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States specifies that "The Congress shall have power . . . to declare war", "to raise and support armies", "to provide and maintain a Navy", and "to provide for calling forth the Militia to . . . repel invasions"; and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States specifies that "The Congress shall have power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Office thereof": Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That,*

Section 1. The Congress finds that there are three circumstances where the President of the United States is not required by the Constitution to seek and obtain prior Congressional approval before committing military personnel to foreign territory. These three circumstances are—

1. to repel an attack upon the United States, its citizens or property, or those under its protection;
2. to protect from imminent peril the lives and property of United States citizens; and
3. to fulfill an obligation to commit military personnel set forth explicitly by treaty or legislative enactment.

SEC. 2. To enable the Congress to fulfill its responsibilities under the Constitution, the President of the United States shall, within 48 hours following the issue of orders committing military personnel to foreign territory without first obtaining prior approval of Congress, submit to the Congress a full report delineating (1) the circumstances necessitating such commitment of military personnel and (2) the justification for committing personnel without prior congressional approval. Such report shall be in writing or delivered by the President to a joint session of the Congress.

I believe the three instances specified in the resolution are the only ones in which the President may properly commit military personnel without first obtaining approval of Congress. They are widely recognized as being among the implied powers of the Chief Executive.

The problem is to restrict these powers to proper bounds. These exceptions to Congress' general warmaking authority should be strictly construed. A President cannot properly invoke as authorization the need to protect American lives or property when in fact there is no clear showing of danger to such at the time of intervention.

The power to repel attack is not unlimited. As with the protection of lives and property, this authority permits only a limited response to a specific situation, and it terminates when the need for self-defense terminates.

Beyond this, any proper—that is to

say, constitutional—intervention by American forces must be preceded by specific congressional approval.

In all candor, it must be admitted that loose interpretation of implied warmaking powers has been common practice, especially in recent history.

That is why my resolution imposes a reporting requirement upon the President, charging him with the duty within 48 hours of ordering military personnel to foreign territory to report formally and directly to the Congress, giving the justification for the action and the authority under which the action was taken.

In the area of obligations under treaties or legislation, the examples of authorization to which the President may appeal are rare indeed. Under the NATO treaty we have—wisely, I think—set up a unified command, and the treaty holds that an attack upon any member of NATO is to be followed immediately by military response by our forces. Here, a treaty, properly ratified and clarified, has prescribed as being essential to the security of our Nation a course of automatic commitment of forces under certain conditions. It is unique in this respect.

The Middle East resolution at the time of enactment was interpreted by Secretary of State Dulles as conveying to the President the authority, without congressional approval, to use military force in certain circumstances in that area. It, too, is unique in this respect, and frankly, I believe it should be amended to require congressional approval before forces can be moved.

The resolution I have introduced is intended to help restore to Congress its proper role in setting fundamental military policy for our Nation.

Had it been in effect when President Kennedy first considered sending combat forces to Vietnam it might well have given him pause. It would have required that, within 48 hours of issuing orders for the troop movement, the President would have had either to present in writing to the Congress or explain personally by appearing before a joint session the circumstances that impelled this troop movement and the precise justification for not coming to Congress first. Could he have cited attack, threat to American lives and property, or the clear requirements of a treaty? To do so might have stretched credulity. Confronted with this dilemma, it is my opinion that President Kennedy would not have sent the troops, or, if he did, he would have first gone to Congress for a clear expression of approval.

It may be argued that this resolution is a prescription for inaction, that the process of congressional approval is too cumbersome and lengthy to meet the requirements of the modern world. However, the facts are otherwise. Congress can act speedily when circumstances require. The law which prevented a rail strike, just a month ago completed the entire legislative process in less than 4 hours. To be sure, the process would hopefully cause the President to be very careful and selective in using our military forces on foreign territory, but what

is wrong with that? The main purpose of the resolution is to keep the President from mistaken military policy.

The resolution seeks to define the proper limits of presidential power, and thereby build a suitable monument to those who have died in consequence of improper use of this power.

Impelled by the sacrifices of our men in Vietnam, its enactment could help assure that these sacrifices were not in vain.

The 1,159 names listed below, together with the 39,392 names listed previously in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, summon us of the Congress to meet our responsibilities to future generations with appropriate courage and devotion to duty:

DEATHS RESULTING FROM HOSTILE ACTION IN VIETNAM IN OCTOBER 1969

ALABAMA

Army

Adamson, Larry Oneal, Fairfax.  
Heath, Kenneth Edward, Gadsden.  
Hogans, Walter Jim, Newville.  
Kennedy, Robert, Jr., Birmingham.

Marine Corps

Dawes, William Le Grand, Birmingham.  
Ellard, Claude Ernest, Jr., Mobile.  
Jackson, Williams Otis, Pratt City.  
Price, Michael Keaton, Jemison.  
Taylor, Stevie, Tusculumbia.

ARIZONA

Marine Corps

Jones, Jerrell Ray, Superior.

ARKANSAS

Army

May, Farris Eldon, Damascus.

Marine Corps

Watson, Joe Nathan, Tuckerman.

CALIFORNIA

Army

Aday, Robert Lee, Bakersfield.  
Appleton, Danny Elbert, Sanger.  
Baker, John Thomas, Marysville.  
Bruhn, Gary William, Los Angeles.  
Canada, Clyde Lee Roy, Canoga Park.  
Coston, Richard James, San Jose.  
Duarte, John Frank, Jr., Los Angeles.  
Engleman, Thomas Almet, Chula Vista.  
Garcia, Domingo Yabbara, Five Points.  
Garcia, Marcus Jose, Vallejo.  
Gee, Alan Timothy, Baldwin Park.  
Graham, James Henry, Garden Grove.  
Hartman, Robert Glenn, Chico.  
Hearne, Maury William, Norwalk.  
Lucas, Michael Elsmere, Oroville.  
Marquez, Florencio Q., Westmorland.  
Roediger, Chris Leslie, Fair Oaks.  
Saldano, Vincent, Oakland.  
Shultz, Charles Edgar, Long Beach.  
Taylor, Gary Dean, Menlo Park.  
Ulibarri, Edward Anthony, Salinas.  
Van Valkenburg, Clyde W., Jr., Tulare.  
Vigil, Alexander, Casmalia.

Air Force

Woods, James Clark, Bridge Road.

Marine Corps

Holtz, Michael Lee, Redding.  
Kipp, Dennis Walter, Fallbrook.

Navy

Wall, Paul Everett, Buena Park.

COLORADO

Army

Willhite, Troy Dean, Durango.

Air Force

Cardy, Bruce Lee, Denver.

*Marine Corps*

Howerter, Earl Everett, Jr., Colorado Springs.  
Kenton, Stanley Charles, Monaco.

## CONNECTICUT

*Army*

Bachman, Charles W., Jr., Norwalk.  
DuFault, James Raymond, Moosup.  
Fritzer, Thomas Albert, Jr., North Granby.  
Goett, John Kenneth, Monroe.  
Hughes, Paul Arnold, Waterbury.

*Marine Corps*

Stolarun, Richard Raymond, New Britain.

## DELAWARE

*Army*

Boxler, Charles Everett, Wilmington.

*Marine Corps*

Rodowicz, Michael John, Claymont.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Army*

Davis, Erle Fletcher, Washington.

*Air Force*

Andrews, George Robert, Washington.  
Dorsey, James Vernon, Jr., Washington.

*Marine Corps*

Moldenhauer, Peter James, Washington.

## FLORIDA

*Army*

Franks, Monroe, Ft. Lauderdale.  
Jackson, Mark, Vero Beach.  
Langley, Washington Morris, Brooksville.  
Matthews, Seth Hayden III, Merrit Island.  
Smith, Richard Alan, Sr., Hollywood.  
Williams, Johnnie Lee, Jr., Jacksonville.

*Air Force*

Gott, Rodney Herschel, Miami.

*Marine Corps*

Carter, Gregory, Fort Lauderdale.  
Cox, Jimmie Don, St. Augustine.  
Hysmith, Harold Franklin, Jasper.  
Kubik, Kenneth Arthur, Hollywood.  
Williams, Leroy C., Jacksonville.

*Navy*

Norton, Kenneth Dean, Lady Lake.

## GEORGIA

*Army*

Brown, Benton, Twin City.  
Ellison, Alton Leon, Le Grange.  
Gibson, Walter Murrach, College Park.  
Gnann, Henry Mouzon, Stillwell.  
Hamby, Lanny Mayes, Marietta.  
Holmes, Joseph, Atlanta.  
Hopkins, Perry Bernard, Waycross.  
Johnson, Forest Denver Jr., Bremen.  
Lott, Douglas Hugh Jr., Columbus.  
Lowe, Jere Rone, Tallapoosa.  
O'Neal, Tony Lee, Gay.  
Smith, Galen Minor, Canon.  
Thorton, Dwight Jackson, Albany.  
Wages, Jerry Leon, Atlanta.  
Wallace, Roosevelt, Guyton.

*Air Force*

Corbett, Issac Joseph, Willacoochee.  
Sweat, Norman Roger, Waycross.

*Marine Corps*

Dupree, Benny Ray, Summerville.  
Peterson, Joe Lee, Albany.

*Navy*

Adkins, Wayne Lawrence, Hampton.

## HAWAII

*Army*

Doane, James Abraham, Aiea.  
Yamashita, Melvin Masaichi, Honolulu.

## IDAHO

*Army*

Boushele, Gary Ray, Halley.  
Pugmire, Max Welker, Montpelier.  
Vermeesch, Wesley William, Pierce.

## ILLINOIS

*Army*

Coleman, James Ivory, Chicago.  
Dagnon, Michael Erwin, Rockford.  
Fletcher, Thomas Theron, Decatur.  
Gonzales, Dennis, Waukegan.  
Goyme, Allen Benjamin, Jr., Champaign.  
Hagstrom, Ronald Edwin, Glen Ellyn.  
Hatter, Jerome Gerald, Chicago.  
Heilig, Robert Frank, Jr., East St. Louis.  
Kiesler, Raymond Joseph, Chicago.  
McKenna, John Michael, Pana.  
Munson, Ronald Lee, Streator.  
Parr, Keith Mason, Mt. Carmel.  
Shroba, Thomas Michael, Chicago.  
Stevenson, James Derril, Western Springs.  
Thomas, Marshall Floyd, Chicago.  
Trecinski, Leon, Chicago.  
Walker, Eddie Lee, Waukegan.  
Westphal, Ronald Dale, Marengo.

*Air Force*

Lynn, Homer Morgan Jr., Elmwood.

*Marine Corps*

Donoho, Wilford Lynn, Salem.  
McPhillips, James Craig, La Grange.  
Rhodes, James Lawrence, Kansas.  
Rodriguez, Dennis, Chicago.

## INDIANA

*Army*

Baugh, Larry Michael, Henryville.  
Burkholder, Larry Gene, Portland.  
Glover, Larry Ray, New Whiteland.  
Miller, Cary Duane, Richmond.  
O'Connell, Michael Grant, Peru.  
Reiplinger, Robert Lee, Schererville.  
Sheely, Robert Paul, South Bend.

*Air Force*

Hayes, Robert Wayne, Fairland.  
Niggle, Harry Tillman, Bloomington.

*Marine Corps*

Booker, Terry Wayne, Evansville.  
Noble, James Herbert, Tell City.  
Terry, Michael Dean, McCordsville.

## IOWA

*Army*

Carroll, Roger Eugene, Avoca.  
Evans, Vance Martin, Altoona.  
Herin, James Edward, Burlington.  
Lytle, Michael Linn, Oskaloosa.  
McCombs, David Leroy, Oskaloosa.  
Ross, Stanley Dennis, Mount Pleasant.  
Small, Burton Eugene, Wapello.

*Marine Corps*

Cooper, Leonard Dean, Lucas.

## KANSAS

*Army*

Greatthouse, Robert Charles, Hutchinson.  
Lemley, Billy Joe, Wichita.

## KENTUCKY

*Army*

Conkright, James Edward, Owensboro.  
De Marches, John Thomas, Bowling Green.  
Elkins, George Andrey, Louisville.  
Hagy, Joseph Robert, Jr., Lebanon.

## LOUISIANA

*Army*

Davis, Frank, Jr., Logansport.  
Gullory, Gerald James, Ville Platte.  
Hall, Dennis Gayle, La Grange.  
La Fleur, Gregory L., Baton Rouge.  
Miller, Robert Richard, New Orleans.  
Renfrow, Billy Joe, Winnsboro.  
Reynolds, Harvey Claude, Louisville.

*Marine Corps*

Bennett, Benjamin F., Jr., Denham Springs.

## MAINE

*Army*

Bazemore, Thomas Wayne, Kennebunk.

*Marine Corps*

Albert, Louis Basil, Jr., Danforth.  
Trott, Donald Hermon, Perry.

## MARYLAND

*Army*

Bush, Nathaniel, Baltimore.  
Novosod, Raymond Oritiz, Ellicott City.  
Preis, Mark Joseph, Baltimore.  
Redding, Charles VIII, Baltimore.  
Smith, Russell Francis, Crownsville.  
Winkler, David De Sales, La Plata.

*Marine Corps*

McLean, Alex Leon, Baltimore.

## MASSACHUSETTS

*Army*

Desmarais, Donald Roger, Fairhaven.  
Kazanowski, John Francis, Carlisle.  
Keating, Allen Francis, Cohasset.  
Kuhns, David Allen, Summerville.

## MICHIGAN

*Army*

Alfred, James Vincent, Hamtramck.  
Blossey, Raymond Robert, Port Huron.  
Brannon, David Craig, Dearborn.  
Brown, Jimmie Donovan, Detroit.  
Demgen, Robert Nicholas, Detroit.  
Durtka, Wilbert, Wayne.  
Fussey, Gene Paul, Alpena.  
Gibson, Raymond Albert, Pinconning.  
Groom, Alan Davis, Midland.  
Haney, William Thomas, Pontiac.  
Jones, James, Carleton.  
Kraemer, Maurice Peter, Jr., East Jordan.  
Kuczynski, David Edward, Livonia.  
Miedzielec, Timothy R., Grand Rapids.  
Mosher, Alex Roy, Deckerville.  
O'Byrn, Herman James, Southgate.  
Ollikainen, Robert John, Livonia.  
Rullison, Daniel Grant, Charlotte.  
Seabridge, Richard Roy, Detroit.  
Wenrick, Clyde Allen, Monroe.  
Wilkinson, Richard Thomas, Grand Haven.

*Marine Corps*

Cotes, Michael Eugene, Linden.  
Staley, Freddy Keith, Holly.  
Thane, Robert Lee, Caro.  
Van Beukering Mark, Alan, Grand Haven.

## MINNESOTA

*Army*

Barnick, Charles Edward, Albert Lea.  
Hamilton, Milbert Walter, St. Paul.  
Johnson, Ralph William, Minneapolis.  
Kruse, Paul Harlan, Winnebago.  
Olmstead, Dale Frank, Hoyt Lakes.  
Ugelstad, Bruce Allen, Minneapolis.

*Air Force*

Olson, Robert Eugene, St. Paul.

## MISSISSIPPI

*Marine Corps*

Howard, George Douglas, Pascagoula.  
Jones, Willie Morris, Denmark.  
King, Robert Shelton, Jr., Como.

## MISSOURI

*Army*

Bozikis, Ronald Henry, St. Louis.  
Clayton, Bennie Clifford, Agency.  
Cortor, Francis Edwin, Jr., Festus.  
Jenry, Robert Eugene, Boonville.  
Poss, Gary Steven, St. Louis.  
Short, Billy Dale, St. Louis.

## MONTANA

*Marine Corps*

Robinson, Timothy Charles, Kalispell.

## NEBRASKA

*Army*

Berney, Terry Lynn, Palmer.  
Kinkald, Frank W., Jr., Kearney.  
Wilkinson, Harland Lyle, Omaha.

## NEW JERSEY

*Army*

Brennan, John Patrick, Union.  
Crozo, Stanislaw Joseph, Newark.  
Foxworth, Arthur, Newton.  
Piano, Ralph Ernest, Jr., Madison.

Sheppard, Robert Lee, Jr., Millville.  
Whelan, Joseph Vincent, Garwood.

*Navy*

Macvean, Stephen Sherwood, Ho Ho Kus.

NEW MEXICO

*Army*

Arviso, Herbert, Farmington.

NEW YORK

*Army*

Akerley, Dennis, Grahamsville.  
Babey, David Paul, Rochester.  
Calamia, Jack, New York.  
Camerlengo, Joseph Vincent, New York.  
Creamer, Francis P., New York.  
Cribbs, Martin Joseph, Schenectady.  
Funk, Robert Nelson, Penfield.  
Greene, Richard Hayward, New York.  
Hall, Clarence Jay, Genesee.  
Huffman, Ronald Peter, New York.  
Lambert, Dennis Michael, New York.  
Muench, Joseph Earl, Grand Island.  
Namer, Martin Yale, New York.  
Ortega, William, Jr., New York.  
Rios, Jose Tomas, New York.  
Tokarski, Stanley Richard, New York.  
Tomaszewski, Thomas David, Buffalo.

*Air Force*

Burke, Walter Francis, Flushing.

*Marine Corps*

Klingman, Ronald Arthur, Levittown.  
Lenhard, Howard Thomas, Suffolk.  
Rivera, Emilio, Beacon.

*Navy*

Mulrooney, George, Astoria.  
Welch, Stephen Martin, Syracuse.

NORTH CAROLINA

*Army*

Baxley, Bobby, Fayetteville.  
Davis, Albert Lee, Biscoe.  
Jackson, Benny Charles, Wake Forrest.  
Jones, Victor Lawrence, Fairmont.  
Keith, Willie Lee, Myrtle Beach.  
Markham, Marshall Thomas, Fayetteville.  
Traylor, James Douglas, Durham.  
Wicker, Walter Guy, Jr., Silver City.

*Air Force*

McNeill, Clarence Leon, Warsaw.

*Marine Corps*

Allison, Stephen Harris, Statesville.  
Mehaffey, Keith Dale, Waynesville.

NORTH DAKOTA

*Army*

Poling, Larry Sterl, Fargo.

*Marine Corps*

Mangin, Mark Daniel, Verona.

OHIO

*Army*

Arquillo, John Dominick, Lorain.  
Baughn, Phillip Wayne, Dayton.  
Blehl, James Albert, Cleveland.  
Clark, Thomas Elmer, Bryan.  
Dyce, Donald Myron, New Middletown.  
Edwards, Charles Kenneth, Cleveland.  
Hull, Edison Dennis, Trotwood.  
Logan, Richard Matthew, Elyria.  
Patterson, Keith Allen, Londonderry.  
Peters, Billy Lee, Mount Vernon.  
Schroeder, Glenn Michael, Elyria.  
Seger, Vernon Joseph, Minster.  
Sharp, Stephen Lamont, Cleveland.  
Spears, Rondall Preston, Gallion.  
Warren, John Albert, Richwood.

OKLAHOMA

*Army*

Alexander, Mickey Roy, Fort Supply.  
Cecil, Alan Bruce, Holdenville.

*Marine Corps*

Shields, James Curtis, Kiowa.

OREGON

*Army*

Larson, William Francis, Silverton.

*Marine Corps*

Larson, Lawrence Donald, Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA

*Army*

Bartasch, Walter, Norristown.  
Clickner, Lee Fulton, Langhorne.  
Giebell, Floyd Stephen, Burgettstown.  
Highberger, Fred Dean, Jr., Greenburg.  
Joliet, David Louis, Meadville.  
Klotz, Graig Gordon, Nazareth.  
Landis, Claude Bruce II, Ellottsburg.  
Mancill, Donald Bryan, Drexel Hill.  
Norris, William Henry, Jr., Mechanicsburg.  
Ortiz, Louis Thomas, Philadelphia.  
Roberts, James Allen, Pittsburgh.  
Sowell, Ronald, Philadelphia.  
Trbovich, David John, Millvale.

*Air Force*

Clever, Louis John, Westmoreland City.  
Curry, Wendell Paul, Meadow Brook.  
Quinn, John Arnold, Allenton.

*Marine Corps*

Baker, Dennis Ralph, Ellwood City.  
Berger, Eldin George, Jr., West Chester.  
Booth, Terry Lyle, Clairton.  
Lear, Richard David, Chester.  
Schussler, William James, Philadelphia.

*Navy*

Nicholas, David Lamprey, Pittsburgh.  
Wissler, Richard Lavern, Jr., Willow Street.

RHODE ISLAND

*Army*

Ajgustine, Frank Francis, Portsmouth.  
De Cubellis, Carmen, Jr., Cranston.  
James, Edward Arthur, Westerly.  
Lambert, Henry Raymond, Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA

*Army*

Boles, Harry Lee, Fort Jackson.  
Peterson, Matthew, Florence.

*Marine Corps*

Ward, Ben Calhoun, Georgetown.

TENNESSEE

*Army*

Bishop, William Buel, II, Knoxville.  
Canning, Richard Bruce, Memphis.  
Davis, Aubrey Guy, Gleason.  
Looney, Robert, Chattanooga.  
Luscinski, James Timothy, Murfreesboro.  
Miller, Billy Lee, Christiansana.  
Mullen, Elvis Earl, Memphis.  
Payne, Monte Lynn, Maryville.  
Taylor, John Henry, Jackson.  
Wilks, James Alan, Covington.

*Marine Corps*

Allen, Adrian Laurence, Kingsport.  
Curtis, Harold Gene, Concord.  
Moore, Herbert Lee, Jr., Memphis.  
Wright, Albert N., Jr., Stanton.

TEXAS

*Army*

Chapa, Lorenzo, Jr., San Angelo.  
Churchill, Thomas Henry, San Antonio.  
Essary, Martin William, Jr., San Antonio.  
Golemon, Floyd Edward, Jr., Houston.  
Haynes, Robert Marion, Jr., Amarillo.  
Jageler, Charles David, Gatesville.  
La Combe, Robert Lee, Brookshire.  
Ortiz, Jose Espiridon, Houston.  
Smith, Ralph Mack, Colorado City.  
Vickrey, Clarke Kemble, Conroe.  
Wolley, James Ned, Odessa.

*Air Force*

Hatton, Wilton Neil, Fort Worth.

*Marine Corps*

Barber, Henry Edward, Jr., San Marcos.  
Carter, Steve Dwayne, Fort Worth.

Dwyer, Lawrence Lee, Jr., San Antonio.  
Martinez, Eugene Oscar, Jacksboro.  
Siler, Manley Eugene, Jr., Odessa.  
Suarez, Valentine Berrones, Houston.

*Navy*

Larremore, Paul William, Odessa.

UTAH

*Army*

Pierce, Ted, Layton.  
Stuewe, Christopher S., Salt Lake City.  
Vasquez, Tony Maria, Kenilworth.

VIRGINIA

*Army*

Garrett, Henry Wayne, Montvale.  
Paier, Helmut Walter, Hampton.  
Sawyer, Michael Kenneth, Norfolk.  
Seay, Tony Elwood, Richmond.

*Air Force*

Pirruccello, Joseph S., Jr., Alexandria.

*Marine Corps*

Keberline, Michael John, Alexandria.  
Loundermon, Ralph E., Danville.

*Navy*

Yates, Richard Woodrow, Quantico.

WASHINGTON

*Army*

Acre, Lawrence Dale, Spokane.  
Erickson, William L., Jr., Seattle.  
Foster, Thomas Richard, Seattle.  
Gasseling, James Lee, Yakima.  
Raber, Ralph Donald, Seattle.

*Air Force*

Sherburn, Hugh Leslie, Vancouver.

*Marine Corps*

Bengen, Arthur Burton, Bellingham.  
Herbert, David Nelson, Kirkland.

WEST VIRGINIA

*Army*

Collins, Rodney Ray, Chester.  
Foster, Shelby Gene, Ohley.  
Grella, Patrick Martin, Wheeling.  
Nicholas, David Lyle, Bristol.  
Sackett, David Lee, Welch.

*Marine Corps*

Hesson, Danny Robert, Parkersburg.  
Pickett, John Price, Morgantown.  
Slavensky, Joseph Jr., Morgantown.

WISCONSIN

*Army*

Beitlich, John Willard, Onalaska.  
Black, Nolan Eugene, Beloit.  
Kopke, Roger Joseph, Green Bay.  
Schuh, Arnold Raymond, Kaukauna.

*Marine Corps*

Dumke, Allen William, West Allis.

WYOMING

*Army*

Boal, Steven, Upton.  
Marrington, Craig Thomas, Gillette.  
McCabe, Lester, Fort Laramie.  
Wayman, Albert Orlando, Jr., Evanston.

PUERTO RICO

*Army*

Gonzales-Sanchez, Roberto, Barceloneta.  
Hernandez-Rivera, Angel L., Lajas.

DEATHS RESULTING FROM HOSTILE ACTION IN VIETNAM IN NOVEMBER 1969

ALABAMA

*Army*

Anderson, William Allison, Mount Vernon.  
Brown, Larry Allen, Ashford.  
Dismukes, Raymond Kyle, Birmingham.  
Holbrook, Vernon Glen, Piedmont.  
Lewis, Grady Leonard, Tuscaloosa.  
Lindsay, James Rickey, Maylene.  
Long, Ray Frank, Athens.  
Ragsdale, Joseph Michael, Oneonta.

Robison, Larry Wayne, Winfield.  
Trainham, Johnny William, Linden.  
*Marine Corps*  
McGowan, Ira Eugene, Birmingham.  
Rutherford, Michael Toxey, Greenville.

## ALASKA

*Army*

Betts, Larry Le Roy, Eagle River.

## ARIZONA

*Army*

Allen, Henry Gerhardt, Phoenix.  
Biles, Michael Lynn, Phoenix.  
Cannon, Francis Eugene, Phoenix.  
Epperson, Roy Allen, Phoenix.  
Poole, John Edward, Hindsville.  
Thrasher, John Douglas, Phoenix.  
Wahl, Johnnie Mitchell, Tucson.  
Weeks, Curtis Miller, Jr., Yuma.

*Marine Corps*

Garcia, Clive, Jr., Morenci.

## ARKANSAS

*Army*

Goacher, Carl Franklin, Hughes.  
Kingrey, Donald Lee, Arkadelphia.

## CALIFORNIA

*Army*

Alex, Charles Ray, Gardena.  
Bedard, Barry Joseph, Los Angeles.  
Burchard, Mark Wayne, Carmont.  
Bustamante, Michael Andrew, Pacolma.  
Carrillo, Jose Castaneda, Los Angeles.  
Castillo, David Rivas, San Fernando.  
Ducommun, Ronald Lloyd, San Francisco.  
Fazzah, George Richard, Fullerton.  
Hunter, Rory William, Covina.  
Iggulden, Scott Warren, Burbank.  
Kimble, Cleatus Paul, Chula Vista.  
Knepp, Jack Dale, Big Bear City.  
Kostich, Robert Bozo, Jr., Oceanside.  
Lauderdale, Ronald Gene, Spring Valley.  
Lease, William Frederick, Montclair.  
Manemann, Richard Raymond, Granada Hills.

Newberg, Robert Marion, Long Beach.

Rhea, Randolph Vincent, Fullerton.  
Roles, John Wayne, Costa Mesa.  
Smith, Daniel Jeffrey, Los Altos.  
Stevens, Dennis Lee, Redding.  
Timmons, Dennis Edward, San Francisco.  
Torres, David, Los Angeles.  
Upright, Russell Edward, San Fernando.  
Williams, Richard Frank, San Leandro.  
Wilson, Adam, San Diego.

*Air Force*

Fales, Philippe B., Carmel.

*Marine Corps*

Bayles, Stephen Ernest, Biggs.  
Deal, Oliver Evans, Jr., Lancaster.  
Graves, Thomas Lawrence, Bell Gardens.  
Jackson, James Arthur, Lakewood.  
Rummerfield, James C., Jr., Tulare.  
Stroble, James John, Winton.  
Yllan, Charles David, Mendota.

*Navy*

Donovan, Patrick John, Trinidad.  
Purdin, Patrick Lawrence, Long Beach.

## COLORADO

*Army*

Berry, John Alvin, Naturita.  
Rupke, Daryl James, Denver.  
Serna, Ernest, San Pablo.  
Wright, John Paul, Aurora.

*Marine Corps*

Etheridge, Michael Raymond, Denver.  
Williams, Leslie Wayne, Pueblo.

## CONNECTICUT

*Army*

Lilley, Frank John, Huntington.

*Marine Corps*

Carter, D. C., New Haven.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Army*

Foreman, Dwight Gary, Washington.  
Robinson, John Jacklon, Washington.

## FLORIDA

*Army*

Burkhart, Walter Guy, Fort Lauderdale.  
Coleman, Oliver, Jr., Key West.  
Greeson, David Curtis, Melbourne.  
Hershberger, Gary Patrick, Hialeah.  
Hester, Leo Claude, Jr., Jacksonville.  
Lavezzoli, Paul Richard, Fort Lauderdale.  
McIntosh, Willie Edward, Orlando.  
McLellan, John Malger, West Palm Beach.  
Peters, Joseph Craig, Sarasota.  
Smith, Dennis, Jr., Sebring.

*Marine Corps*

Croce, John Joe, Miami.  
Newland, Lonnie Pitts, Pinellas Park.

## GEORGIA

*Army*

Caldwell, Allen Hayes, Columbus.  
Pickling, Roy Edward, Marietta.  
Gittens, Eric Eugene, Hapeville.  
Jones, Thomas Howard, Tennille.  
Key, Hulul Edgar, Jr., Tifton.  
Ray, William Cotter, Marietta.  
Vollrath, Johnny Dewey, Royston.

*Marine Corps*

Griffin, Oscar Lee, Adel.

## HAWAII

*Army*

Yoshino, Kanji, Honolulu.

## IDAHO

*Army*

Harshbarger, Eric Thomas, Filer.  
Smith, Ariel James, Shelley.  
Turner, Rodney Carl, Boise.

## ILLINOIS

*Army*

Adduci, John Joseph, Downers Grove.  
Beaver, James Clarke, Dolton.  
Clarbour, Donald Alan, Arlington Heights.  
Dean, Carl Early, Jr., Chicago.  
Pirak, Anthony Marian, Chicago.  
Flowers, Ralph Eugene, Jr., Havesy.  
Habada, Tom, Hinsdale.  
Hedgecock, Donald Gene, Cahokia.  
Ireland, Ronald Wayne, St. Elmo.  
Lowery, Charles William, Chicago.  
Mitchell, Charles Irvin, Kewanee.  
Moake, Charles Edward, Jr., Johnson City.  
Naughton, John R., Jr., Sterling.  
Penn, Charles Varence, Chicago.  
Shields, Elmer Matthew, Gorham.  
Vaultz, Jimmy Lee, Chicago.  
Wolford, Paul Burnell, Streator.

*Marine Corps*

Owens, Robert Ernest, East St. Louis.  
Rackhaus, John Pell, Marshall.  
Sherman, Robert Carl, Danville.  
Steibel, Frank Dale, Prairie.

## INDIANA

*Army*

Bailey, James Anthony, Vincennes.  
Hamel, Teddy Leon, Whiting.  
Hammack, Leslie Tobias, Mooresville.  
Harris, Michael Leroy, South Bend.  
Shafer, Royal Roy, Hamilton.  
Wallace, Gilbert Earl, Indianapolis.

## IOWA

*Army*

Cone, John Milton, Independence.  
Dart, Lawrence Michael, Des Moines.  
Harris, Robert Duane, Percival.  
Schaes, Robert John, Jesup.

*Marine Corps*

Jurgensen, Daniel Lee, Waterloo.  
Rexroat, Terry Lynn, Cedar Rapids.

## KANSAS

*Army*

Enlow, Phillip James, Manhattan.  
Harrison, Jimmy Ken, Wichita.  
Ross, Dennis Wayne, Parker.

*Marine Corps*

Pierce, Clinton Dwight, Augusta.  
Sidener, Wesley Melvin, Burns.

*Navy*

Wolfe, Richard Ogden, Kansas City.

## KENTUCKY

*Army*

Carpenter, Eddie Dean, Lexington.  
Colwell, Keith, Austin.  
Harris, Joseph Randall, Versailles.

## LOUISIANA

*Army*

Harris, Wesley Homer, Jr., Kilbourne.  
Lenoir, Eugene, Mer Rouge.  
Marshall, Billy Ray, Ruston.  
Pattison, John, Jr., New Orleans.

*Marine Corps*

Welch, Arthur Norman, Bossier.

*Navy*

Holloway, Larry Daniel, Colfax.

## MAINE

*Army*

Dalrymple, Leslie Aaron, East Wilton.  
Hodgkin, Forest Clayton, Lewiston.  
Nadeau, Robert John, Westbrook.

*Marine Corps*

McMorrow, James Joseph, Lewiston.

## MARYLAND

*Army*

Barkley, Kenneth Paul, Jr., Cumberland.  
Cook, David Richard, Baltimore.  
James, Franklin Theodore, Baltimore.  
McNeil, Willie Davis, Olive Branch.  
Seekford, Daniel Leonard, Baltimore.  
Steffe, Michael William, Baltimore.

*Marine Corps*

Henry, Howard Boyd, Baltimore.  
Pittinger, Charles Robert, Thurmont.

## MASSACHUSETTS

*Army*

Camerlengo, Michael Dennis, Arlington.  
Cormier, Edward James, South Barre.  
Dondero, Robert Alfred, Brockton.  
Dunne, Paul Hubert, Jr., Newton.  
Eagan, Stanley Joseph, Saugus.  
Kamp, Thomas Keith, Longmeadow.  
Parker, Robert Kenneth, Newburyport.  
Silva, Robert John, Somerville.  
Zozula, Nikolas, Roslindale.

*Marine Corps*

Harrington, John Daniel, Worcester.  
Hayden, John Joseph, Jr., Somerville.  
Lee, Vincent Burke, Lawrence.  
Lynch, Daniel Francis, Jr., East Weymouth.

*Navy*

Tozer, Eldon William, Natick.

## MICHIGAN

*Army*

Caswell, Kenneth, Lee, Dearborn Heights.  
Davis, Ernest J., Jr., Detroit.  
De Die, Roger Allen, Vicksburg.  
Lindsey, Dennis Paul, Milford.  
Livingstone, David Michael, Warren.  
Logan, Bradley John, Dearborn.  
McQueer, Michael Patrick, Traverse Cnty.  
Miller, George Ernest, Jackson.  
Pierpont, William McGreor, White Pine.  
Pomeroy, Jack William, Edmore.  
Ponak, Cordell Joseph, Prescott.  
Rugenstein, Gregory P., Roseville.  
Sexton, Andrew Bowman, Detroit.  
Smolarek, Kenneth James, Detroit.  
Tallman, Roger Lee, Munising.  
Van Hattem, James Robert, Grand Rapids.

*Air Force*

Karr, Charles Lee, Dearborn.

*Marine Corps*

Fowler, John Kenneth, Garden City.  
Junga, Harold Joseph, Detroit.  
Skinner, Robert Clarence, Ypsilanti.  
Van Cleave, William F., Temperance.

*Navy*

Burns, Howard Michael, Adrian.  
Kushmaul, Robert Edward, Jr., Chelsea.  
Vandenberg, John Edward, Jr., Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA

*Army*

Jewell, Philip Lawrence, Minneapolis.  
Johnson, Gerald Dean, Edgerton.  
Lau, Joel Thomas, Minneapolis.  
Martinson, Delvin Carl, Benson.  
McClellan, Michael James, St. Peter.  
Pruden, Robert Joseph, St. Paul.  
Schaefer, Roger Bernard, St. Paul.  
Spence, Donald Edwin, Minneapolis.  
Teich, David Lee, Pine City.

*Marine Corps*

Gillespie, George Allen, St. Cloud.

MISSISSIPPI

*Army*

Brantley, William Osler, Jr., Jackson.  
Burriss, Johnny Lee, Vicksburg.  
Haynes, Freddie Neil, Vicksburg.  
Powers, Roger Steven, Stoneville.

MISSOURI

*Army*

Adams, Richard Lyle, Florissant.  
Andreson, Terry Lee, Morrisville.  
Berlowe, Marvin Richard, Independence.  
Dalton, Michael Joseph, Ferguson.  
DeWeese, Ronald Gene, Licking.  
Downing, James Leslie, Green City.  
Duncan, William Arthur, St. Louis.  
Jorens, Everett Ralph, Jr., St. Louis.  
Lowrey, Chubby Dean, Columbus.  
Matthel, Peter Karl, St. Louis.  
Phillips, Burton Keeney, Jr., Clayton.  
Pierce, Darrel Gene, Hillsboro.  
Stilwell, Roy Miles, Kansas City.  
Zumalt, Terry Lester, Neosho.

*Air Force*

Smith, William Douglas, St. Louis.

*Marine Corps*

Butler, Jimmie Joe, Bernie.  
Morgan, Miller Edward, East St. Louis.  
Walling, Roger Paul, Chamois.

*Navy*

Balcom, Joel Arnold, Independence.  
Fritter, John William, Richards.  
Keesling, Gerald Edward, St. Peters.

MONTANA

*Army*

Greeno, Gerald Thomas, Jr., Billings.

*Marine Corps*

Elmore, Kenneth Glenn, Great Falls.

NEBRASKA

*Army*

Hagood, John Robert, Arcadia.  
Kelley, Harvey Paul, Omaha.  
Limbach, Henry Paul, North Bend.

NEVADA

*Army*

Rodrigues, Ronald, Fallon.

*Marine Corps*

Steele, Roger Allen, Mason.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Army*

Olson, Ronald Leon, Concord.

NEW JERSEY

*Army*

Attarian, Alan, Teaneck.  
Bachman, Roger Joseph, Westfield.

Braswell, James Hilliard, Newark.  
DeMagnin, Michael Andre R., Ridgewood.  
Jackson, Harry John Jr., Pleasantville.  
Kulaczowski, Leszek A., Clifton.  
Little, William F. III., Mountainside.  
Rankin, John Robert, Blackwood Terrace.  
Virbickas, Anthony A., West Patterson.  
Zaporozec, Julius, Hackettstown.

*Marine Corps*

Gruca, Peter Alan, Port Reading.

NEW MEXICO

*Army*

Howland, Leroy Larkin, Santa Fe.  
Meadows, John William, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK

*Army*

Autorino, Joseph G., Jr., Rosedale.  
Bariglio, Richard Louis, Long Island.  
Beckman, Robert Carl, New York.  
Brady, John Patrick, Jr., Kingston.  
Brown, Stanley Alton, Albany.  
Brown, William Joseph, Poughkeepsie.  
Carlucci, Anthony Jack, New York.  
Douglas, Clark Robert, Corning.  
Fuerst, George Joseph, New York.  
Green, Richard Hershel, Flushing.  
Hileric-Padilla Luis A. N., Yonkers.  
Hunt, Daniel Thomas, New York.  
Keitt, Charles Joseph, New York.  
Kliener, Kenneth Richard, Woodside.  
LaGray, Ernest James, Utica.  
Ritz, David Gerald, Croghan.  
Rosa, John Michael, Brentwood.  
Turner, Willie George, New York.  
Vad, Henry Joseph, New York.  
Walters, Bruce Elliot, New York.

*Marine Corps*

Burns, Frederick John, Merrick.  
Townley, Cyril Harris, New York.

*Navy*

Gutloff, Peter Emmanuel, New York.  
Rost, James Francis, Jr., Malverne.

NORTH CAROLINA

*Army*

Alexander, Roger Dale, Newton.  
Dwiggins, Donald Homer, Jr., Raleigh.  
Gill, Lewis Bernard, High Point.  
Greene, Jerry Lane, Marlon.  
Grubbs, Gary Eugene, Winston-Salem.  
McDonald, Harold Wayne, Fayetteville.  
Sutton, Larest Clennon, Riegelwood.

*Marine Corps*

Holman, Clarence Leaneal, Burlington.

*Navy*

Wright, Franklin Earl, Cherryville.

NORTH DAKOTA

*Army*

Vollmer, Donald Gene, Bismarck.

OHIO

*Army*

Bailey, Derwin Michael, Cincinnati.  
Branson, David Russell, Franklin.  
Connor, Peter Michael, Cincinnati.  
Doyle, David Lee, Springfield.  
Eder, Robert Otto, Fremont.  
Evilszior, Ralph Raymond, Irwin.  
Gibson, Ronald Warren, Valley City.  
Landrum, Thomas William, Fairborn.  
Leach, Richard Stephen, Springfield.  
Lunsford, James William, Jr., Chillicothe.  
McCarty, Edward Wesley, Cincinnati.  
Monroe, Francis Marlon, Bellaire.  
Putman, Thomas Andrew, Toledo.  
Ross, James Arthur, Canton.  
Scheely, Robert James, Parma.  
Smith, Hershel Clifford, Millfield.  
Starkey, Daniel Lee, Kent.  
Sustersic, Louis Robert, Blaine.  
Thomas, Clyde Eugene, Dayton.  
Wehr, Donald Gene, Barnesville.  
Woolard, James Harry, Manchester.  
Woolums, Everett Earl, Jr., Cincinnati.

*Air Force*

Adams, Stanley Lee, Dayton.  
Thomas, Norman Eugene, Cleveland.

*Marine Corps*

Higgins, Jerome, Springfield.  
Kelly, Willie J., Columbus.  
Leasure, John Edward, Cambridge.  
Lofton, Joseph Alan, Akron.  
Spence, Ronald Lee, Belpre.

OKLAHOMA

*Army*

Barnett, Gary Keith, Broken Arrow.  
Boyles, Donald Ray, Stigler.  
Buchanan, Gary Wayne, Stroud.  
Campbell, Thomas Eugene, Lawton.  
Gordon, Drannon Ray, Oklahoma City.  
Harjo, Kenneth Dewayne, Seminole.  
Jenkins, Eugene Ray, Tulsa.  
Johnson, James Earl, Edmond.  
Parsons, Lionel Eugene, Weleetka.  
Romero, Walter David, Tulsa.  
Smith, James Ronald, Moore.  
Sweeten, R. C. Earl, Sulphur.

*Navy*

Rankin, Kenneth Dean, Broken Arrow.

OREGON

*Army*

Baldon, Rudy Lee, Hood River.  
Bossom, John Austin, Portland.  
Craighyle, Floyd Joseph, Lyons.

*Marine Corps*

Achison, Timothy Eugene, Portland.  
Green, Craig Steven, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA

*Army*

Benedik, Norman Florian, Pittsburgh.  
Cohen, Charles Mitchell, Philadelphia.  
Danielson, Charles F., Jr., Verona.  
Deeter, Jack Earl, Meadville.  
Donahue, Robert William, Jr., West Chester.

Fowler, Larry Lynn, New Gallilee.  
Gaiser, James Alfred, Scranton.  
Gamble, David John, Ellwood.  
Greeley, Dennis Anthony, Pittsburgh.  
Hartman, Thomas Joseph, Phoenixville.  
Hrutkay, Michael Stephen, Greensburg.  
Kline, David Samuel, Landisburg.  
Kline, Kenneth Gordon, McKeesport.  
McFarland, Richard Scott, Carlisle Barracks.

Pastorino, Michael Anthony, Huntington Valley.

Polusney, James Francis, Pittsburgh.  
Port, William David, Elizabethtown.  
Kiley, Nathaniel Julius, Jr., New Castle.  
Sauers, Gerald, Pittsburgh.  
Wilson, John Henry, Scranton.

*Marine Corps*

Barr, Robert Charles, Pittsburgh.  
Conti, Robert Frew, Emmaus.  
Dias, Ralph Ellis, Shelocta.  
Henderson, Carl, Philadelphia.  
Merrill, William Franklin, State College.  
Nesmith, Leroy, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND

*Army*

Gallagher, Robert Patrick, Wyoming.  
Millard, Dennis Evans, Warwick.

SOUTH CAROLINA

*Army*

Dixon, Frazier Thomas, Clarks Hill.  
Faison, Everson Benjamin, Conway.  
King, Wylie Clarence, Floyd Dale.  
McMillan, Robert Allen, Spartanburg.  
Mincey, James Marshall, Conway.  
Parker, Albert Eden, State Park.  
Smoak, James Thurston, Jr., Orangeburg.  
Walters, Richard Edwin, Lancaster.

*Navy*

Coker, Billy Lee, Greenwood.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

*Air Force*

Coates, Harry Jay, Jr., Yankton.

## TENNESSEE

*Army*

Blackburn, William Alfred, Knoxville.  
De Long, Ronald Lawrence, Collegedale.  
Moore, James Michial, Lewisburg.  
Napper, Charles Crawford, Shelbyville.  
Rawls, Jerry Douglas, Henry.  
Shipley, Thomas Frederick, Sale Creek.  
Thompson, Carl Allen, Nashville.  
Tucker, Tomas C., Chattanooga.  
Walker, Jackie Carroll, Coryton.  
Wallace, Ulysses, Memphis.

*Marine Corps*

Rogers, Thomas Franklin, Jr., Spencer.

## TEXAS

*Army*

Carbajal, Ruben Jose, El Paso.  
De la Rosa, Gumesindo, Riviera.  
Delgado, Francisco H., San Antonio.  
Foerster, Raymond Carl, Dallas.  
Garza, David, Eagle Pass.  
Garza, Pablo Benitez, San Antonio.  
Herrera, Moises Romero, Jr., Pleasanton.  
Johnson, Johnny Vent, Livingston.  
Jones, Johnny Carl, Diboll.  
Logan, Francis Marrion, III., Corpus Christi.  
Macias, Roberto Javier, El Paso.  
Mangum, Sam Henry, Hitchcock.  
Oaks, Robert Larry, Lamesa.  
Padier, Wilton, Jr., San Antonio.  
Plambeck, Paul Walding, Jr., Austin.  
Torres, Ezequiel, Jr., New Braunfels.  
Wheeler, Conrad Jack, San Marcos.

*Air Force*

Honey, Richard Lance, Houston.

*Marine Corps*

Grissett, Edwin Russell, Jr., San Juan.  
May, Joel Ausbin, Jr., Roxton.  
Stephens, Bennie Vorice, Jr., Dallas.

*Navy*

Cain, Jimmy Ray, Fort Worth.  
Geisert, Charles Price, Wichita Falls.

## UTAH

*Army*

McArthur, Brent Hall, Mt. Pleasant.  
Smith, Jerry Dean, Brigham City.

*Marine Corps*

Simmons, Serge Benson, Ogden.

## VIRGINIA

*Army*

Abbott, David Francis, Newport News.  
Chartier, Raymond Allen, Mechanicsville.  
Collins, Larry Elbert, Wytheville.  
Evans, Billy Kennedy, Jr., Roanoke.  
Gibson, Michael Thurston, Bondtown.  
Gouldin, Thomas Milton, Woodford.  
Jackson, Withers Theodore, Rustburg.  
Napier, David Lawrence, Glen Allen.  
Sirocco, William David, Jr., Amherst.  
Underwood, Harry Edward, Roanoke.

*Marine Corps*

Gill, Donald Wade, Jr., Alexandria.  
Hamblett, Robert Bryant, Roanoke.

## WASHINGTON

*Army*

Clements, Robert Steven, Seattle.  
Logan, Gordon Wesley, Jr., Anacortes.  
McCarthy, James Irvin, Jr., Seattle.  
Regalado, Ricardo Wayne, Everett.  
Rock, Don Leslie, Spokane.  
Rose, Mark Richard, Everett.  
Sallsbury, Robert James, Cowen.  
Schooler, Steven Thomas, East Wenatchee.  
Williamson, Donald Lee, East Wenatchee.

*Marine Corps*

Smith, John Michael, Walla Walla.

## WEST VIRGINIA

*Army*

Byus, Roger Lee, Winfield.  
Gore, Everett, Jr., Unedda.

Ranson, Rodney Kent, Salt Rock.  
Sherman, Rex Marcel, Romney.

*Marine Corps*

Gibson, Herman Danny, Hurricane.  
Long, Brian Lewis, New Martinsville.

## WISCONSIN

*Army*

Curtis, Thomas Michael, West Allis.  
Grotzke, Allen Frederick, Portage.  
Gunderson, James John, Superior.  
Hajman, Peter Oscar, Milwaukee.  
Henke, Kenneth Lee, Berlin.  
Kirschmayer, Andrew Gregory, Fort Atkinson.

Mosher, Larry Clarence, Gleason.  
Roeglin, William John, Greenfield.  
Ross, Ronald Alan, Muskego.  
Schroeder, Robert Emil, Jr., Milwaukee.

## WYOMING

*Army*

Garst, Wallis Warren, Weston.  
Kastner, Richard Thomas, Casper.

## PUERTO RICO

*Army*

Acevedo-Millan, Angel Luis, Juncos.  
Villegas-Villa, Hector, Rio Piedras.

## DEATHS RESULTING FROM HOSTILE ACTION IN VIETNAM IN DECEMBER 1969

## ALABAMA

*Army*

Carthage, Otis, Jr., Northport.  
Lynn, Stephen David, Albertville.

## ARIZONA

*Army*

Barnes, William Acker, Phoenix.  
Rasmussen, John William, Glendale.

*Navy*

Schoenewald, David Charles, Phoenix.

## ARKANSAS

*Marine Corps*

Curie, John Charles, Van Buren.

## CALIFORNIA

*Army*

Babiyak, Lawrence Joseph, Van Nuys.  
Barragan, Reynaldo Leon, Jr., San Diego.  
Dalton, Robert Le Roy, Eagle Mountain.  
Dyer, Terry Brooks, La Puente.  
Gallagher, Arthur Terry, Blythe.  
Harvey, Neil Edward, Downey.  
Hires, Thomas Michael, San Diego.  
Jero, David Wayne, San Bernardino.  
Medlin, Paul Charles, San Francisco.  
Mendoza, Joseph Louis, San Jose.  
Ragsdale, Stephen Leon, Wasco.  
Roche, John, Los Angeles.  
Thompson, Richard Martin, Fallbrook.  
Trujillo, Francisco M., Livingston.  
Trussell, Royce William, Jr., Pomona.  
Venters, Roger Lee, Chula Vista.

*Air Force*

Davison, David Michael, San Jose.  
Knott, David Lloyd, Richmond.

*Marine Corps*

Brown, Russell Lee, San Bernardino.  
Cranmer, Foster, Palo Alto.  
Joslin, Terry Leroy, Sacramento.  
Lowry, James Earl, Manteca.  
Yates, Robert Alan, Roseville.

## COLORADO

*Army*

Franz, Bruce Ronald, Fruita.  
Mason, Sven Stening, Littleton.

## CONNECTICUT

*Army*

Da Costa, Richard, Bridgeport.  
Dinda, Michael Joseph, Kensington.  
Good, Curtis, New Haven.  
Healey, John Joseph, Jr., Derby.

*Marine Corps*

Zaborowski, William John, Danbury.

*Navy*

Sandberg, Joel Alexis, Meriden.

## DELAWARE

*Army*

Falkenau, Robert Arthur, Wilmington.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Army*

Dickerson, David Downing, Washington.

## FLORIDA

*Army*

Atwell, Donald William, Jr., Ft. Myers.  
Auve, Charles Paul, Jacksonville.  
Bassett, Roy Douglas, Jr., Tampa.  
Clark, Arthur Boyd, Starke.  
Dean, James Robert, Jr., Orlando.  
Goodwine, Isom Junior, Plant City.  
Hayes, James Edward, Miami.  
Hickman, David Allen, Ft. Walton Beach.  
Love, Charles William, Jr., Winter Garden.  
McCormick, Bruce Allen, Lake City.  
Miller, J. C. Theodore, Fort Myers.  
Newkirk, Terry Curtis, Clearwater.

*Navy*

Benak, Joseph Frank, Juniper.

## GEORGIA

*Army*

Bonner, William Edward, Augusta.  
Brown, Roger Ray, Blairsville.  
Clarkson, James La Fayette, Trion.  
Hall, Perry Woodrow James, Lilburn.  
Harper, Clarence Eugene, Jr., Rockmart.  
Marks, Tommy Lee, Albany.  
Rogers, Edward Leroy, Cedartown.  
Smarr, Kenneth Wayne, Atlanta.  
Williams, Howard Eugene, Jr., Chamblee.  
Wood, Larry Lester, Carrollton.

*Marine Corps*

Cooper, James Arthur, Folkston.

*Marine Corps*

Patrick, Jimmy Ralph, Summerville.

## IDAHO

*Army*

Baldwin, Gerald Lee, Nampa.

*Marine Corps*

McCaslin, Raymond Louis, Boise.

## ILLINOIS

*Army*

Bishop, James Walter, Moline.  
Brittenuum, Oscar Lee, Jr., Chicago.  
Combs, Farrish, Chicago.  
Durlinger, Rolland Leon, Watseka.  
Gedeon, Russell Eugene, River Grove.  
Kell, Lyle Francis, Wood Dale.  
Leif, Michael Wayne, Lynn Center.  
Martin, John Eugene, Pawnee.  
McCreight, Timothy Joe, Aledo.  
McIntosh, Robert James, Venice.  
McRight, Roger Lynn, Tinley Park.  
Montgomery, Stanley Dykus, St. Charles.  
Muehe, Mark Ronald, Bridgeview.  
Tarbert, Charles Stanley, Pecatonica.  
Williams, Ottaway Larson, St. Anne.

*Marine Corps*

Walker, Aaron, Chicago.

## INDIANA

*Army*

Collins, Ronald Charles, Flora.  
Dean, Anthony William, Evansville.  
Dennis, Ronald Gene, Indianapolis.  
Fankboner, Daniel Ross, Marion.  
Hughes, Carl Leroy, Jr., Kokomo.  
Mister, Darnell, Gary.  
Raines, Robert Stephen, Greenwood.  
Rea, Emory Lee, Evansville.  
Reed, George Parnell, Milan.  
Richey, Kenneth Alan, Marion.

*Marine Corps*

Fore, James Edward, Spencerville.

## IOWA

*Army*

Beach, Floyd Irvy, Ft. Madison.  
Hating, William Theodore, Ashton.

Hein, Gary Lloyd, Tipton.  
Johnson, Charles Everett, Mapleton.  
Lampert, Arlyn Loranz, New Albin.  
Luse, Kenneth Alan, Cedar Rapids.  
Merritt, Charles Everett, Runnells.  
Pickering, Russell Thomas, Des Moines.

*Marine Corps*

Glaspey, Ricky Maurice, Mason City.

KANSAS

*Army*

Patrick, Daryl Wayne, Murdock.

*Air Force*

Mueller, Steven Al, Sylvan.

KENTUCKY

*Army*

Cheatham, James Michael, Morganfield.  
Fulks, Charles Eugene, Louisville.  
Montgomery, Clifford, Louisville.  
Rose, Robert Lee, Vanceburg.  
Spivey, Willard Earl, Franklin.  
Stamm, Monte Lewis, Wallingford.  
Talley, Floyd G., Scottsville.  
Vance, Dennis Lee, Glendale.

LOUISIANA

*Army*

Faughn, Issac David, Bossier City.  
Fedele, John Anthony, Covington.  
Frey, John Harvey, New Orleans.  
Hall, Vincent Joseph, Plattenville.  
Haywood, Glennon, Monroe.

*Air Force*

Sibert, Frederick W., Jr., New Orleans.

*Marine Corps*

Ford, Bob Joe, Jr., Mer Rouge.

Francies, Dolroy, Bossier.

*Navy*

Stevenson, Don Eddie, New Orleans.

MAINE

*Army*

Huntley, John Norman, Portland.  
Spencer, William Edward, Lewiston.

*Navy*

Ellis, Fred Milton, Stockton Springs.

MARYLAND

*Army*

Ghee, James Fitzroy, Baltimore.  
Hill, Richard Garfield, Essex.  
Niewenhous, Gerald E., Jr., Rockville.  
Sessums, Kenneth Bruce, Hyattsville.

*Air Force*

Bowling, David Bicknel, La Plata.

*Marine Corps*

Soltys, Michael Thaddeus, Baltimore.  
Taylor, Ralph Lee, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

*Army*

Araujo, Rudolph Ernest, Canton.  
McCann, Vincent Owen, Jr., Holyoke.  
Norman, Gordon Joseph, Somerville.

*Marine Corps*

Williams, Alfred Lacy, Roxbury.

*Navy*

Johnson, Willis Wayne, Worcester.

MICHIGAN

*Army*

Curl, Robert Graham, Walled Lake.  
Emery, Robert Lewis, Marine City.  
Gryzen, Gary M., Hudsonville.  
Kulik, Casimir, East Detroit.  
Lams, Allen James, Taylor.  
Pakula, Thomas Vincent, Stambaugh.  
Schrock, Philip John, Southgate.  
Scott, Barry Frank, Linden.  
Zalesny, Harry Franklin, Jr., Plymouth.

*Marine Corps*

Cook, Joel Leslie, Belding.  
Hughes, Robert Allen, Kalamazoo.

*Navy*

Stafford, Thomas Stephen, Port Huron.

MINNESOTA

*Army*

Bast, Albert Frank, Jr., Miliona.  
DeVinney, Robert Eugene, Mound.  
Lovellette, Gary Vaughn, Fergus Falls.  
Peterson, Walter Arnold, Jr., Mora.  
Soma, Thomas Edward, Winnebago.  
Swendenburg, Robert John, Thief River Falls.

Thompson, Wesley Robert, Badger.

*Marine Corps*

Zutter, Daniel Roger, Saint Cloud.

MISSISSIPPI

*Army*

Neely, Billy Joe, Meridian.  
Sumlin, Thomas Earl, Shubuta.  
Townsend, Jonathan, Prairie.

*Air Force*

Welch, E. J., Jr., Harrisville.

MISSOURI

*Army*

Farrington, Robert Dean, Kansas City.  
Marlin, Ellis Sanford, Cardwell.  
Parnell, Peter Paul, Jr., Kansas City.  
Sanders, Marvin Howard, Fortuna.  
Schwartz, Charles Glennon, Marthasville.  
Sullivan, Melvin, Kansas City.  
Wenger, Jeff Lynn, Independence.

*Marine Corps*

Hawks, Ronnie Lee, University City.

*Navy*

Jackson, Dearing Michael, Fayette.

MONTANA

*Army*

Brown, Robert Raymond, Ft. Peck.  
Oviatt, Stephen Stanford, Bozeman.  
Plseno, Raymond Richard, Jr., Forsyth.  
Rambo, Arthur John, Libby.  
Smith, Gary Michael, Missoula.  
Westfall, Richard Earl, Polson.

NEBRASKA

*Army*

Bartz, Roger Charles, Crofton.  
Hundt, Roger Lee, Norfolk.  
Swain, James Lee, Superior.

*Marine Corps*

Backhaus, Steven Eugene, Omaha.  
Gage, John Thomas, McCook.

*Navy*

Parson, Doyle Hall, Weeping Water.

NEW JERSEY

*Army*

Hancock, John Albert, Flemington.  
Nugent, James Patrick, Jersey City.  
Thompson, Calvin Eugene, Jr., Trenton.  
Walker, Gerald Joseph, Carlstadt.

NEW MEXICO

*Army*

Bergfeldt, David Edward, Las Cruces.  
Edwards, Daniel Winslow, Jr., Albuquerque.  
Miranda, Peter Kalani, Holloman AFB.  
Teter, Randall Keith, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK

*Army*

Abruzese, Robert Alexander, Hartsdale.  
Corbett, Mark Charles, Buffalo.  
Cristen, Ronald Arthur, Smithtown.  
Farrar, Errold Rufus, Mattydale.  
Foreman, John William, Manlius.  
Halen, James Paul, Bay Shore.  
Katz, Elker Gurth, Niagara Falls.  
Keeler, William Charles, Hamburg.  
Marchese, Thomas Vincent, Buffalo.  
May, Thomas Andrew, Buffalo.  
McCarron, William P., Jr., Flushing.  
Romesser, Richard James, North Java.  
Scibelli, Thomas Anthony, New Hyde Park.  
Sheradin, Robert Donald, Geneva.  
Sinclair, Gary Philip, Queens Village.  
Trinchitella, Francis A., Port Washington.

*Air Force*

Dice, Richard Carl, Sea Cliff.

*Marine Corps*

Butts, Roy John, New York.  
Carlioni, James Francis, Buffalo.  
Reed, David Neal, Rochester.  
Sutherland, Reginald J., Hartscale.  
Watts, Richard Allen, Schenectady.

*Navy*

Doherty, Martin Stephen, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA

*Army*

Allen, Jon Anthony, Asheville.  
Bullard, Allen Anthony Jr., Wilmington.  
Byers, Easley Philip Jr., Greensboro.  
Hassell, William Robert, Maysville.  
Phillips, Gary Thomas, West Jefferson.  
Ray, Carl Bruce, Waynesville.

*Navy*

Dameron, Larry Ray, Burlington.

OHIO

*Army*

Draher, Clifford Earl, Minerva.  
Jackson, David Russell, Cleves.  
Kaletta, Barry Paul, Cleveland.  
McConaughhead, Harvey R., Jr., Canton.  
McIntyre, David Allen, Newark.  
Rader, Alan Reed, Fostoria.  
Tomsic, Thomas T., Cleveland.

*Marine Corps*

Pallaye, Louis Dale, Carrollton.

*Navy*

Johnson, Larry Richard, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA

*Army*

Ferrell, Charles Elton, Lawton.  
Heiderich, Danial Guy, Overbrook.  
Osborn, Robert James, Bartlesville.  
Rapp, William Henry, Jr., Red Oak.  
Thornton, Terry Allen, Tulsa.  
Wheeler, Carl Eugene, Moore.

*Marine Corps*

Martin, Donald Arthur, Watts.

OREGON

*Army*

Crane, William Randall, Portland.

*Marine Corps*

Bright, Richard Hall, Corvallis.  
Smith, David Lee, Enterprise.

PENNSYLVANIA

*Army*

Barber, David Leon, Defiance.  
Buccille, Richard Gary, Pittsburgh.  
Burke, Roy Jeffrey, Carnegie.  
Capitani, Daniel Carl, McDonald.  
Dawson, Daniel Millard, Hookstown.  
Dowd, Thomas Joseph, Philadelphia.  
Gallagher, John Joseph, Philadelphia.  
Gillespie, Wilbert Lee, Philadelphia.  
Grega, George William, McKees Rocks.  
Hohman, Larry Louise, Irwin.  
Jones, Charles Richard, Parryville.  
Kresho, Stacy, Pittsburgh.  
Marshall, Thomas Robert, Sandy Lake.  
Miller, George Livingston, Ambler.  
Walker, Wayne Howard, Allentown.  
Yonika, Thaddeus M., Jr., West Middlesex.

*Air Force*

Spillers, William Robert, Wissahickon Garden.

*Marine Corps*

Kuzak, Terrence Michael, West Middlesex.  
Newman, Charles David, Pittsburgh.

*Navy*

Messino, Damien John James, Hummels-town.

RHODE ISLAND

*Army*

Gill, Thomas Patrick, III, Pawtucket.

*Marine Corps*

Weir, David Anthony, Bristol.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

## Army

Call, Glenn Alfred, Burton.  
Cox, Roger Dale, Marietta.  
Melvin, James Edwin, Jr., Beaufort.  
Moore, Thomas Anthony, Seneca.  
Wright, Joe David, Pickens.

## Air Force

Layton, Webb Herman, Jr., Spartanburg.

## SOUTH DATOTA

## Army

Swaze, Gerald Clifford, Wilmont.

## Air Force

Fantle, Samuel III, Sioux Falls.

## TENNESSEE

## Army

Casteel, James Dennis, Englewood.  
Hassler, Frederick Andrew, Crossville.  
Hughes, Chester Lyn, Memphis.  
Long, Freddie Leron, Ooltewah.  
Lyles, Oscar Burl, Jr., Parsons.  
Neal, Edward Leon, Knoxville.  
Rucker, Macey Lee, Rutledge.  
Vaughn, William Orel, Jamestown.

## Marine Corps

Finley, Nick Allison, Jackson.  
Hall, Frank, Jr., Memphis.  
Raines, Charles Ransome, Newport.

## TEXAS

## Army

Bell, Albert Lee, Cameron.  
Benavidez, Trino Baltazar, San Antonio.  
Buchanan, Herman Dale, Pittsburg.  
Carrillo, Juan, Laredo.  
Forsythe, Thomas Lynn, Henderson.  
Giesecke, Jerry Don, Comanche.  
Herndon, Arthur Robert, Ft. Worth.  
Hood, Charles Jerry, Jr., Aledo.  
Kennedy, Lee Donnie, Tyler.  
Kimball, William Robert, Teague.  
Ojeda, Joe B., Corpus Christi.  
Patton, Jerry Don, Mt. Pleasant.  
Pickard, Alfred, Houston.  
Royston, Roy Lee, Houston.  
Williams, Samuel Harry, Crockett.

## Marine Corps

Conner, Stephen Grant, Harlingen.  
Gillings, Johnny Ray, Fort Worth.  
Long, Carl Edwin, College Station.  
Turner, Tony Ray, Edna.

## Navy

Ashton, Curtis Morris, Sweetwater.  
Reck, David Lynn, Phillips.

## UTAH

## Army

Campbell, Reed Earl, Slaterville.  
Mays, Thomas Monroe, Salt Lake City.  
Newell, Gregg A., Richfield.

## Marine Corps

Belander, Donn Whitney, Bountiful.

## VERMONT

## Marine Corps

Levesque, Steven Douglas, Barre.

## VIRGINIA

## Army

Colgan, George Burton III, Alexandria.  
Cunningham, William Neal, Newport News.  
Eggleston, David Leroy, Jetersville.  
Gary, Douglas Taylor III, Dahlgren.  
Gatewood, Clearance Melvin, Woodford.

## Army

Taylor, Stanley Edward, Lynchburg.  
Thompson, David Benton, Falmouth.  
Wolfe, Hiram Michael, IV, Springfield.

## Marine Corps

Baldwin, Sanders Ray, Manassas.

## WASHINGTON

## Army

Anderson, Wayne Marshall, Pullman.  
Gray, Christopher James, Seattle.

Gustafson, Bruce Gordon, Bellevue.  
Lelsy, Robert Ronald, Seattle.  
Smiley, Edward Rowe, Jr., Kent.  
Turner, Alfred Lee, Bothell.

## Marine Corps

Bruce, David Raymond, Pasco.

## WEST VIRGINIA

## Army

Crews, John W., Jr., Lerona.  
Dean, James Howard, Huntington.  
Leach, Earl Gene, Fireco.  
Miller, Randall Bruce, Danville.  
Neel, Franklin Wylie, Gap Mills.  
Schnably, Donald Francis, Weston.  
Whitlatch, William Carl, Jr., Moundsville.

## Marine Corps

Miller, Christopher A., Charleston.

## WISCONSIN

## Army

Anderson, Thomas Leslie, La Crosse.  
Evelanc, Joseph Norman, Black Earth.  
Flynn, Roger John, Milwaukee.  
Folz, Gary Lee, Wisconsin Rapids.  
Hauschultz, Jerry Lee, Marion.  
Perz, Terry Lee, Green Bay.  
Theisen, William Anthony, Deerbrook.

## Air Force

Hayes, Patrick John, Milwaukee.

## WYOMING

## Army

Romero, Robert Eugene, Rock Springs.

## PUERTO RICO

## Army

Velez-Hernandez, Jose A., Ponce.

### WHY NOT COMPETITION FOR THE POST OFFICE?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in recent days there has been much said about the situation that confronts our Nation because of the recent breakdown in our postal system. Despite the rhetoric, the charges and countercharges that have been leveled, it seems to me that the question of the greatest importance has been consistently overlooked.

The primary question is not one of wages or working conditions. I believe that it is this: How can we best see that the mail is delivered from one point to another, speedily and accurately, in this great Nation of ours?

Many of my colleagues have pointed out that the recent strike by postal employees is illegal. This is a statement of fact. Others have pointed to the validity of the demands being made by the postal employees. Here, too, there is much truth.

Nonetheless, not one of my colleagues, to the best of my knowledge, has looked for a means of solving the underlying problem so that a similar crisis cannot erupt in the future.

Some maintain that the President's plan for a postal corporation to take over the functions of the Post Office would be a panacea. I deny that.

Some maintain that the Congress must retain its traditional role over this monopoly service of the Federal Government. I deny that.

What no one seems to have recognized is that our postal system, by its very nature as a Government monopoly, can-

not function efficiently. As a monopoly, there is no incentive to change, to modernize, or to improve postal services.

My response to this crisis, therefore, is somewhat different. I believe that it is time for the Congress to act to improve our postal system by providing for the Post Office the same stimulant that has brought American business and industry to its high peak of achievement: competition.

Legislative action should be taken to eliminate the monopoly that is exercised by the Post Office Department over the delivery of mail. Private carriers should be permitted to enter into competition with the Post Office, so that the carrier who provides the most efficient service at the most reasonable price may prevail.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing such legislation. The basic intention of my bill is to repeal those provisions of title 39 of the United States Code that prohibit the private carriage of mail. Further, it will repeal that provision of title 18 of the United States Code which makes the private carriage of mail a criminal offense.

Our traditional governmental policy has been to oppose the concentration of economic power in a monopoly. This is evident from the fact that we long ago established the Federal regulatory agencies. It is clear from the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts. However, it is not apparent from our policy with regard to mail service.

Mr. Speaker, permit me to ask a rhetorical question. Why should the Government continue to exercise a monopoly over the area of postal service, when it would not permit private enterprise to exercise monopoly power over any other area of our economy?

I realize that some of my colleagues will say that if we open the door to competition we will be faced with a deficit-ridden governmental agency that will be left to deliver only those items unprofitable for private enterprise. Now this may indeed turn out to be the case. If so, it seems to me that basic economics would dictate that we determine the real costs of those services, and see that individuals, businesses, or other users are held responsible for paying them.

It is intriguing to speculate on what would happen if this bill were to be passed. How would private enterprise respond to the lifting of the longstanding ban on private carriers of mail? One can only conjecture. But American private enterprise, through all of our history, has never failed to rise to any challenge; and there is no real reason to expect our vital private sector to do so now.

The telephone and telegraph systems have long been available as alternatives to the postal system, and today's advancing technology has provided others, such as the transmission of printed data over telephone lines. I think we can anticipate just such a response from the free, dynamic private sector of our economy to the challenge of opportunity presented by the legislation I propose.

That this legislation would indeed provide a tremendous and exciting challenge to the private sector has already been demonstrated on a relatively small,

but nonetheless substantial, scale. When the Postmaster General first addressed the Nation on the recent strike, then localized in New York City, he temporarily repealed the prohibitions on private mail carriers for the duration of the emergency. Overnight, driven by necessity, a wide range of alternatives to the Post Office began to operate: Private messenger services, transcontinental couriers, armored bank vans, and the like. And this was only an immediate, unplanned, and unprepared response to a presumably temporary need. Have we so little faith in the free enterprise system that we cannot see how much more effective its response could be if developed and implemented with careful planning and improved over the long run by technological progress?

And why should we not permit the free enterprise system to function in this area? Can anyone offer any rational excuse? Can anyone put forward a reasonable explanation, other than the defense of archaic 19th century edicts to the contrary? For a Nation that considers itself a leader in technological advancement, to allow efficient mail service to be hindered by a prohibition on private carriers is ludicrous in the extreme. As we approach the end of the 20th century, with our eyes on the future in all other aspects of life, why should we force our mail service to remain a relic of ages past?

At this point, let me address myself particularly to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. Those of my political and philosophical persuasion are often characterized as being opposed to change. Let me urge my colleagues across the aisle to rise to the occasion and prove that when a member of the minority introduces legislation that does call for substantial change, he will be greeted with an open mind that transcends political and ideological lines. And to my colleagues on this side of the aisle, I say this: We who are so often criticized for being opposed to change have always maintained that we will gladly support constructive change. This legislation offers us the opportunity to prove the truth of that statement.

Far more important, however, is the fact that this legislation will constitute an important step toward an efficient postal system, a system that will bring into play the energies and technological expertise of our dynamic private sector and permit the free, competitive market to operate, insuring for us all that our mail can be delivered with the maximum feasible speed and accuracy at minimum cost. And that, after all, is what our responsibility, as Members of Congress, demands.

Mr. Speaker, I include the text of the bill in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. 16691

A bill to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the private carriage of letters, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) sections 901 and 902 of title 39, United States Code, relating to the private carriage of letters, are repealed.

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(b) Sections 1694, 1695, 1696, and 1697 of title 18, United States Code, are repealed.

(c) Section 1698 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(other than those carried by private express)" immediately after the word "cargo".

(d) (1) Section 1699 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "except where carried by private express and" immediately after "nearest post office,".

(2) Such section 1699 is further amended by inserting "except where carried by private express and" immediately after "under my power or control,".

#### BLACK AND WHITE: THE DOUBLE STANDARD FOR CONFIRMING JUSTICES

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

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, shortly after President Johnson nominated Judge Thurgood Marshall to the post of Solicitor General of the United States, I addressed the House to point out to the Members of this body and the Senate a sampling of his membership in Communist-front organizations, his long record of association with Communists, and his widely quoted remarks criticizing the loyalty program of this Government. My words fell on deaf ears because Marshall was supported by the liberals, the radicals, and the New and Old Left.

I specifically called attention to his membership on the national committee of the International Juridical Association, an organization cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front which actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line.

The other body was not interested in this patently Red background of the judge because President Johnson said he was an honorable man. I also reminded the House and Senate that Marshall had been on the executive board of the National Lawyers Guild which has also been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities with the description that it was the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party in the United States.

The other body was not interested in this patently Red background of the judge because President Johnson said he was an honorable man.

I called the attention of the House and Senate to the fact that Marshall had, in 1948, appeared on a forum held here in Washington for the purpose of attacking the loyalty program of our Government.

The other body was not interested in this patently Red background of the judge because President Johnson said he was an honorable man.

I cited the fact that, at another time in his past, Marshall had come to the defense of the so-called Hollywood 10, a group of suspected Communist sympathizers.

But the other body was not interested in this patently Red background of the judge because President Johnson said he was an honorable man.

Finally, I recalled to the Members of the House and Senate a statement of Judge Marshall which he confirmed under oath before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Judge Marshall stated:

I want you to understand that when us colored folks take over, every time a white man draws a breath, he'll have to pay a fine.

But the other body was not interested in this racist philosophy espoused by the judge because President Johnson said he was an honorable man.

When the appropriate Senate subcommittee conducted its so-called hearing on the Judge's nomination, only two members of the committee even bothered to show up for the meeting. As far as I know, no other member of either body raised a voice in protest.

The double standard which the other body employs when, on the other hand, a nominee to high judicial post is both white and southern, has become disgustingly plain during the consideration of Judge Carswell. The fact that he may have had some knowledge of a racial covenant on a piece of property in 1948 is of major, even, earth-shaking import. The fact that, in that same year, Judge Marshall was addressing a meeting in Washington attacking the loyalty program of this Nation meant nothing at all, because, after all, who would dare question the loyalty of a Negro from the North? Or, again after all, who had the temerity to question the loyalty of a Negro from the North at a time when the President was desperately scouring the country for a black man he could groom for the Supreme Court so he would go down in history as the first President to appoint one? And yet again, after all, what are a few Communist fronts among friends? Some of my best friends, and so forth.

The qualifications of the Negro judge might not have stood up under the kind of scrutiny which has been given to the background of the white Floridian, either. What were the qualifications of Judge Marshall? They were then and they are now a matter of record, a totally undistinguished practice in Baltimore until he was employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Had he remained in private practice, Thurgood Marshall would never have been heard of outside the city limits of Baltimore. He was nominated to be Solicitor General of the United States because President Johnson wanted a Negro for this post at the height of the civil rights fever. If Justice Marshall thinks otherwise, and I doubt that he does, he knows he sits on the Supreme Court today because of the color of his skin.

It now seems that Judge Carswell may not sit on that same bench because of the color of his.

This double standard is no credit to the other body. If Judge Carswell is not confirmed or if enough Members dodge their responsibility by hiding behind a recommittal motion, they deserve no more than the disdain with which they will be held by the people.

The nomination of Judge Carswell offers an opportunity for the other body to redeem itself for what it did in 1967 when it railroaded the nomination of Judge Marshall. Judge Carswell does not ask for that kind of treatment. He asks only for an honest, unprejudiced, and impartial examination. He deserves it. The Nation deserves it. The question is: Is the other body fairminded enough to give it to him?

#### SPECIAL MEDAL TO HONOR DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER), is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the life of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., exemplifies the highest ideals of our American democracy. I am today introducing a bill to assist in perpetuating his memory by the striking of a special medal in honor of Dr. King.

I consider it especially fitting that this bill authorizes the President to present the gold medal to Mrs. Coretta King, his brave widow who has carried forward the ideals of Dr. King. Duplicate medals in bronze will be struck for the use of Morehouse College, his alma mater, and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Center in their fundraising efforts. These funds are to be appropriately used for such purposes as providing scholarships to needy students and to preserve Dr. King's memorabilia.

I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, that a number of our colleagues have agreed to join in the introduction of this bill and that a similar bill will also be introduced today in the other body.

We will not forget Dr. King's words, "I have a dream." It was his dream that all Americans should have equal rights and opportunities. Dr. King believed that justice could be obtained under the law.

He directed his energies not at destruction of a society, in which serious problems had arisen, but at finding constructive solutions to these problems. His work received worldwide recognition when he was awarded 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. When he turned his cheek to his foes, as he inevitably did because he believed so fervently in nonviolence, he was struck down by an assassin's bullet. But I think Dr. King's work will not be left unfinished. He inspired many to dedicate themselves to his high ideals.

We have far to go to eliminate prejudice, bigotry and hate, but the example provided by Dr. Martin Luther King gives hope that the barriers to the fulfillment of every American's potential can be eliminated by peaceful means. I share this belief and I am proud to honor the man who inspired it.

I hope that the Congress will take immediate and positive action to enact this proposal to honor Martin Luther King.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of my generation is that we have already had to strike medals, mint coins, and dedicate memorials to several of our contemporaries who were also our leaders.

Martin Luther King, Jr., is one of these fallen leaders. It gives me little pleasure to be a cosponsor of this legislation, but it is a fitting testimonial to Dr. King's memory. I can think of no more appropriate words for this occasion than to repeat several lines of Yevgeny Yevtushenko from his poem "Mayakovsky":

Being dead, he has become "The best and most talented"—

Alive he would have been declared an enemy of the people.

And if that shot hadn't rung out,  
Not seeking for himself reward and fame,  
Like so many—he would have remained honest,

Dragging the epoch on his shoulders.  
No, he wouldn't have yielded,  
Wouldn't have broken—  
He, like a spearhead would have led us forward.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to join with the gentlewoman from Massachusetts in introducing a bill to honor Dr. Martin Luther King by the striking of a special medal.

The inscription on Dr. King's grave reads:

Free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty, I'm free at last.

The words proclaim both the glory and tragedy of his life and death.

For a black man in America to find his freedom only in death is the shame of this Nation. Dr. King loved this country but he hated its injustice. And so he dreamed of reconciliation someday between love and hate, between black and white. T. S. Eliot once wrote:

Between the idea and the reality falls the shadow.

We live in that shadow and it is darker now without Dr. King.

So let us strike this medal in his honor and then get on with his dream. There is so much to be done and so little time.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in honoring the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by joining my colleague from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER) in introducing a bill to strike a special medal which will commemorate the life of this extraordinary American.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased that these medals in bronze will be struck for the use of Morehouse College, his alma mater, and if the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Center to aid in their efforts to provide student scholarships and to preserve Dr. King's memorabilia.

Dr. King, ordained a Baptist minister in 1947, began his leadership in the civil rights movement in 1956 when he led a successful boycott of Montgomery, Ala., public transportation by Negro riders protesting Jim Crow practices. He quickly became the most prominent leader in the nonviolent civil rights movement, which led to the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965.

In 1966, Dr. King took his crusade for racial equality to the North—to Chicago. There, in the manner of the 16th century religious reformer whose name he bore, he affixed to the city hall door his demands for housing, welfare, education, and job reform. Throughout that

year, Dr. King commuted to the South to continue his crusade in Mississippi.

The marches in Mississippi pointed up the divergence of moderates and militants in the civil rights movement. While refusing to repudiate "black power" advocates, Dr. King sought a rapprochement among all in the civil rights movement. His nonviolent efforts to bring about change won him international recognition in 1964, when he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Speaker, we should remember, in honoring Dr. King, that his first commitment was to the fulfillment of the America democracy as a just society. We must rededicate ourselves to this goal for which he lived and died—a plural society based on mutual respect and self-respect.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that passage of this bill will be a first step to a further recognition of Dr. King by the creation of a national holiday in his memory—literally, a holy day when we remember his good works.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD an article written by Henry Fairlie in 1968 in Encounter magazine, which I commend to my colleagues. It is an incisive discussion of Dr. King's leadership. The article follows:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

(By Henry Fairlie)

"You can liberate a free man, but you cannot liberate a slave." That is the first and the last thing to be said about Martin Luther King. Almost alone among American Negro leaders, he had ceased to be a slave. He had become a free man, who could be liberated as a human being. Almost every other American Negro leader, from the Uncle Toms to the SNCC extremists, is still bound in the wheel of slavery. Almost none can escape the memory of it. They are slaves still; and it is to slavery, like Nat Turner, that they react. Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown are not yet free men. "It is the nature of slavery," says Louis Halle again, "to render its victims so abject that at last, fearing to be free, they multiply their own chains." This is the Black Power leader. He fastens fetters to himself even as he screams for freedom. Martin Luther King, almost alone, had escaped from slavery, whereas others have escaped only from the slave-owners. He had surmounted it, had left it behind, and could think and feel, act and speak, as a free man.

He was not a saint, he was a man; a whole and liberated man, while so many others, white as well as black, remained slaves. This was his greatness; and this, above all, was his prophecy.

Martin Luther King was given to America by the South. The South may have killed him—we do not know yet—but it was the South also which bore him. He himself would have made the acknowledgment. It meant everything that he was buried in a Baptist Church of the South, to the hymns of the South, to the rhetoric of the South, to the prayers of the South: the black South maybe, but still the South.

"Go gently into the South," I was advised when I first came to America 3 years ago, and I took the advice. I journeyed slowly through Virginia, through North Carolina and South Carolina, until at last I reached Georgia; and there, for a time, I stopped to survey the civilisation in which I had arrived, before pushing on to the dark interior of the South, in Alabama and Mississippi and Louisiana, where the civilisation has survived, until now, a closed and arrested society.

Like almost all who know the South, I found that I grew more and more fascinated by it; that I grew to love it and to fear it; and then to love it more and fear it more. Not the white South or the black South, but the South itself, in which, as W. J. Cash said, "Negro entered into white man as white man entered into Negro," the relationship between them "nothing less than organic." That the Negro problem in America was ceasing to be a Southern problem was one of the most directly personal difficulties which Martin Luther King encountered.

QUALITIES OF THE SOUTH

All the qualities of the South, as Cash pointed out, find expression in its fondness for rhetoric, a "gorgeous, primitive art, addressed to the autonomic system and not to the encephalon"; and in the South, from the beginning, "there was the daily impact upon the white man of the example of the Negro, concerning whom nothing is so certain as his remarkable tendency to seize on lovely words, to roll them in his throat, to heap them in redundant profusion one upon another until meaning vanishes and there is nothing left but the sweet, canorous drunkenness of sound."

I first heard Southern rhetoric at an annual, open-air, gathering of red-neck farmers in the tidelands of Virginia. I heard it again at a Ku Klux Klan rally, at Durham in North Carolina, a cross-burning preceded by hour upon hour of speeches, of primitive rhythm, of the "canorous drunkenness of sound." I heard it again from a sheriff, in front of a courthouse in Mississippi. But I heard it most often whenever I went to a Negro church in the South, and listened as the Biblical prose was churned into passionate oratory, flung by the preacher to his congregation in mounting cadences, until at last, all voluntary power surrendered, they flung back their Amens at every sentence. It is one of the sounds of the South which stay with me: the Amens of the white Klan rally and the black Baptist congregation, in the heaviness of the heat and the moist, impossible to tell apart, since the voice is the same, the voice of the South.

This was the instrument which Martin Luther King took from the South, translating it to his own use, until all America listened to it as its own prophecy, and even all the world listened and claimed it as its voice.

In the most famous passage of his most famous speech, before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, in 1963, three centuries of the rhetoric of the South were pulled together into one exalted outburst. Every device ever contrived by every preacher of the South, black or white, was put to use, until his huge audience, black and white, had been carried beyond itself, no longer merely the sum of its members. He bit into the gathering Amens, the answering "Yeah! Yeah!", the thundering applause, for they were not to be allowed to rest, but were to be carried to a higher pitch with each ejaculation.

It went like this.

I have a dream that one day even the State of Mississippi, a desert sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression—

"Yeah! Yeah!"—

will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice—  
the Amens roll into the rising applause. He does not let them die:

I have a dream that my four little children—

"Amen! Amen!" "Yeah! Yeah!"—

will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character—  
the Amens and the applause swell. But he bites into them:

I have a dream today.

The applause rises, held now in anticipation of what is to come:

I have a dream that one day the State of Alabama. . . .

And so on, until he bites against into the applause, with the reiterated, "I have a dream today," as he carries the audience to the final:

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain will be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

Ben Shahn has done a drawing of Martin Luther King, in which the man seems to be part of the background of the Georgia soil and the Georgia sky. He was indeed, and this one must remember if one is to understand him, a gift of the South.

ONE OF THE SAD THINGS

One of the sad things about America today is that the South, which has so much to teach the North about the races living in close proximity, is unable to do so, partly as a result of its own defects, partly as a result of its own arrested development, partly because the problems in the North are not the same as the problems in the South, and partly because the terrible gap between the North and the South has not been bridged more than a century after the Civil War. That the South should at last have spoken to the North through one of its Negroes may seem a paradox or an irony. But it is merely another example of the truth in the man. With this truth within him, he took the violent rhetoric of the South—and his own was violent—and made it carry the message of nonviolence.

It is strange—and important—to remember how small was the issue with which he began his struggle for the civil rights of Negroes. One night, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks, a Negro seamstress, got on a bus and sat down near the front. Following custom, the driver ordered her to give her seat to a white man and to move to the back. She refused. "I don't know why," she said later. "I was just tired. My feet hurt." She was prosecuted and fined. Martin Luther King called his first nonviolent protest: the Negro boycott of the buses. The bus company was driven to the verge of bankruptcy, and then capitulated. It desegregated its buses. Only a year before, in 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court had ordered the desegregation of public education.

But there is something else which helps, perhaps even more forcefully, to fix the time of Martin Luther King, and the context in which he acted. James Baldwin published *Notes of a Native Son* in 1957. Nobody Knows My Name and Another Country followed in 1961 and 1962. Father Malcolm Boyd recently said of them:

At his best, what did James Baldwin achieve? He let someone white get inside his black skin (not just any black skin, but Baldwin's own). The white person had a new experience, a rather shattering, personal one. In those curious pre-movement, pre-revolution days, he found out from Baldwin how quite precisely, it makes an absolute major difference in this society what kind of skin one wears. Then the reader, racist or liberal, bigot or paternalist, had to take a further step, face a simpler and greater truth—that skin is essentially skin.

This, of course, is precisely what the Black Power leader today denies. Skin, he says, is not essentially skin: it is mind and heart and soul and being. He proclaims his skin. He has no desire to let the white man inside his skin anymore than he wishes to get inside the white man's skin. Neither Stokely Carmichael nor H. Rap Brown could use the term, "skin deep." They deny the common

humanity which lies beneath the skin, and so logically preach apartheid.

Did Martin Luther King and James Baldwin, then, merely serve their hour, and have they now been overtaken? Was Martin Luther King a man for one season only, or for all seasons? No one who knew him denies that the new leaders' assertion of their "blackness" or "négritude" was a deeply personal challenge to him: that he examined himself and his position with an exacting and painful rigour, before emerging, in the last few months of his life, with his old beliefs intact, still persuaded that integration, and not apartheid, was the right course. His march on Washington was to be a march of the poor. His opposition to the war in Viet Nam was the opposition of a pacifist. His witness was still to be the witness of a man, black or white. It could not be otherwise, unless he were to enslave himself, were to cease to act as a liberated man.

NO WHITE MAN CAN DISMISS

No white man can easily dismiss the furious emotions which nourish the Black Power movement, and which it in turn nourishes. Yet the white man must try to speak and act as a liberated man, too: liberated from the feelings of guilt which prevent him from offering his own views frankly. I have taken considerable trouble to read the literature of the Black Power movement, and I have not the slightest doubt that it is a reactionary one. It can lead nowhere but back. Its end can only be slavery to slavery. Separate Negro states would be slave states, in mind and temper, perhaps even in regulation. This new self-enslavement is noticeable in the most recent writings of Negroes like LeRoi Jones. Father Malcolm Boyd, again, has pointed to the new stereotype of the Negro which is being created in these post-movement, post-revolution days: "A stereotype needs to be removed, so that underneath it a person who is an artist may find himself. . . ."

It was the black stereotype—whether created, first, by the white man or, now, by the Negro himself—which Martin Luther King consistently rejected throughout his career. He would have none of it; and he could have none of it because, to him, a stereotype was simply another form of slavery. He would no more enslave himself to a stereotype than to a slave-owner; and he would not ask his people to do so. In this, he knew them well. There is no such personality, individual or collective, as the American Negro. Martin Luther King had good reason to know this: when Mayor Wagner called him to Harlem during the riots of 1964, the people there gave him a hostile reception. It was inevitable that they should do so. The cultural diversity of the American Negroes is remarkable, and there is little the Negroes of Harlem have in common with the Negroes of the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference). This is one reason why the Black Power leaders have no real base, why they move from city to city taking advantage of whatever situations they find favourable, why they are themselves so divided amongst themselves. There is no Black People to whom to give Black Power. Of all people, the American Negroes, with their diverse experiences, cannot be enslaved in a stereotype.

WE ARE ALL A LITTLE LESS SLAVES

Martin Luther King had a base. In recent years, he stubbed his toes many times not only against the white communities of the North, but also against their black communities. His march of the poor on Washington was, essentially, a return to his true base. The marchers were to be drawn from all over the country, but their core was to come from the South: the temper was to be the temper of the South. The mule wagon which drew his body at his funeral was intentionally symbolic: and how far it seemed from the

conditions—and the looting and the arson—of the Northern cities.

It does Martin Luther King no honour not to recognise the character of his base. Donald B. Gibson has recently pointed out the "absurdity of the notion that there are Negro leaders who may speak for the Negro in the same sense that leaders of countries, communities, or religious sects, may speak for their citizens or congregations. . . ." Martin Luther King was, to this extent, a politician with a base in exactly the same way as Adam Clayton Powell is a politician with a base. The Negro in the North, in fact, has always had every reason to disclaim Martin Luther King's leadership. Yet from this narrow base—as narrow as any held by any Negro leader—he had, by the time he died, established an exceptional position, and it is this that is remarkable.

During the days after his death, I asked an American friend how he would summarise the real importance of Martin Luther King. He thought for a moment, and then said: "I guess he was the first Negro leader to show that he had the capacity to survive. After all, there he was, fourteen years after it all began, still at the head. . . ." From the bus boycott in Montgomery to a movement which deserves to be called a revolution; and still there, was Martin Luther King. The gathering momentum of the revolution had not swept him away. He had suffered setbacks; but he never sank beneath the flood. As the revolution became more and more violent, there was every temptation for him to become more and more extreme; instead, he came back, and back again, and then back again, his views, his character, his ambitions, his position, all unchanged. He did not modify, nor qualify. Yet he survived. There is only one possible explanation, and of how few men in history can it be said: there was a truth in the man which no temptation could bend and no opposition could break.

What Robert Bolt says of Thomas More, in his introduction to *A Man For All Seasons*, can with the smallest adjustments be said of Martin Luther King:

Thomas More, as I wrote about him, became for me a man with an adamantine sense of his own self. He knew where he began and left off, what area of himself he could yield to the encroachments of his enemies, and what to the encroachments of those he loved. It was a substantial area in both cases. . . . Since he was a clever man and a great lawyer, he was able to retire from those areas in wonderfully good order, but at length he was asked to retreat from the final area where he located his self. And there this . . . person set like metal, was overtaken by an absolutely primitive rigour, and could be no more budged than a cliff.

His followers in Atlanta held up the banner: "Free At Last." One can hardly quarrel with so deeply Christian a legend for so deeply Christian a man. Yet he seemed to me the free man here on earth. He did not have to wait for the assassin to be liberated. By some marvel, born in the hills of the South, he had freed himself; and freed the rest of us a little; freed us especially from our fears.

We are all a little less slaves as a result of Martin Luther King's life.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### CRIMINAL BOMBINGS MUST BE STOPPED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PRICE), for 10 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McCULLOCH) and other concerned Members in introducing the President's proposals to stop the rash of criminal bombings sweeping the Nation.

These senseless acts of wanton destruction, committed under the guise of political idealism, are but the first stages of a violent revolutionary movement which threatens to destroy American institutions and traditions. The perpetrators range from anarchists to Communists; but whatever their political motivation, they have joined in an orgy of violence against our country and our people.

These outrages must be stopped and stopped quickly, before any more innocent individuals are injured or killed and before any more property is damaged or destroyed. To date, however, the difficulty has been that the anarchists, militant leftists, and Communists, have formed separate revolutionary cells from which their terroristic activities have sprung. The separate identity of these cells has made police detection and prevention extremely difficult, for the organized conspiracy runs deep underground rather than openly and brazenly as does the so-called peace movement.

In response to the rash of bombings, President Nixon has proposed strengthening and expanding the existing Federal law which makes the transport of explosives across State lines, a Federal crime under certain circumstances. These proposals are well conceived. They clearly define the circumstances under which the law should be applied. They set forth explicit standards regarding what are punishable offenses. They greatly increase penalties for violators.

More specifically, the bill proposes that—

Anyone involved in the transport or receipt in commerce of explosives, intending their unlawful use, be made subject to imprisonment for 10 years or a fine of \$10,000 or both. The current maximum penalty is a single year in prison or a \$1,000 fine or both.

The maximum penalty be doubled to 20 years in prison or a \$20,000 fine or both if anyone is injured as the ultimate result of such transport of explosives.

Penalties for bomb threats be raised from 1 year in prison to a maximum of 5 years or \$5,000 fine or both.

Incendiary devices be included in the category of "explosives," bringing such devices under the antibombing provisions.

Use of explosives to damage or destroy any building, vehicle, or other property owned or leased to the Federal Government be made a Federal crime.

Possession, without written authorization, of any explosive in such a building be made a Federal crime.

Use of explosives to damage or destroy

any building or property used for business purposes by any person or firm engaged in interstate commerce, or in any activity affecting such commerce, be made a Federal crime.

Possession of explosives with the intent to damage either Federal property or property used in its business by a person engaged in interstate commerce also be made a Federal crime.

The individual engaged in the transport or use of explosives in violation of these provisions be made subject to the death penalty if a fatality occurs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to come together in a nonpartisan effort to stop terrorist bombings and bring the perpetrators to justice. As President Nixon stated in his message to Congress:

The anarchic and criminal elements who perpetrate such actions deserve no more patience or indulgence. . . . They must be dealt with as the potential murderers they are.

#### BYELORUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. HALPERN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, March 25 commemorated the 52d anniversary of that brief moment in 1918 when the Byelorussian National Council declared their independence from the Russian state.

The Byelorussian American Association's national headquarters is located in my congressional district, and I join with them in the fervent hope that these people attain their long-sought independence from Russian rule. Speeches and remarks by Members of Congress have served to remind the Russian people that we here in America still recognize their plight and are mindful of their unflinching great strength and never-ending hope for freedom.

In these tremulous times, when freedom's candles flicker more and more faintly in so many parts of the world, I would like to remind my colleagues of the Byelorussian people's long struggle for their freedom and their land.

Since the beginning of the 13th century, these courageous people have strained against repeated shackles of tyranny and bondage to preserve their sense of national honor and unity. They were content with the simple and mean existence of the farmer on a vast and frigid land of 80,000 square miles which extends from the eastern borders of Poland to the western approaches of Moscow. In 1795, their land was overrun by the Moscovites.

When the czarist regime tried to obliterate all traces of nationalistic feeling among the Byelorussians, these rugged people resisted, finally seizing upon the chaotic conditions at the outbreak of World War I as a desperate opportunity to establish their own national independence. The first all-Byelorussian Congress met much like the founders of our own country met, to establish a new nation free from the burdens and bondage of a stranglehold possessor nation. They adopted a resolution endorsing the right of nations to

self-determination and overwhelmingly called for the establishment of a democratic government to shape the destiny of this new nation.

But the powerful Red army, sensing a threat to their interests, forcibly disbanded the Congress and attacked the new republic. The Byelorussians fought valiantly for nearly a year, only to finally fall under the heel of the Communist state. Their land was made a part of the Soviet Union, but these peoples indomitable spirit could not be crushed.

Today the Byelorussians still tend to their farms and simple customs in the heart of Russia. But they have not lost the hope for freedom nor the love of their land, and they live with the destiny of their little nation ever foremost in their minds and hearts. The Byelorussian national headquarters here in America strives to keep this spirit alive, to sustain of hope of their people. And today, on the anniversary of this lost nation that scarcely uttered its first breaths before being crushed, I offer my fervent prayer that one day soon the words of their declaration of independence will again ring true and these people will again be free to create the coveted destiny of their nation, Byelorussia.

**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. WAGGONER, for 15 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. PRICE of Texas, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. HALPERN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHWENGEL, for 30 minutes, today.

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

Mr. LOWENSTEIN, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

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

Mr. ZABLOCKI and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLS (at the request of Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin), to extend his remarks in the RECORD today.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD (at the request of Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin), to extend his remarks in the RECORD today.

Mr. RIVERS and to include an editorial.

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

Mr. LANGEN.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia.  
Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.  
Mr. DERWINSKI in three instances.  
Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. PETTIS.  
Mr. McCLOSKEY in two instances.  
Mr. HALPERN.  
Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT in two instances.  
Mr. CONTE in two instances.  
Mr. GOODLING.  
Mr. SCHERLE in two instances.  
Mr. HORTON.  
Mr. SHRIVER in three instances.  
Mr. KEITH.  
Mr. FINDLEY in two instances.  
Mr. SCHWENGEL.  
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.  
Mr. CARTER.  
Mr. BOB WILSON.

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

Mr. GUBSER.  
Mr. WYLIE.  
Mr. HORTON.

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

Mr. BOLAND in two instances.  
Mr. SCHEUER in three instances.  
Mr. VAN DEERLIN.  
Mr. HARRINGTON in two instances.  
Mr. DINGELL in three instances.  
Mr. RYAN in six instances.  
Mr. HELSTOSKI in two instances.  
Mr. RODINO.  
Mr. FOUNTAIN in two instances.  
Mr. BENNETT in four instances.  
Mr. KLUCZYNSKI in two instances.  
Mr. HUNGATE in two instances.  
Mr. DULSKI in three instances.  
Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in six instances.  
Mr. BINGHAM in two instances.  
Mr. ANDERSON of California in two instances.  
Mr. MINISH.  
Mr. ROGERS of Florida in six instances.  
Mr. DAWSON.  
Mr. MILLER of California in five instances.  
Mr. EVINS of Tennessee.  
Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts in two instances.

**ENROLLED BILL SIGNED**

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

H.R. 4148. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

**ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1970**

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution 59, 91st Congress, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, March 31, 1970. Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 46 min-

utes p.m.) pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 59, the House adjourned until Tuesday, March 31, 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:

1831. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting copies of a Presidential determination and memorandum justifying the determination relative to authorizing an increase of more than 20 percent in military assistance for one country, pursuant to the provisions of title I of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1970; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1832. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting volumes 2 through 7 of the report on the National Estuary Study supporting the main report (vol. I) transmitted by the President, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 90-454 (H. Doc. No. 91-286); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

1833. A letter from the Assistant to the Commissioner, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the District of Columbia Council to fix the rates charged by the District of Columbia for water and water services and for sanitary sewer services; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1834. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1971, 1972, and succeeding fiscal years to carry out the Flammable Fabrics Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1835. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the 35th annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1969, pursuant to the provisions of law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1836. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 837 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the laws concerning illegal use, transportation, or possession of explosives and the penalties with respect thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**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. MORGAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 16200. A bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to extend the authorization for appropriations and provide for the uniform compensation of Assistant Directors; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-973). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. NIX: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 16542. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to regulate the mailing of unsolicited credit cards, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91-974). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS INCURRED IN TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES DURING 1969 AS REQUIRED BY THE MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED BY PUBLIC LAW 86-472 AND BY PUBLIC LAW 86-628

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by section 401(a) of Public Law 86-472, approved May 14, 1960, and section 105 of Public Law 86-628, approved July 12, 1960, require the reporting of expenses incurred in connection with travel, including both foreign currencies expended and dollar expenditures made from appropriated funds. The required reports for travel during 1969 are submitted herewith:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 127, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Martin B. McKneally:												
Guam		12/27	12/28	1		50.00						
Vietnam		12/28	1/2	5½		50.00						
	German marks <sup>1</sup>								8,474	2,115.86	8,474	2,115.86
Total									2,115.86		2,115.86	

<sup>1</sup> Travel involved in both 1969 and 1970 calendar years. Entire amount reported.

W. R. POAGE,  
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture.

Mar. 17, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Defense Subcommittee	Dollar						705.32			872.50		1,577.82
Foreign Operations Subcommittee	Dollar, rupee						2,570.00			8,405.28		10,975.28
Interior Subcommittee	Dollar						1,334.00			1,523.20		2,857.20
State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary Subcommittee	Dollar						2,098.00			5,095.30		7,193.30
Surveys and Investigations Staff	Dollar						6,360.00			9,329.55		15,689.55
Total									13,067.32	25,225.83	38,293.15	

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Mr. Peter J. Murphy, Jr.:												
United States	Dollar	2/13	2/14	1			22.00					22.00
Grand Bahama Island	Dollar	2/14	2/17	3			81.00					81.00
United States	Dollar	2/17	2/18	1			22.00					22.00
Transportation	Dollar								138.00			138.00
Subtotal									125.00	138.00	263.00	
Mr. S. Ralph Preston:												
United States	Dollar	2/13	2/14	1			22.00					22.00
Grand Bahama Island	Dollar	2/14	2/17	3			81.00					81.00
United States	Dollar	2/17	2/18	1			22.00					22.00
Transportation	Dollar								138.00			138.00
Subtotal									125.00	138.00	263.00	
Hon. Jeffery Cohelan: United Kingdom	Dollar	4/1	4/6	5								(?)
Hon. Robert L. F. Sikes:												
England	Dollar	8/9	8/10	1			30.00					30.00
Greece	Dollar	8/10	8/11	1			17.12					17.12
Turkey	Dollar	8/11	8/13	2			22.75					22.75
Iran	Dollar	8/15	8/15	1			45.00					45.00
Pakistan	Dollar	8/16	8/17	1			12.20					12.20
India	Dollar	8/17	8/20	3			45.25					45.25
Burma	Dollar	8/20	8/21	1			10.00					10.00
Thailand	Dollar	8/21	8/23	2			34.30					34.30
Laos	Dollar	8/23	8/24	1			12.15					12.15
Cambodia	Dollar	8/24	8/25	1			12.20					12.20
Vietnam	Dollar	8/25	8/27	2			38.00					38.00
Indonesia	Dollar	8/27	8/29	2			48.45					48.45
Singapore	Dollar	8/29	8/30	1			20.00					20.00
Taiwan	Dollar	8/30	9/3	3			42.30					42.30
Japan	Dollar	9/3	9/4	2			40.60					40.60
United States	Dollar	9/5		1			25.00					25.00
Transportation	Dollar								596.50			596.50
Subtotal									455.32	596.50	1,051.82	
Total									705.32	872.50	1,577.82	

<sup>1</sup> Transportation partially furnished by Government-owned aircraft.

<sup>2</sup> No per diem claimed; transportation provided by Government-owned aircraft.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
<b>Hon. Garner E. Shriver:</b>												
United States	Dollar		2/6	1		25.00		25.00				25.00
Belgium	Dollar	2/7	2/8	2		32.00		64.00				64.00
Switzerland	Dollar	2/8	2/11	3		30.00		90.00				90.00
Turkey	Dollar	2/12	2/13	2		21.00		42.00				42.00
India	Dollar	2/14	2/16	3		29.00		87.00				87.00
Thailand	Dollar	2/17	2/18	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
Vietnam	Dollar	2/18	2/20	2		36.00		72.00				72.00
Hong Kong	Dollar	2/20	2/23	3		30.00		90.00				90.00
Korea	Dollar	2/23	2/25	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
Japan	Dollar	2/26	2/27	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
United States	Dollar	3/2		2		25.00		50.00				50.00
Transportation	Rupees									2,075.76		2,075.76
Subtotal								688.00		2,075.76		2,763.76
<b>Hon. Donald W. Riegle, Jr.:</b>												
United States	Dollar		2/6	1		25.00		25.00				25.00
Belgium	Dollar	2/7	2/8	2		32.00		64.00				64.00
Switzerland	Dollar	2/8	2/11	3		30.00		90.00				90.00
Turkey	Dollar	2/12	2/13	2		21.00		42.00				42.00
India	Dollar	2/14	2/16	3		29.00		87.00				87.00
Thailand	Dollar	2/17	2/18	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
Vietnam	Dollar	2/18	2/22	4		36.00		144.00				144.00
Hong Kong	Dollar	2/22	2/23	1		30.00		30.00				30.00
Korea	Dollar	2/23	2/25	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
Japan	Dollar	2/26	2/27	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
United States	Dollar	3/2		2		25.00		50.00				50.00
Transportation	Rupees									2,075.76		2,075.76
Subtotal								700.00		2,075.76		2,775.76
<b>Mr. Aubrey A. Gunnel:</b>												
United States	Dollar		2/6	1		25.00		25.00				25.00
Belgium	Dollar	2/7	2/8	2		32.00		64.00				64.00
Switzerland	Dollar	2/8	2/11	3		30.00		90.00				90.00
Turkey	Dollar	2/12	2/13	2		21.00		42.00				42.00
India	Dollar	2/14	2/16	3		29.00		87.00				87.00
Thailand	Dollar	2/17	2/18	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
Vietnam	Dollar	2/18	2/20	2		36.00		72.00				72.00
Hong Kong	Dollar	2/20	2/23	3		30.00		90.00				90.00
Korea	Dollar	2/23	2/25	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
Japan	Dollar	2/26	2/27	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
United States	Dollar	3/2		2		25.00		50.00				50.00
Transportation	Rupees									2,075.76		2,075.76
Subtotal								688.00		2,075.76		2,763.76
<b>Hon. Otto E. Passman:</b>												
United States	Dollar		8/30	1		25.00		25.00				25.00
United Kingdom	Dollar	8/31	9/2	2		30.00		60.00				60.00
France	Dollar	9/2	9/4	2		36.00		72.00				72.00
Switzerland	Dollar	9/4	9/6	3		30.00		90.00				90.00
Transportation	Dollar									1,161.00		1,161.00
Subtotal								247.00		1,161.00		1,408.00
<b>Mr. Francis G. Merrill:</b>												
United States	Dollar		8/30	3		25.00		25.00				25.00
United Kingdom	Dollar	8/31	9/2	2		30.00		60.00				60.00
France	Dollar	9/2	9/4	2		36.00		72.00				72.00
Switzerland	Dollar	9/4	9/6	1		30.00		90.00				90.00
Transportation	Dollar									1,017.00		1,017.00
Subtotal								247.00		1,017.00		1,264.00
Total								2,570.00		8,405.28		10,975.28

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
<b>Hon. John J. Flynt, Jr.:</b>												
United States	Dollar		2/6	1		25.00		25.00				25.00
Great Britain	Dollar	2/7	2/24	18		30.00		540.00				540.00
United States	Dollar	2/24										
Transportation	Dollar									752.60		752.60
Subtotal								565.00		752.60		1,317.60
<b>Hon. Ben Reifel:</b>												
United States	Dollar		11/19	1		25.00		25.00				25.00
Germany	Dollar	11/20	11/21	2		28.00		56.00				56.00
Austria	Dollar	11/21	11/24	3		28.00		84.00				84.00
Switzerland	Dollar	11/24	11/26	2		30.00		60.00				60.00
Italy	Dollar	11/26	11/29	3		30.00		90.00				90.00
Spain	Dollar	11/29	12/2	3		28.00		84.00				84.00
France	Dollar	12/2	12/5	3		34.00		102.00				102.00
Belgium	Dollar	12/5	12/7	2		32.00		64.00				64.00
England	Dollar	12/7	12/10	3		30.00		90.00				90.00
Ireland	Dollar	12/10	12/14	3		28.00		84.00				84.00
England	Dollar	12/14	12/14	1		30.00		30.00				30.00
United States	Dollar	12/14										
Transportation	Dollar									770.60		770.60
Subtotal								769.00		770.60		1,539.60
Total								1,334.00		1,523.20		2,857.20

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE AND JUDICIARY OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Sidney R. Yates:												
Bermuda	Dollar	3/15	3/17	2								(1)
Hon. John J. Rooney:												
United States	Dollar	8/13	8/14	1		25.00		25.00				25.00
Italy	Dollar	8/15	8/20	6		30.00		180.00				180.00
Ireland	Dollar	8/20	8/24	4		28.00		112.00				112.00
Great Britain	Dollar	8/24	8/26	2		30.00		60.00				60.00
Poland	Dollar	8/27	8/28	2		19.00		38.00				38.00
Germany	Dollar	8/28	9/4	7		28.00		196.00				196.00
United States	Dollar	9/5	9/10	4				64.00				64.00
Transportation	Dollar									1,637.70		1,637.70
Subtotal								675.00		1,637.70		2,312.70
Mr. Jay B. Howe:												
United States	Dollar	8/13	8/14	1		25.00		25.00				25.00
Italy	Dollar	8/15	8/20	6		30.00		180.00				180.00
Ireland	Dollar	8/20	8/24	4		28.00		112.00				112.00
Great Britain	Dollar	8/24	8/26	2		30.00		60.00				60.00
Poland	Dollar	8/27	8/28	2		19.00		38.00				38.00
Germany	Dollar	8/28	9/4	7		28.00		196.00				196.00
United States	Dollar	9/5	9/10	4				64.00				64.00
Transportation	Dollar									1,637.70		1,637.70
Subtotal								675.00		1,637.70		2,312.70
Hon. Elford A. Cederberg:												
Norway	Dollar	8/20	8/22	2		34.00		68.00				68.00
Sweden	Dollar	8/22	8/27	5½		34.00		187.00				187.00
Denmark	Dollar	8/27	8/31	3½		34.00		119.00				119.00
Transportation	Dollar									909.95		909.95
Subtotal								374.00		909.95		1,283.95
Mr. Robert C. Gresham:												
Norway	Dollar	8/20	8/22	2		34.00		68.00				68.00
Sweden	Dollar	8/22	8/27	5½		34.00		187.00				187.00
Denmark	Dollar	8/27	8/31	3½		34.00		119.00				119.00
Transportation	Dollar									909.95		909.95
Subtotal								374.00		909.95		1,283.95
Total								2,098.00		5,095.30		7,193.30

<sup>1</sup> No per diem claimed; transportation provided by Government aircraft.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Cornelius R. Anderson:												
Germany	Dollars	9/13	9/24	11½		28.00		322.00		0		322.00
Switzerland	Dollars	9/24	9/26	1¾		30.00		52.50		0		52.50
Spain (Madrid)	Dollars	9/26	9/28	2		28.00		56.00		0		56.00
Spain (Rota)	Dollars	9/28	10/1	3		25.00		75.00		0		75.00
England	Dollars	10/1	10/4	3		30.00		90.00		0		90.00
Round trip transportation	Dollars									965.70		965.70
Subtotal								595.50		965.70		1,561.20
Carl L. Bennett:												
England (London)	Dollars	3/1	3/5	4¼		30.00		127.50		0		127.50
England (Middlesbrough)	Dollars	3/5	3/7	2		25.00		50.00		29.70		79.70
England (London)	Dollars	3/7	3/8	1		30.00		30.00		0		30.00
France	Dollars	3/8	3/10	2¼		36.00		81.00		0		81.00
Germany	Dollars	3/10	3/17	7		28.00		196.00		19.05		215.05
Sweden	Dollars	3/17	3/22	4¾		34.00		161.50		0		161.50
England	Dollars	3/22	3/23	1		30.00		30.00		0		30.00
Round trip transportation	Dollars									890.00		890.00
Subtotal								676.00		938.75		1,614.75
William G. Currell:												
England	Dollars	3/1	3/8	7		30.00		210.00		13.00		223.00
France	Dollars	3/8	3/10	2½		36.00		90.00		0		90.00
Germany	Dollars	3/10	3/19	8¾		28.00		245.00		25.00		270.00
Switzerland	Dollars	3/19	3/22	3¼		30.00		97.50		0		97.50
Round trip transportation	Dollars									840.00		840.00
Subtotal								642.50		878.00		1,520.50
William L. Davis:												
England (London)	Dollars	3/1	3/5	4¼		30.00		127.50		0		127.50
England (Middlesbrough)	Dollars	3/5	3/7	2		25.00		50.00		29.70		79.70
England (London)	Dollars	3/7	3/8	1		30.00		30.00		0		30.00
France	Dollars	3/8	3/10	2¼		36.00		81.00		0		81.00
Germany	Dollars	3/10	3/17	7		28.00		196.00		19.05		215.05
Sweden	Dollars	3/17	3/22	4¾		34.00		161.50		0		161.50
England	Dollars	3/22	3/23	1		30.00		30.00		0		30.00
Round trip transportation	Dollars									890.00		890.00
Subtotal								676.00		938.75		1,614.75

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
<b>L. Clyde Groover, Jr.:</b>												
England	Dollars	3/1	3/8	7		30.00		210.00		13.00		223.00
France	Dollars	3/8	3/10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		36.00		90.00		0		90.00
Germany	Dollars	3/10	3/19	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		28.00		245.00		25.00		270.00
Switzerland	Dollars	3/19	3/22	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		30.00		97.50		0		97.50
Round trip transportation	Dollars									840.00		840.00
Subtotal								642.50		878.00		1,520.50
<b>Coy M. Ivy:</b>												
Germany	Dollars	9/13	9/24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		28.00		322.00		8.25		330.25
Switzerland	Dollars	9/24	9/26	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		30.00		52.50		0		52.50
Spain (Madrid)	Dollars	9/26	9/28	2		28.00		56.00		0		56.00
Spain (Rota)	Dollars	9/28	10/1	3		25.00		75.00		0		75.00
England	Dollars	10/1	10/4	3		30.00		90.00		0		90.00
Round trip transportation	Dollars									965.70		965.70
Subtotal								595.50		973.95		1,569.45
<b>Robert G. Kunkel:</b>												
England (London)	Dollars	3/1	3/5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		30.00		127.50		0		127.50
England (Middleborough)	Dollars	3/5	3/7	2		25.00		50.00		29.70		79.70
England (London)	Dollars	3/7	3/8	1		30.00		30.00		0		30.00
France	Dollars	3/8	3/10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		36.00		81.00		0		81.00
Germany	Dollars	3/10	3/17	7		28.00		196.00		19.05		215.05
Sweden	Dollars	3/17	3/22	4 $\frac{3}{4}$		34.00		161.50		0		161.50
England	Dollars	3/22	3/23	1		30.00		30.00		0		30.00
Round trip transportation	Dollars									890.00		890.00
Subtotal								676.00		938.75		1,614.75
<b>Paul J. Mohr:</b>												
England	Dollars	3/1	3/8	7		30.00		210.00		13.00		223.00
France	Dollars	3/8	3/10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		36.00		90.00		0		90.00
Germany	Dollars	3/10	3/19	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		28.00		245.00		25.00		270.00
Switzerland	Dollars	3/19	3/22	3		30.00		90.00		0		90.00
England	Dollars	3/22	3/23	1		30.00		30.00		0		30.00
Round trip transportation	Dollars									840.00		840.00
Germany	Dollars	9/13	9/24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		28.00		322.00		8.25		330.25
Switzerland	Dollars	9/24	9/26	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		30.00		52.50		0		52.50
Spain (Madrid)	Dollars	9/26	9/28	2		28.00		56.00		0		56.00
Spain (Rota)	Dollars	9/28	10/1	3		25.00		75.00		0		75.00
England	Dollars	10/1	10/4	3		30.00		90.00		0		90.00
Round trip transportation	Dollars									965.70		965.70
Subtotal								1,260.50		1,851.95		3,112.45
<b>Hugh J. Smith:</b>												
Germany	Dollars	9/13	9/24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		28.00		322.00		0		322.00
Switzerland	Dollars	9/24	9/26	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		30.00		52.50		0		52.50
Spain (Madrid)	Dollars	9/26	9/28	2		28.00		56.00		0		56.00
Spain (Rota)	Dollars	9/28	10/1	3		25.00		75.00		0		75.00
England	Dollars	10/1	10/4	3		30.00		90.00		0		90.00
Round trip transportation	Dollars									965.70		965.70
Subtotal								595.50		965.70		1,561.20
Grand total								6,360.00		9,329.55		15,689.55

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 105, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
<b>MASTER COMPILATION</b>												
Subcommittee to Western Europe								2,845.96		7,353.38		10,199.34
Full Committee								645.00		1,613.27		2,258.27
Grand total								3,490.96		8,966.65		12,457.61

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	Amount
Appropriated funds:	5,931.02
Government Department (identify each):	
Air Force	6,526.59
Total	12,457.61

L. MENDEL RIVERS,  
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 105, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN EUROPE OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 1, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. L. Mendel Rivers:												
France	Francs	5/29	6/6	9	245	50.00	2,205	450.00			2,205	450.00
Transportation <sup>1,2</sup>	D. Marks								1,686	421.00	1,686	421.00
Subtotal							450.00		421.00		1,686	421.00
Hon. Philip J. Philbin:												
Ireland	I. Pounds	5/31	6/1	2	20.17.10	50.00	41.15.08	100.00			41.15.08	100.00
France	Francs	6/2	6/2	1	245	50.00	245	50.00			245	50.00
Germany <sup>3</sup>	D. Marks	6/3	6/3	1								
France	Francs	6/3	6/7	5	245	50.00	1,225	250.00			1,225	250.00
Transportation	U.S. Dollar								1,125.12		1,125.12	
Subtotal							400.00		1,125.12		1,525.12	
Hon. Charles S. Gubser:												
Ireland	I. Pounds	5/31	6/1	2	20.17.10	50.00	41.15.08	100.00			41.15.08	100.00
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00			1,470	300.00
Transportation <sup>4</sup>	U.S. Dollar								829.96		829.96	
Subtotal							400.00		829.96		1,229.96	
Hon. William L. Dickinson:												
Ireland	I. Pounds	5/31	6/1	2	20.17.10	50.00	41.15.08	100.00			41.15.08	100.00
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	975	198.00			975	198.00
Transportation <sup>4</sup>	U.S. Dollar								9289.6		9289.6	
Subtotal							298.00		829.96		1,127.96	
Hon. W. C. Daniel:												
Germany	D. Mark	6/3	6/4	2	200	50.00	400	100.00			400	100.00
Transportation <sup>4</sup>	U.S. Dollar	(*)							486.25		486.25	
Subtotal							100.00		486.25		586.25	
Hon. Ed Foreman:												
Italy	Lira	5/28	5/31	4	31,350	50.00	125,400	200.00	40,020	64.13	165,420	264.13
Spain	Peseta	6/1	6/4	4	3,490	50.00	13,960	200.00			13,960	200.00
Transportation <sup>4</sup>	U.S. Dollar	(*)							854.22		854.22	
Subtotal							400.00		918.35		1,318.35	
Mr. Earl J. Morgan:												
Ireland	I. Pound	5/31	6/1	2	20.17.10	50.00	41.15.08	100.00			41.15.08	100.00
France	Franc	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00	4,191.19	754.63	5,661.19	1,054.63
Transportation <sup>4</sup>	U.S. Dollar	(*)							829.96		829.96	
Subtotal							400.00		1,584.59		1,984.59	
Mr. Ralph Marshall:												
Ireland	I. Pound	5/31	6/1	2	20.17.10	50.00	41.15.08	100.00			41.15.08	100.00
France	Franc	6/2	6/2	1	245	50.00	245	50.00			245	50.00
Germany	D. Mark	6/3	6/4	2	200	50.00	400	100.00			400	100.00
France	Franc	6/5	6/7	3	245	50.00	725	147.96			725	147.96
Transportation <sup>4</sup>	D. Mark	(*)							132.12	33.03	132.12	33.03
	U.S. Dollar	(*)							1,125.12		1,125.12	
Subtotal							397.96		1,158.15		1,556.11	
Total							2,845.96		7,353.38		10,199.34	

<sup>1</sup> Commercial Air to Europe.  
<sup>2</sup> Return from Europe to U.S. at no expense to Government.  
<sup>3</sup> No foreign currency drawn.

<sup>4</sup> Military aircraft.  
<sup>5</sup> Local transportation for entire subcommittee.  
<sup>6</sup> Commercial aircraft.

RECAPITULATION

	Amount
Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	4,118.75
Appropriated funds:	
Government Department (identify each):	
Air Force (for military aircraft)	6,080.59
Total	10,199.34

L. MENDEL RIVERS,  
 Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,  
 of Subcommittee on Western Europe.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Charles S. Gubser:												
Denmark	D. Kroner	8/28	8/31	4	376.25	50.00	1,505.00	200.00	2,144.00	285.05	3,649.00	485.05
Ireland	I. Pound	9/12	9/12	1	20.18.11	50.00	20.18.11	50.00			20.18.11	50.00
Transportation <sup>2</sup>	D. Mark								3,528.00	882.22	3,528.00	882.22
Subtotal							250.00		1,167.27		1,417.27	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 6.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Mr. John R. Blandford:												
Germany	D. Mark	4/3	4/12	7	200	50.00	1,100.00	275.00			1,100.00	275.00
Spain	Peseta	4/8	4/10	3	350	50.00	8,355.00	120.00			8,355.00	120.00
Transportation <sup>3</sup>	U.S. Dollar									446.00		446.00
Subtotal								395.00		446.00		841.00
Total								645.00		1,613.27		2,258.27

<sup>1</sup> Sept. 1-12 with North Atlantic Assembly Military Tour under auspices of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

<sup>2</sup> Commercial air from United States and return.

<sup>3</sup> Military aircraft.

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	1,812.27	Amount
Appropriated funds: Government Department: Air Force	446.00	
Total	2,258.27	

L. MENDEL RIVERS,  
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services.

Oct. 15, 1969.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 152, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Frank Annunzio:												
Greece	Drachma	8/15, 8/31	8/21, 9/1	9	1,500	50.00	13,300	443.33			13,300	443.33
Italy	Lit.	8/22	8/30	9	31,400	50.00	2,826.00	450.00			3,371.95	536.98
Germany	DM			0					1,052	287.43	1,052	287.43
Hon. Frank J. Brasco:												
Italy	Lit.	8/17	8/28	12	31,400	50.00	3,768.00	600.00	1,668.54	266.12	5,436.54	866.12
Portugal	Esc	8/29	9/2	5	1,421	50.00	7,105	250.00	1,350	47.45	8,455	297.45
Germany	DM			0					4,146	1,036.76	4,146	1,036.76
Orman S. Fink: Australia	A\$	4/8	4/13	6	44.64	50.00	277.85	300.00			277.85	300.00
Hon. Seymour Halpern:												
Australia	A\$	4/8	4/13	6	44.64	50.00	257.32	277.00			257.32	277.00
Hon. Richard T. Hanna:												
Hong Kong	HK\$	1/8	1/8	1	305	50.00	251.70	41.36			251.70	41.36
Japan	Y.	1/3, 1/22	1/3, 1/27	7	18,000	50.00	126,000	350.00	30,994	86.09	1,569.44	436.09
Indonesia	Rp	1/13	1/15	2½	21,000	50.00	43,000	102.94			43,000	102.94
Malaysia	M\$	1/15	1/18	3½	151.62	50.00	482.50	159.14	445.50	146.79	928.00	305.93
Philippines	P.	1/19	1/21	3	195.80	50.00	541.21	138.21			541.21	138.21
Taiwan	NT\$	1/4	1/7	4	2,000	50.00	8,000	200.00			8,000	200.00
Thailand	B.	1/9	1/12	4	1,034	50.00	3,259	157.67	1,700	82.24	4,959	239.91
Germany	DM			0					1,660.80	164.99	8,207	2,062.59
Hon. Margaret Heckler:												
Australia	A\$	4/8	4/13	6	44.64	50.00	277.85	300.00			277.85	300.00
Hon. Albert W. Johnson:												
Australia	A\$	4/8	4/13	6	44.64	50.00	277.85	300.00			277.85	300.00
Hon. Thomas M. Rees:												
Argentina	P.	8/15	8/19	5	17,500	50.00	87,500	250.00			87,500	250.00
Chile	Esc	8/20	8/22	3	533	50.00	1,599	150.00			1,599	150.00
Peru	S/	8/23	8/26	4	2,160	50.00	8,640	200.00			8,640	200.00
Colombia	Col\$	8/27	8/29	3	868	50.00	2,604	150.00			2,604	150.00
Germany	DM			0					2,944	804.37	2,944	804.37
Hon. Lawrence Williams:												
Greece	Drachma	8/16	8/25	10	1,500	50.00	13,500	450.00			13,500	450.00
France	Fr	8/26	8/27	2	277	50.00	554	100.00	839	151.45	1,393	251.45
Italy	Lit.	8/28	8/29	2	31,400	50.00	62,800	100.00			62,800	100.00
Greece	Drachma	8/30	8/31	2	1,500	50.00	3,000	100.00			3,000	100.00
Germany	DM			0					1,404	383.61	1,404	383.61
Total							5,569.65		5,441.88		11,011.53	

<sup>1</sup> Refund.

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	11,011.53	Amount
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WRIGHT PATMAN,  
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mar. 11, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS OF THE GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969<sup>1</sup>

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. John H. Dent:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/5	5/16	6	20.18.7	50.00	125.11.6	300.00	5.14.0	13.62	131.5.6	313.62
Germany	Mark								3.308.00	825.97	3,308.00	825.97
Hon. Augustus Hawkins:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/16	6	20.18.7	50.00	125.11.6	300.00	6.4.0	14.82	131.15.6	314.82
Germany	Mark								3,528.00	880.90	3,528.00	880.90
Hon. Phillip Burton:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/10	5/18	9	20.18.7	50.00	188.7.6	450.00	18.2.0	43.26	206.9.6	493.26
Germany	Mark								3,192.00	797.00	3,192.00	797.00
Hon. Louis Stokes:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/16	6	20.18.7	50.00	125.11.6	300.00	44.2.0	105.40	169.13.6	405.40
Germany	Mark								3,192.00	797.00	3,192.00	797.00
Hon. William Clay:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/16	6	20.18.7	50.00	125.11.6	300.00	41.4.0	98.47	166.15.6	398.47
Germany	Mark								3,192.00	797.00	3,192.00	797.00
Hon. John Erlenborn:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/17	7	20.18.7	50.00	146.10.0	350.00			146.10.0	350.00
Germany	Mark								3,192.00	797.00	3,192.00	797.00
Hon. Orval Hansen:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/16	6	20.18.7	50.00	146.10.0	350.00	2.18.0	6.93	149.8.0	356.93
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	Pound						20.0.0	47.80			20.0.0	47.80
Germany	Mark								3,504.00	874.91	3,504.00	874.91
Robert E. Vagley:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/16	6	20.18.7	50.00	125.11.6	300.00	5.17.0	13.98	131.8.6	313.98
Germany	Mark								3,192.00	797.00	3,192.00	797.00
Michael Bernstein:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/18	8	20.18.7	50.00	167.8.6	400.00	6.4.0	14.82	173.12.6	414.82
Germany	Mark								3,192.00	797.00	3,192.00	797.00
William C. Roll:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/17	7	20.18.7	50.00	146.10.0	350.00			146.10.0	350.00
Germany	Mark								3,192.00	797.00	3,192.00	797.00
William C. Amans:												
United Kingdom	Pound	5/11	5/17	7	20.18.7	50.00	146.10.0	350.00			146.10.0	350.00
Germany	Mark								3,192.00	797.00	3,192.00	797.00
Total												15,017.63

<sup>1</sup> United Kingdom Pound: Local transportation and miscellaneous expenses prorated among Rep. John Erlenborn; Rep. Orval Hansen; Messrs. Robert E. Vagley and Michael Bernstein; the following individuals authorized to receive and expend counterpart funds: Rep. John H. Major William C. Roll; and Sgt. Major William C. Amans (foreign currency, 794.4.11) \$2,046.35. Dent; Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins; Rep. Phillip Burton; Rep. Louis Stokes; Rep. William Clay; <sup>2</sup> Refund.

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	Amount
Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	15,017.63
Mar. 13, 1970.	
	CARL D. PERKINS, Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 143, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. E. Ross Adair:												
Colombia	Peso	3/27	3/29	3	854.5	50.00	2,563.5	150.00			2,563.5	150.00
Transportation	D-Mark								1,764.0	440.45	1,764.0	440.45
Melvin O. Benson:												
England	Pound	2/7	2/11	4	20.17.10	50.00	83.11.3	200.00	6.13.10	16.01	90.5.1	216.01
Nigeria	Pound	2/11	2/14	3	17.17.7	50.00	53.12.9	150.00	16.13.8	46.65	70.6.3	196.65
Nigeria	Pound	2/16	2/19	3	17.15.0	50.00	53.5.11	150.00			53.5.11	150.00
Transportation									5,360.80	1,338.53	5,360.80	1,338.53
Portugal	Escudo	8/10	8/13	3	1,422.0	50.00	4,266.0	150.00			4,266.0	150.00
Angola	Escudo	8/13	8/15	2	1,420.0	50.00	2,840.0	100.00			2,840.0	100.00
Mozambique	Escudo	8/15	8/17	2	1,421.0	50.00	2,842.0	100.00			2,842.0	100.00
Swaziland	Rand	8/17	8/19	2								
Lesotho	Rand	8/19	8/20	1	35.72	50.00	178.57	250.00	4.00	5.61	182.57	255.61
Botswana	Rand	8/20	8/22	2								
Zambia	Kwacha	8/22	8/26	4	35.35	50.00	141.40	200.00	20.80	29.19	220.80	229.19
Malawi	Pound	8/26	8/27	1	20.15.1	50.00	20.15.1	50.00			20.15.1	50.00
Tanzania	Shilling	8/27	8/30	3	356.80	50.00	1,070.40	150.00	170.00	23.82	1,240.40	173.82
Israel	Pound	8/30	9/2	3	175.00	50.00	525.00	150.00			525.00	150.00
France	Franc	9/2	9/3	2	277.0	50.00	554.0	100.00			554.0	100.00
Transportation	D-Mark								7,520.3	1,55.21	7,520.30	1,855.21
John J. Brady, Jr.:												
Trinidad and Tobago	TT dollar	10/14	10/19	6	100.00	50.00	600.00	300.00			600.00	300.00
Transportation	U.S. dollar									471.00		471.00
Hon. John Buchanan:												
Taiwan	NT dollar	1/21	1/26	4	2,000.0	50.00	334.0	8.35			334.0	8.35
Vietnam	Piaster	1/26	1/30	4	5,900.0	50.00	23,600.0	200.00			23,600.0	200.00
Japan	Yen	1/30	2/1	2	18,000	50.00	8,000.0	24.70			8,000.0	24.70
Transportation	D-Mark								646.0	162.27	646.0	162.27
Hon. John C. Culver:												
Dominican Republic	Peso	5/29	6/1	4	50.00	50.00	200.00	200.00			200.00	200.00
Costa Rica	Colon	6/2	6/4	2	346.00	50.00	205.00	31.65			205.00	31.65
Guatemala	Quetzal	6/4	6/7	4	50.00	50.00	185.00	185.00			185.00	185.00
Transportation	D-Mark								2,454.0	612.73	2,454.0	612.73
Marian A. Czarnecki:												
Dominican Republic	Peso	5/29	6/1	4	50.00	50.00	200.00	200.00			200.00	200.00
Costa Rica	Colon	6/2	6/4	2	346.0	50.00	575.00	83.98			575.00	83.98
Guatemala	Quetzal	6/4	6/8	5	50.00	50.00	250.00	250.00			250.00	250.00
Transportation									2,254.0	562.80	2,254.0	562.80
Trinidad	TT dollar	6/18	6/23	6	100.00	50.00	500.00	250.00			500.00	250.00
Transportation	D-Mark								1,148.0	286.64	1,148.0	286.64
Colombia	Peso	8/3	8/10	8	842.5	50.00	6,930.0	400.00	289.0	16.82	7,219.0	416.82
Transportation	D-Mark								1,640.91	410.33	1,640.9	410.33

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 143, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Edward J. Derwinski:	Austria	4/5	4/14	9					1,290.0	50.00	1,290.0	50.00
Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.:	England	2/7	2/11	4	20.17.10	50.00	83.11.3	200.00	6.13.10	16.01	90.5.1	216.01
	Nigeria	2/11	2/14	3	17.17.7	50.00	53.12.9	150.00	16.13.8	46.65	70.6.3	196.65
	Nigeria	2/16	2/19	3	17.15.0	50.00	53.5.11	150.00			53.5.11	150.00
	Transportation								5,504.80	1,374.48	5,504.80	1,374.48
	England	8/9	8/10	2	20.17.9	50.00	41.15.6	100.00	19.0.0	45.41	60.15.6	145.41
	Portugal	8/10	8/13	3	1,422.0	50.00	4,266.0	150.00	470.0	16.52	4,736.0	166.52
	Angola	8/13	8/15	2	1,420.0	50.00	2,840.0	100.00			2,840.0	100.00
	Mozambique	8/15	8/17	2	1,421.0	50.00	2,842.0	100.00			2,842.0	100.00
	Swaziland	8/17	8/19	2								
	Lesotho	8/19	8/20	1	35.72	50.00	178.57	250.00	194.50	271.56	373.07	521.56
	Botswana	8/20	8/22	2								
	Zambia	8/22	8/26	4	35.35	50.00	141.40	200.00	171.55	240.16	312.95	440.16
	Malawi	8/26	8/27	1	20.15.1	50.00	20.15.1	50.00			20.15.1	50.00
	Tanzania	8/27	8/30	3	356.80	50.00	1,070.40	150.00	170.00	23.83	1,240.40	173.83
	Israel	8/30	9/2	3	175.00	50.00	525.00	150.00	421.95	120.56	946.95	270.56
	Transportation								7,079.50	1,959.68	7,079.50	1,959.68
Hon. Leonard Farbstein:	Trinidad and Tobago	10/14	10/19	6	100.00	50.00	600.00	300.00			600.00	300.00
	Transportation									510.60		510.60
Hon. Dante B. Fascell:	Guatemala	6/3	6/8	6	50.00	50.00	250.00	250.00	31.50	31.50	281.50	281.50
	Transportation								1,468.0	366.54	1,468.0	366.54
	Colombia	8/3	8/6	4	864.5	50.00	3,458.0	200.00	289.0	16.83	3,747.0	216.83
	Transportation								1,616.0	404.10	1,616.0	404.10
Hon. Paul Findley:	Greece	9/4	9/7	3	1,500.0	50.00	4,500.0	150.00			4,500.0	150.00
	Transportation								4,772.0	1,193.30	4,772.0	1,193.30
Hon. Donald M. Fraser:	Austria	7/10	7/13	4	1,288.0	50.00	5,152.0	200.00	8,725.0	338.31	13,877.0	538.31
	Switzerland	7/14	7/18	5	215.25	50.00	1,076.25	250.00			1,076.25	250.00
	Transportation									780.00		780.00
Hon. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen:	Austria	7/9	7/12	4	1,288.0	50.00	5,152.0	200.00			5,152.0	200.00
	Switzerland	7/13	7/16	4	215.25	50.00	861.0	200.00	720.00	166.55	1,581.55	366.55
	Transportation									682.00		682.00
Hon. Cornelius E. Gallagher:	Italy	6/16	6/17	1	31,400	50.00	31,400	50.00	6,650.0	10.61	38,050	60.61
	Switzerland	6/17	6/27	11	215.25	50.00	2,360.5	550.00	356.40	82.44	2,716.90	632.44
	Transportation								3,845.6	960.20	3,845.60	960.20
Hon. Wayne L. Hays:	Bermuda	3/16	3/17	2	20.16.8	50.00	41.13.4	100.00			41.13.4	100.00
	Transportation									182.00		182.00
	Mexico	3/27	3/29	3	624.5	50.00	1,873.5	150.00			1,873.5	150.00
	Colombia	3/29	4/1	3	854.5	50.00	2,563.5	150.00			2,563.5	150.00
	Transportation								2,548.4	636.30	2,548.4	636.30
Hon. Sherman P. Lloyd:	Trinidad and Tobago	10/14	10/19	6	100.00	50.00	600.00	300.00			600.00	300.00
	Transportation									510.60		510.60
Hon. William S. Mailliard:	Colombia	8/3	8/6	4	842.5	50.00	3,458.0	200.00	289.00	16.83	3,747.0	216.83
	Transportation								1,764.00	441.11	1,764.00	441.11
	France	10/21	10/25	4	279.00	50.00	1,116.0	200.00			1,116.00	200.00
	Transportation								3,081.72	842.00	3,081.72	842.00
Hon. John S. Monagan:	Austria	4/12	4/13	2	1,290.0	50.00	2,580.00	100.00	10,359.5	401.53	12,939.5	501.53
	Trinidad and Tobago	6/18	6/21	4	100.00	50.00	337.00	168.58			337.00	168.58
	Transportation								1,148.00	286.64	1,148.00	286.64
Hon. William T. Murphy:	Ireland	5/31	6/2	2	20.17.10	50.00	41.15.8	100.00			41.15.8	100.00
	France	6/2	6/7	6	245.00	50.00	1,470.0	300.00			1,470.00	300.00
Hon. Lester L. Wolff:	France	10/23	10/25	3	279.0	50.00	837.00	150.00			837.00	150.00
	Transportation								2,993.88	818.00	2,993.88	818.00
	Portugal	8/10	8/13	3	1,422.0	50.00	4,266.0	150.00			4,266.0	150.00
	Angola	8/13	8/15	2	1,420.0	50.00	2,840.0	100.00			2,840.0	100.00
	Mozambique	8/15	8/17	2	1,421.0	50.00	2,842.0	100.00			2,842.0	100.00
	Swaziland	8/17	8/19	2	3,571.0	50.00	73.57	100.00	4.00	5.61	77.57	105.61
	Yugoslavia	8/19	8/22	3	625.00	50.00	1,875.00	150.00			1,875.00	150.00
	Turkey	8/24	8/27	3	450.00	50.00	1,350.0	150.00			1,350.00	150.00
	Israel	8/27	9/2	6	175.00	50.00	875.00	250.00	421.95	120.55	1,296.95	370.55
	France	9/2	9/3	2	277.00	50.00	554.0	100.00			554.00	100.00
	Transportation								8,135.2	2,034.31	8,135.2	2,034.31
Hon. F. Bradford Morse:	Bermuda	3/15	3/20	6	20.26.8	50.00	125.0.0	300.00			125.0.0	300.00
	Transportation									182.00		182.00
	United Kingdom	5/19	5/21	3	20.17.10	50.00	62.13.6	150.00			62.13.6	150.00
	Costa Rica	6/2	6/4	2	346.00	50.00	440.00	64.89			440.00	64.89
	Guatemala	6/4	6/7	4	50.00	50.00	140.00	140.00			140.00	140.00
	Transportation								1,780.80	443.35	1,780.80	443.35
	Belgium	10/16	10/18	2	2,500.00	50.00	5,000.00	100.00			5,000.00	100.00
	France	10/18	10/26	8	279.00	50.00	2,232.00	400.00			2,232.00	400.00
	Transportation								1,599.80	437.10	1,599.80	437.10
	France	12/29	1/3	6	279.0	50.00	1,674.00	300.00			1,674.00	300.00
	Transportation								1,054.55	386.00	1,054.55	386.00
Hon. James G. Fulton:	Italy	4/30	5/3	4	31,400	50.00	125,600	200.00	18,562	29.60	144,162	229.60
	Israel	5/3	5/6	3	175.00	50.00	525.00	150.00	122.50	35.00	647.50	185.00
	Transportation								3,870.13	1,105.75	3,870.13	1,105.75

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 143, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. J. Herbert Burke:												
England	Pound	2/7	2/11	4	20.17.10	50.00	83.11.3	200.00	6.13.10	16.01	90.5.1	216.01
Nigeria	Pound	2/11	2/14	3	17.17.7	50.00	53.12.9	150.00	14.8.4	40.32	68.1.1	190.32
Pound	Pound	2/16	2/17	1	20.17.10	50.00	20.17.10	50.00	7.17.7	18.85	28.15.5	68.85
Transportation	D-Mark								5,360.8	1,338.53	5,360.8	1,338.53
France	Franc	5/29	5/31	2	248.5	50.00	1,131.50	272.03			1,331.50	272.03
France	Franc	6/4	6/7	4							105.00	200.00
Tunisia	Dinar	5/31	6/3	4	26.25	50.00	105.00	200.00			105.00	200.00
Transportation	D-Mark								2,476.96	584.00	2,476.96	584.00
Total								13,829.18	26,897.89	40,727.07		

RECAPITULATION

	Amount
Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	37,408.87
Appropriated funds: Government Department:	
Department of Defense	1,856.20
U.S. Information Agency	1,462.00
Total	40,727.07

THOMAS E. MORGAN,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 213, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE, HON. L. H. FOUNTAIN, CHAIRMAN												
D. C. Goldberg: Great Britain	Pounds	3/28	3/31	4	20.16.8	50.00	79.3.4	190.00			79.3.4	190.00
FULL COMMITTEE, HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON, CHAIRMAN												
R. Davis:												
Great Britain	Pounds	8/15	8/20	6	20.16.0	50.00	125.13.0	300.00			125.13.0	300.00
Belgium	Francs	8/21	8/23	3	2,500	50.00	7,500	150.00			7,500	150.00
Holland	Guilders	8/24	8/27	4	180.625	50.00	722.50	200.00			722.50	200.00
Denmark	Kroners	8/27	9/1	6	376.25	50.00	1,881.25	250.00			1,881.25	250.00
Transportation	Guilders								1,684.84	462.75	1,684.84	462.75
Subtotal								900.00	462.75	1,362.75		
J. A. Lanigan:												
Great Britain	Pounds	8/15	8/20	6	20.16.0	50.00	125.13.0	300.00			125.13.0	300.00
Belgium	Francs	8/21	8/23	3	2,500	50.00	7,500	150.00			7,500	150.00
Holland	Guilders	8/24	8/27	4	180.625	50.00	722.50	200.00			722.50	200.00
Denmark	Kroners	8/27	9/1	6	376.25	50.00	1,881.25	250.00			1,881.25	250.00
Transportation	Guilders								1,684.84	462.75	1,684.84	462.75
Subtotal								900.00	462.75	1,362.75		
L. P. Redmond:												
Great Britain	Pounds	8/15	8/20	6	20.16.0	50.00	125.13.0	300.00			125.13.0	300.00
Belgium	Francs	8/21	8/23	3	2,500	50.00	7,500	150.00			7,500	150.00
Holland	Guilders	8/24	8/27	4	180.625	50.00	722.50	200.00			722.50	200.00
Denmark	Kroners	8/27	9/1	6	376.25	50.00	1,881.25	250.00			1,881.25	250.00
Transportation	Guilders								1,684.84	462.75	1,684.84	462.75
Subtotal								900.00	462.75	1,362.75		
Full committee total								2,700.00	1,388.25	4,088.25		
FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SUBCOMMITTEE, HON. JOHN E. MOSS, CHAIRMAN												
V. J. Augliere:												
Japan	Yen	10/6	10/7	1	18,000	50.00	18,000	50.00			18,000	50.00
Hong Kong	HK\$	10/7	10/8	1	304.25	50.00	304.25	50.00			304.25	50.00
Vietnam	Piasters	10/8	10/12	4	5,900	50.00	23,600	200.00			23,600	200.00
Indonesia	Rupiahs	10/12	10/18	6	19,250	50.00	115,500	300.00			115,500	300.00
Hong Kong	HK\$	10/18	10/20	2	304.25	50.00	508.50	83.56			508.50	83.56
Transportation	Deutsche Marks								7,449.52	2,035.39	7,449.52	2,035.39
Subtotal								683.56	2,035.39	2,718.95		
N. G. Cornish:												
Japan	Yen	10/6	10/7	1	18,000	50.00	18,000	50.00			18,000	50.00
Hong Kong	HK\$	10/7	10/8	1	304.25	50.00	304.25	50.00			304.25	50.00
Vietnam	Piasters	10/8	10/12	4	5,900	50.00	23,600	200.00			23,600	200.00
Indonesia	Rupiahs	10/12	10/18	6	19,250	50.00	115,500	300.00			115,500	300.00
Hong Kong	HK\$	10/18	10/20	2	304.25	50.00	508.50	83.56			508.50	83.56
Transportation	Deutsche Marks								7,449.52	2,035.39	7,449.52	2,035.36
Subtotal								683.56	2,035.39	2,718.95		

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 213, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total			
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency		
J. L. Nelligan:														
Japan	Yen	10/6	10/7	1	18,000	50.00	18,000	50.00			18,000	50.00		
Hong Kong	HK\$	10/7	10/8	1	304.25	50.00	304.25	50.00			304.25	50.00		
Vietnam	Piasters	10/8	10/12	4	5,900	50.00	23,600	200.00			23,600	200.00		
Indonesia	Rupiahs	10/12	10/18	6	19,250	50.00	115,500	300.00			115,500	300.00		
Hong Kong	HK\$	10/18	10/20	2	304.25	50.00	508.50	83.56			508.50	83.56		
Transportation	Deutsche Marks								7,449.52	2,035.39	7,449.52	2,035.39		
Subtotal								683.56		2,035.39		2,718.95		
Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee total										2,050.68		6,106.17		8,156.85
Full committee and subcommittees								50.00		4,940.68		7,494.42		12,435.10

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent) ..... Amount 12,435.10

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations.

Feb. 12, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS BY THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
W. Pat Jennings: Japan	Yen	11/7	11/25	9	18,000	50.00	162,000	450.00			162,000	450.00

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent) ..... Amount 450.00

SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL,  
Chairman, Committee on House Administration.

MAR. 19, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 21, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total			
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency		
Hon. Hugh L. Carey:														
Switzerland	SWF	10/8	10/13	6	214.50	50.00	1,287.00	300.00			1,287.00	300.00		
Portugal	ESC	10/13	10/16	3	1,421.33	50.00	4,264.00	150.00	914.10	212.53	4,264.00	150.00		
	ESC								1,980.00	69.62	1,980.00	69.62		
	DM								3,228.12	882.00	3,228.12	882.00		
Hon. Laurence J. Burton:														
United Kingdom	Pounds	10/6	10/7	2	20.18	50.00	41.16.0	100.00			41.16.0	100.00		
Switzerland	SWF	10/7	10/14	7	214.50	50.00	1,501.50	350.00	8.3.0	19.47	1,501.50	350.00		
	SWF								914.10	212.53	914.10	212.53		
	DM								3,228.12	882.00	3,228.12	882.00		
William L. Shafer:														
United Kingdom	Pounds	10/6	10/7	2	20.18	50.00	41.16.0	100.00			41.16.0	100.00		
Switzerland	SWF	10/7	10/15	8	214.50	50.00	1,715.75	400.00	6.0.0	14.34	1,715.75	400.00		
	SWF								914.10	212.53	914.10	212.53		
	DM								3,228.12	882.00	3,228.12	882.00		
Total								50.00		1,400.00		3,387.02		4,787.02

Note: The Members of Congress and the professional staff of the committee were authorized by the Speaker of the House and pursuant to H. Res. 21, First Session, 91st Congress, to attend meetings of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group at Geneva, Switzerland.

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent) ..... Amount 4,787.02

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mar. 19, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 116, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
<b>Hon. Samuel N. Friedel:</b>												
France	Fr.	5/30	6/6	7	145	50.00	1,715.00	350.00			1,715.00	350.00
	DM								3,368.00	840.95	3,368.00	840.95
Total							1,715.00	350.00	3,368.00	840.95		1,190.95
<b>Hon. Torbert H. Macdonald:</b>												
France	Fr.	5/27	6/7	12		50.00	2,940.00	600.00				600.00
Haiti	G.	11/25	11/30	5		50.00	1,250.00	250.00			1,250.00	250.00
	DM								3,176.00	793.01	3,176.00	793.01
Total												1,643.01
<b>Hon. Tim Lee Carter:</b>												
U.K.	£	8/20	8/28						97.3.6	232.25	97.3.6	232.25
Denmark	DKr.	8/29	8/31						1,386.00	184.28	1,386.00	184.28
Sweden	SKr.	9/1	9/3						570.00	110.42	570.00	110.42
Total												526.95
<b>Hon. J. J. Pickle:</b>												
Taiwan	NT\$	8/23	8/25	3		50.00	54,000	{ 150.00 }				37.50
Japan	¥	8/26	8/28	3		50.00	54,000	{ 150.00 }		90.85		240.85
	Dm.								1,094	273.57		273.57
Total												551.92
<b>Hon. James F. Hastings:</b>												
Hong Kong	HK\$	8/7	8/9	2		50.00	608.00	100.00			608.00	100.00
Vietnam	P/	8/9	8/14	5		50.00	29,500	250.00			29,500	250.00
Taiwan	NT\$	8/15	8/16	2		50.00	4,000	100.00			4,000	100.00
Korea	Won.	8/17	8/18	2		50.00	28,563	100.00			28,563	100.00
Japan	¥	8/19	8/23	5		50.00	90,000	250.00	56,072	155.75		405.75
Total												955.75
<b>Hon. Clarence J. Brown:</b>												
France	Fr.	6/3	6/6	4		50.00	980.00	200.00	111.50	22.50		222.52
U.K.	£	6/6	6/10	3		50.00	62.12.6	150.00	16.03	38.27		188.29
	DM								2,100.00	524.34		524.34
Total												935.15
<b>Hon. Joe Skubitz:</b>												
Japan	¥	8/26	8/28	3		50.00	54,000	150.00		90.85		240.85
	HK\$									234.11		234.11
Total												474.96
<b>Hon. Williamson S. Stuckey:</b>												
France	Fr.	6/4	6/8	5		50.00	1,225	250.00			1,225.00	250.00
U.S.S.R.	Ruble	6/9	6/11	3		50.00	135.00	150.00				150.00
U.K.	£	6/11	6/14	3		50.00	62.15.6	150.00	13.7.9	32.00	4,863.00	1,214.28
Total												1,796.28
<b>Hon. Peter N. Kyros:</b>												
France	Fr.	6/5	6/8	4		50.00	980.00	200.00			980.00	200.00
U.S.S.R.	Ruble	6/9	6/11	3		50.00	135.00	150.00				150.00
	DM								4,726.00	1,180.22		1,180.22
Total												1,530.22
<b>Hon. Dan Kuykendall:</b>												
France	Fr.	6/5	6/14	10	245.00	50.00	2,450.00	500.00			2,450.00	500.00
	Dm.								3,368.00	842.00	3,368.00	842.00
Total												1,342.00
<b>Hon. Fletcher Thompson:</b>												
France	Fr.	5/28	6/8	12		50.00		{ 600.00 }		122.30		496.08
U.K.	£	5/23	5/28	6		50.00	62.15.6	{ 226.22 }	135.3.3	323.05		623.05
Japan	¥	9/1	9/7	7		50.00	126,000	{ 350.00 }				368.54
								{ 350.00 }	1,476	368.54		368.54
Total												1,487.67
<b>Hon. Brock Adams:</b>												
France	Fr.	5/28	6/2	6		50.00	1,470.00	300.00			1,470.00	300.00
U.S.S.R.	Ruble	6/3	6/4	1		50.00		{ 50.00 }				11.12
								{ 144.44 }				
U.K.	£	6/5	6/6	2		50.00	41.15.6	{ 100.00 }	28.9.0	68.00		68.00
								{ 100.00 }	4,863.20	1,328.74		1,328.74
Total												1,696.74
Less additional refund												451.40
Total												1,245.34

<sup>1</sup> Refunded.

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)..... Amount  
13,679.25

HARLEY O. STAGGERS,  
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mar. 18, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 93, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1, AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Donald G. Benn:												
Switzerland	Swiss Francs	11/28	12/4	7	214.50	50.00	1,501.5	350.00			1,501.50	350.00
Germany	Marks								3,704.40	882.00	3,704.40	882.00
Total								350.00		882.00		1,232.00
Hon. Emanuel Celler:												
France	Francs	8/12	8/20	9	277	50.00	2,493	450.00	1,490	298.64		748.64
Portugal	Escudos	8/21	8/26	6	1,422.50	50.00	8,536	300.00				300.00
Germany	Marks								3,704.40	882.00		882.00
Total				15				750.00		1,180.64		1,930.64
Garner J. Cline:												
Jamaica	Pounds	4/14	4/21	8	22.3.1	50.00	167.46	400.00			167.46	400.00
Germany	Marks								860	214.73		214.73
Total				8				400.00		214.73		614.73
Switzerland	Swiss Francs	5/13	5/25	13	216	50.00	2,803	650.00	588	136.36	3,391	786.36
Ireland	Pounds	5/12	5/13	1	20.19.2	50.00	20.19.2	50.00			20.19.2	50.00
Germany	Marks								3,496.80	873.11	3,496.80	873.11
Total								700.00		1,009.47		1,709.47
Italy	Lire	8/13	8/20	13	31,350	50.00	408,200	650.00	189,900	302.74	598,100	952.74
Czechoslovakia	Kr.	8/24	8/30	2	717.50	50.00	1,435	100.00	241	16.80	1,676	116.80
Austria	Shillings	8/20	8/22	4	1,282	50.00	5,146	200.00	4,209	163.28		363.28
Switzerland	Swiss Francs	9/2	9/2	3	216	50.00	648	150.00	539.40	124.81	1,187.50	274.81
Poland	Zlotys	8/30	9/2	1	1,200	50.00	1,200	50.00	25,761.60	1,073.40	26,961.60	1,123.40
France	Francs	9/3	9/4	3	277	50.00	831	150.00			831	150.00
Total				26				1,300.00		1,681.03		2,981.03
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	11/21	12/4	14	216	50.00	3,020	700.00	499.75	116.19		816.19
Austria	Shillings	12/4	12/7	3	1,286	50.00	3,858	150.00			3,858	150.00
Germany	Marks								3,967.32	944.60	3,967.32	944.60
Total				17				850.00		1,060.79		1,910.79
Frances Christy Cline:												
France	Francs	8/12	8/20	9	277	50.00	2,493	450.00	1,490	298.64		748.64
Portugal	Escudos	8/21	8/26	6	1,422.50	50.00	8,536	300.00				300.00
Germany	Marks								3,939.60	938.00		938.00
Total				15				750.00		1,236.64		1,986.64
Bess E. Dick:												
France	Francs	8/12	8/20	9	277	50.00	2,493	450.00	1,490	298.64		748.64
Portugal	Escudos	8/21	8/26	6	1,422.50	50.00	8,536	300.00				300.00
Germany	Marks								3,939.60	938.00		938.00
Total				15				750.00		1,236.64		1,986.64
Hon. Joshua Ellberg:												
Poland	Zloty	11/21	11/22	1	1,200	50.00	1,200	50.00			1,200	50.00
U.S.S.R.	Ruble	11/22	11/30	8	45	50.00	360	400.00	81.90	91.00	442	491.00
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	11/30	12/3	4	216	50.00	862	200.00	673	156.48	1,535	356.48
Austria	Shilling	12/3	12/6	2	1,286	50.00	2,573	100.00			2,573	100.00
Germany	Mark								5,177.50	1,232.75	5,177.50	1,232.75
Total				15				750.00		1,480.23		2,230.23
Hon. Walter Flowers:												
Hong Kong, B.C.C.	H.K.\$	8/9	8/10	2	304	50.00	547.20	90.00	60.80	10.00	608	100.00
Vietnam	Piastres	8/11	8/15	5	5,900	50.00	26,550	225.00	2,950	25.00	29,500	250.00
Taiwan	NT \$	8/16	8/17	2	2,000	50.00	3,600	90.00	400	10.00	4,000	100.00
Korea	Won	8/18	8/19	2	14,281.50	50.00	25,707	90.00	2,856	10.00	28,563	100.00
Japan	Yen	8/20	8/23	5	18,000	50.00	81,000	225.00	65,072	180.75	146,072	405.75
Total				16				720.00		235.75		955.75
Hon. William Hungate:												
Japan	Yen	8/23	8/29	7	18,000	50.00	100,350	278.75	2,800	7.78		286.53
Taiwan	NT \$	8/30	8/31	2	2,000	50.00	3,890	97.25			3,890	97.25
Hong Kong B.C.C.	H.K. \$	9/1	9/6	6	304	50.00	1,704	280.33	54.50	8.93	1,758.50	289.26
Thailand	Baht	9/11	9/12	6	1,041.20	50.00	6,205.50	297.97			6,205.50	297.97
Philippines	P	9/13	9/15	3	199	50.00	387.85	98.95			387.85	98.95
Germany	Marks								6,034.40	1,508.95		1,508.95
Total				24				1,053.25		1,525.69		2,578.94
Hon. Clark MacGregor:												
Switzerland	Swiss Francs	8/31	9/2	2	215	50.00		100.00			430	100.00
Czechoslovakia	Krs	9/4	9/5	1	717.50	50.00	430.00	27.70			397.50	27.70
Poland	Zloty	9/3	9/4	1	1,200.00	50.00	397.50	50.00	25,804.80	1,950.20	27,004.80	1,000.20
France	Francs	9/5	9/6	2	277	50.00	1,200.00	68.98			381.00	68.98
Austria	Shillings	9/2	9/3	2	1,286.50	50.00	381.00	100.00	330.96	12.85	2,903.96	112.85
Total				8				346.68		963.05		1,309.73

1 Reflects refund in dollars from TWA in the amount of \$125.00.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 93, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. James R. Mann:												
Hong Kong, B.C.C.	H. K. \$	8/9	8/10	2	304	50.00	486.40	80.00	121.60	20.00	608	100.00
Vietnam	Piastres	8/11	8/14	4	5,900	50.00	23,600	200.00	5,900	50.00	29,500	250.00
Taiwan	NT \$	8/15	8/16	2	2,000	50.00	3,600	90.00	400	10.00	4,000	100.00
Korea	Won	8/17	8/18	2	14,281.50	50.00	23,565	82.49	4,998	17.51	28,563	100.00
Japan	Yen	8/19	8/22	4	18,000	50.00	72,000	200.00	74,071	205.75	146,071	405.75
Total				14			652.49		303.26		955.75	
Hon. Thomas J. Meskill:												
Germany	Marks			2	216	50.00	432	100.00	3,824	954.81	3,824	954.81
Switzerland	Swiss Francs	5/20	5/22	2	216	50.00	432	100.00			100.00	100.00
Ireland	Irish Pounds	5/22	5/23	2	20.18.1	50.00	41.16.2	100.00			100.00	100.00
Total				4			200		954.81		1,154.81	
Hon. Thomas J. Meskill:												
Italy	Lire	11/28	11/30	3	31,450	50.00	94,350	150.00			94,350	150.00
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	11/30	12/3	3	216	50.00	646	150.00	308.50	71.73	95,450	221.73
Ireland	Irish Pounds	12/3	12/6	3	20.18.1	50.00	62.14.3	150.00	40.0.6	95.77	102.14.9	245.77
Germany	Marks								2,541	605.00	605.00	605.00
Total				9			450.00		772.50		1,222.50	
Hon. Thomas F. Railsback:												
Switzerland	Swiss Francs	5/20	5/24	4	218	50.00	864.00	200.00	189.50	43.92	1,053.50	243.92
France	Francs	5/24	5/25	2	245	50.00	490.00	100.00			490.00	100.00
Germany	Marks								3,599.44	898.76	3,599.44	898.76
Total				6			300.00		942.68		1,242.68	
Hon. Thomas F. Railsback:												
Switzerland	Swiss Francs	12/3	12/5	3	218	50.00	646.50	150.00			150.00	150.00
Germany	Marks	11/28	12/2	6	185	50.00	1,104.00	300.00	4,559.18	1,302.03	5,663.18	1,602.03
United Kingdom	Pounds	12/6	12/7	2	20.15.10	50.00	41.11.8	100.00	51.5.0	122.49	92.168	222.49
Total				11			550.00		1,424.52		1,974.52	
Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.:												
Ireland	Pounds	5/11	5/12	1	20.19.2	50.00	20.19.2	50.00	29.7.8	70.37	50.6.10	120.37
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	5/13	5/22	10	216	50.00	2,155.75	500.00	1,685.25	390.83	3,841.00	890.83
Germany	Marks								3,792.29	933.60	3,792.29	933.60
Total				11			550.00		1,394.80		1,944.80	
Hon. William St. Onge:												
Italy	Lire	8/15	8/21	7	31,400	50.00	219,800	350.00	56,500	90.11	276,300	440.11
Austria	Shillings	8/21	8/26	5	1,282	50.00	6,432.50	250.00	1,798.03	69.72	8,230.53	319.72
France	Franc	8/26	8/30	4	277	50.00	941.80	170.08	1,402.64	253.18	2,344.44	423.26
Germany	Marks								2,541.00	605.00	2,541	605.00
Total				16			770.08		1,018.01		1,788.09	
Hon. Charles W. Sandman, Jr.:												
Switzerland	Swiss Francs			8	216	50.00	1,724	400.00	2,151.30	500.19	3,875.30	900.19
Germany	Marks								3,704.40	882.00	3,704.40	882.00
Total				8			400.00		1,382.19		1,782.19	
Hon. Charles E. Wiggins:												
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	5/21	5/23	3	216	50.00	648	150.00	474.10	109.95	1,122.10	259.95
Italy	Lire	5/23	5/25	2	31,350	50.00	62,700	100.00	9,250	14.82	71,950	114.82
Libya	£	5/25	5/29	4	177.50	50.00	700.00	200.00	2,400.45	685.84	885.84	885.84
Israel	Pounds	5/29	5/30	1	450.00	50.00	450.00	50.00			450.00	50.00
Turkey	TL	5/30	6/1	2	168.00	50.00	336.00	100.00			336.00	100.00
Lebanon	LL	5/30	6/1	2	1,500	50.00	4,500	150.00			4,500	150.00
Greece	Drachma	6/1	6/4	3	1,500	50.00	4,500	150.00			4,500	150.00
Total				15			750.00		810.61		1,560.61	
Grand total							13,342.50		21,710.04		35,052.54	

<sup>1</sup> Reflects refund in dollars from TWA in the amount of \$125.

EMANUEL CELLER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 131, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Frank M. Clark:												
Spain	Pts	4/4	4/6	3	3,485	50.00	10,455	150.00			10,455	150.00
Italy	Lit	4/6	4/8	3	31,400	50.00	94,200	150.00	14,575	23.36	108,775	173.36
Libya	£	4/8	4/9	2	17.80	50.00	35.62	100.00			35.62	100.00
Greece	Dr	4/10	4/12	3	1,500	50.00	4,500	150.00			4,500	150.00
Turkey	TL	4/13	4/15	3	450	50.00	1,350	150.00			1,350	150.00
United Kingdom	£	4/16	4/19	4	20.9	50.00	83.7.6	200.00	60.8	143.23	144.5	343.23
United Kingdom	DM								5,380	1,343.55	5,380	1,343.55
United Kingdom	£	8/12	8/15	4	20.9	50.00	83.7.6	200.00			83.7.6	200.00
Belgium	BF	8/15	8/16	1	2,500	50.00	2,500	50.00			2,500	50.00
Germany	DM	8/17	8/21	5	199.5	50.00	997.50	250.00	1,120	279.65	2,117	529.65
Norway	NKr	8/21	8/24	4	357	50.00	1,427	200.00	3,991	559.64	5,418	579.64
United Kingdom	£	8/25	9/1	8	20.9	50.00	167.6	400.00	141.9	338.18	309.5	738.18
United Kingdom	DM								3,616	988.03	3,616	988.03

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 131, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Philip E. Ruppe:												
Spain	Pts	4/4	4/6	3	3,485	50.00	10,455	150.00			10,455	150.00
Italy	Lit	4/6	4/7	1	31,400	50.00	28,200	44.23			28,200	44.23
	DM								3,722	928.99	3,722	928.99
Ned P. Everett:												
Spain	Pts	4/4	4/6	3	3,485	50.00	10,455	150.00			10,455	150.00
Italy	Lit	4/6	4/8	3	31,400	50.00	94,200	150.00			94,200	150.00
Libya	L£	4/8	4/9	2	17.80	50.00	35.62	100.00			35.62	100.00
Greece	Dr	4/10	4/12	3	1,500	50.00	4,500	150.00			4,500	150.00
Turkey	TL	4/13	4/15	3	450	50.00	1,350	150.00			1,350	150.00
United Kingdom	£	4/16	4/19	4	20.9	50.00	83.7.6	200.00	37.4	88.91	121.1	288.91
	DM								5,166	1,289.94	5,166	1,289.94
Helmer S. Pearson:												
Spain	Pts	4/2	4/6	5	3,485	50.00	17,425	250.00			17,425	250.00
Italy	Lit	4/6	4/8	3	31,400	50.00	94,200	150.00			94,200	150.00
Libya	L£	4/8	4/9	2	17.80	50.00	35.62	100.00			35.62	100.00
Greece	Dr	4/10	4/12	3	1,500	50.00	4,500	150.00			4,500	150.00
Turkey	TL	4/13	4/15	3	450	50.00	900	100.00			900	100.00
United Kingdom	£	4/16	4/19	4	20.9	50.00	63.6	150.00			63.6	150.00
	DM								5,166	1,289.94	5,166	1,289.94
Richard T. Hanna:												
Germany	DM	8/18	8/21	4	199.5	50.00	798	200.00			798	200.00
Norway	NKr	8/21	8/24	4	357	50.00	1,427	200.00	288	40.36	1,715	240.36
United Kingdom	£	8/25	9/3	10	20.9	50.00	208.8	500.00	71.19	171.97	279.9	671.97
	DM								3,528	882.22	3,528	882.22
Ernest J. Corrado:												
United Kingdom	£	8/12	8/15	4	20.9	50.00	83.7.6	200.00			83.7.6	200.00
Belgium	BF	8/15	8/16	1	2,500	50.00	2,500	50.00			2,500	50.00
Germany	DM	8/17	8/21	5	199.5	50.00	997.50	250.00			997.50	250.00
Norway	NKr	8/21	8/24	4	357	50.00	1,427	200.00	288	40.36	1,715	240.36
United Kingdom	£	8/25	9/1	8	20.9	50.00	167.6	400.00			167.6	400.00
	DM								3,616	988.03	3,616	988.03
Halert C. Shephard:												
United Kingdom	£	2/23	3/1	7	20.9	50.00	146.5	350.00	79.14	190.04	225.6	540.04
United Kingdom	£	4/13	4/19	7	20.9	50.00	146.0	350.00	120.6	287.55	266.6	637.55
United Kingdom	£	10/15	10/31	17	20.9	50.00	355.1	850.00			355.1	850.00
	DM								3,010	751.66	3,010	751.66
Total							1,800.00	7,544.23	10,625.61		18,169.84	

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent) Amount 18,169.84

Mar. 16 1970.

EDWARD A. GARMATZ,  
Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 269, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. T. J. Dulski:												
Denmark	Danish kroner	8/29	9/1	3	187.50	25.00	562.50	75.00	3,242	430.00	3,804.50	505.00
Spain	Pesetas	9/1	9/7	5	1,750	25.00	8,750	125.00			8,750	125.00
Transportation round trip to Europe.	Deutsche mark								3,618	904.00	3,618	904.00
Andrew DiAntonio:												
Denmark	Danish kroner	8/29	9/1	4	376.24	50.00	1,505	200.00			1,505	200.00
Spain	Pesetas	9/1	9/7	6	3,500	50.00	21,000	300.00			21,000	300.00
Germany	Mark								1,934.80	483.82	1,934.80	483.82
Hon. Charles H. Wilson:												
Ireland	Pound	9/1	9/3	2	20.16.8	50.00	41.17.11	100.00	22.4.6	52.99	64.2.5	152.99
United Kingdom	Pound	9/3	9/6	3	20.16.8	50.00	62.18.10	150.00	234.5.0	559.87	297.3.10	709.87
Switzerland	Swiss franc	9/6	9/8	2	216.30	50.00	427.95	100.00	627.00	145.04	1,054.95	245.04
Denmark	Danish kroner	9/8	9/10	2	375.97	50.00	751.95	100.00	4,059.00	539.69	4,810.95	639.69
Sweden	Swedish kroner	9/10	9/13	3	258.50	50.00	775.80	150.00	2,092.00	404.64	2,867.80	554.64
Germany	Mark								3,959.00	990.00	3,959.00	990.00
Hon. Robert O. Tiernan:												
Ireland	Pound	9/1	9/3	2	20.16.8	50.00	41.17.11	100.00			41.17.11	100.00
United Kingdom	Pound	9/3	9/6	3	20.16.8	50.00	62.18.10	150.00			62.18.10	150.00
Switzerland	Swiss franc	9/6	9/8	2	216.30	50.00	427.95	100.00	505.00	116.82	932.95	216.82
Denmark	Danish kroner	9/8	9/10	2	375.97	50.00	751.95	100.00			751.95	100.00
Sweden	Swedish kroner	9/10	9/13	3	258.50	50.00	775.80	150.00			775.80	150.00
Ireland	Pound	9/13	9/17	4	20.16.8	50.00	83.15.10	200.00	79.5.0	188.96	163.0.10	388.96
Germany	Mark								4,032.00	1,008.25	4,032.00	1,008.25
Hon. Richard C. White:												
Norway	Norwegian kroner	8/23	8/26	3	356.75	50.00	1,070.25	150.00	1,611.27	225.92	2,681.52	375.92
Sweden	Swedish kroner	8/26	8/28	2	258.50	50.00	517.00	100.00	684.00	132.51	1,201.00	232.51
Denmark	Danish kroner	8/28	8/31	3	375.97	50.00	1,129.03	150.00			1,129.03	150.00
Germany	Mark	8/31	9/3	3	200.00	50.00	600.00	150.00	1,978.80	494.82	2,578.80	644.82
United Kingdom	Pound	9/3	9/7	5	20.16.8	50.00	104.14.6	250.00			104.14.6	250.00
George B. Gould:												
Ireland	Pound	9/1	9/3	2	20.16.8	50.00	41.17.11	100.00			41.17.11	100.00
United Kingdom	Pound	9/3	9/6	3	20.16.8	50.00	62.18.10	150.00			62.18.10	150.00
Switzerland	Swiss franc	9/6	9/8	2	216.30	50.00	427.95	100.00			427.95	100.00
Denmark	Danish kroner	9/8	9/10	2	375.97	50.00	751.95	100.00			751.95	100.00
Sweden	Swedish kroner	9/10	9/13	3	258.50	50.00	775.50	150.00			775.50	150.00
Germany	Mark								3,959.00	990.00	3,959.00	990.00
Hon. Robert J. Corbett:												
Germany	D. mark	8/19	8/24	5	200.00	50.00	1,000.00	250	3,639.20	909.99	4,639.20	1,159.99
Switzerland	S. franc	8/24	8/28	4	214.87	50.00	859.50	200	1,139.45	263.57	1,988.95	463.57
Denmark	D. kroner	8/28	9/2	5	376.24	50.00	1,881.25	250	2,326.50	309.33	4,207.75	559.33
United Kingdom	Pound	9/2	9/8	7	20.16.8	50.00	146.14.0	350	314.7.6	751.37	461.1.6	1,101.37

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 269, 1ST SESS. 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Albert W. Johnson:												
France	Franc	8/27	8/31	4	277	50.00	1,108	200			1,108	200.00
Germany	D. kroner	8/31	9/4	4	200.00	50.00	800	200	2,348	587.15	3,148	787.15
United Kingdom	Pound	9/4	9/8	5	20.16.8	50.00	104.15.0	250	70.12.6	168.80	175.7.6	418.80
William A. Irvine:												
Germany	D. mark	8/19	8/24	5	200.00	50.00	1,000.00	250	3,989.20	997.38	4,989.20	1,247.38
Switzerland	S. franc	8/24	8/28	4	214.87	50.00	859.50	200	26.00	6.01	885.50	206.01
Denmark	D. kroner	8/28	9/2	5	376.24	50.00	1,881.25	250			1,881.25	250.00
United Kingdom	Pound	9/2	9/8	7	20.16.8	50.00	146.14.0	350			146.14.0	350.00
Byron Thompson:												
Switzerland	S. Franc	8/24	8/28	4	214.87	50.00	859.50	200	220.00	50.89	1,079.50	250.89
Denmark	D. kroner	8/28	9/2	5	376.24	50.00	1,881.25	250			1,881.25	250.00
United Kingdom	Pound	9/2	9/8	7	20.16.8	50.00	146.14.0	350			146.14.0	350.00
Total						50.00	7,050.00		11,711.82		18,761.82	

## RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	Amount
Total	18,761.82

THADDEUS J. DULSKI,  
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Mar. 18, 1970.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 192 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Geo. P. Miller:												
United Kingdom	Pounds	3/25	3/31	7	21.0	50.00	146.3	350.00			146.3	350.00
Germany	Marks								3,010.4	751.66	3,010.4	751.66
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/1	2	21.0	50.00	41.15	100.00	52	124.72	94	224.72
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00	1,348	276.77	2,818	576.77
Transportation <sup>1</sup>										829.96		829.96
Total											2,733.11	
Hon. Earle Cabell:												
Greece	Drachma	8/15	8/16	2	1,500	50.00	3,000	100.00			3,000	100.00
Greece	Drachma	8/26	8/28	3	1,500	50.00	4,500	150.00			4,500	150.00
Germany	Marks								2,129.8	571.00	2,129.8	571.00
Total											821.00	
Hon. E. Q. Daddario:												
France	Francs	9/24	9/26	3	277	50.00	831	150.00			831.00	150.00
Italy	Lire	9/30	10/5	6	31,450	50.00	188,700	300.00	17,790	28.33	206,490	328.33
Germany	Marks								1,560	426.23	1,560	426.23
Total											894.56	
R. A. Carpenter:												
France	Francs	11/29	11/30	1	278	50.00	278	50.00			278	50.00
Switzerland	Francs	11/30	12/1	1	2,155	50.00	215.5	50.00			215.5	50.00
France	Francs	12/2	12/6	5	278	50.00	1,250	224.00			1,250	224.00
Total											324.00	
Hon. Larry Winn Jr.:												
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/1	2	21	50.00	41.15	100.00	52	124.72	94	224.72
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00	1,348	276.77	2,818	576.77
Transportation <sup>2</sup>										829.96		829.96
Total											1,631.45	
Hon. B. L. Podell:												
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/1	2	21	50.00	41.15	100.00	26	62.36	68	162.36
France	Francs	6/1	6/7	7	245	50.00	1,760	350.00	1,348	276.77	3,108	626.77
Transportation <sup>2</sup>										729.29		729.29
Total											1,528.02	
R. D. Price:												
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/1	2	21	50.00	41.15	100.00	26	62.36	68	162.36
France	Francs	6/1	6/7	7	245	50.00	1,760	350.00	1,348	276.77	3,108	626.77
Transportation <sup>2</sup>										729.29		729.29
Total											1,528.02	
F. R. Hammill, Jr.:												
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/2	2	21	50.00	41.15	100.00	52	124.72	94	224.72
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00	1,348	276.77	2,818	576.77
Transportation <sup>2</sup>										829.96		829.96
Total											1,631.45	
J. E. Wilson:												
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/2	2	21	50.00	41.15	100.00	52	124.72	94	224.72
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00	1,348	276.77	2,818	576.77
Transportation <sup>2</sup>										829.96		829.96
Total											1,631.45	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 16.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 192, 1ST SESS. 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
<b>W. G. Wells, Jr.:</b>												
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/2	2	21	50.00	41.15	100.00	52	124.72	94	224.72
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00	1,348	276.77	2,818	576.77
Transportation <sup>2</sup>										829.96		829.96
Total												1,631.45
<b>P. A. Gerardi:</b>												
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/2	2	21	50.00	41.15	100.00	52	124.72	94	224.72
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00	1,348	276.77	2,818	576.77
Transportation <sup>2</sup>										829.96		829.96
Total												1,631.45
<b>R. W. Givens:</b>												
France	Francs	5/25	5/30	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00			1,470	300.00
France	Francs	6/2	6/7	6	245	50.00	1,470	300.00	1,348	276.77	2,818	576.77
Ireland	Pounds	5/31	6/1	2	21	50.00	41.15	100.00	52	124.72	94	224.00
Germany	Marks <sup>1</sup>								1,889	471.81	1,889	471.81
Total												1,572.58
<b>Paul Van Gilder:</b>												
France	Francs	5/28	6/7	11	245	50.00	2,315	473.25	1,348	276.77	3,663	750.02
Germany	Marks <sup>1</sup>								1,674	417.98	1,674	417.98
Total												1,168.00
<b>R. W. Cottrell:</b>												
France	Francs	5/25	6/7	14	245	50.00	3,430	700	1,348	276.77	4,778	976.77
Germany	Marks <sup>1</sup>								1,674	417.98	1,674	417.98
Total												1,394.75
Liichi Isomura: Japan	Yen <sup>3</sup>								553,104	1,536.40	553,104	1,536.40
Zivorad Kovacevic: Yugoslavia	Dinars <sup>3</sup>								12,325	986.00	12,325	986.00
Llewelyn-Davies: United Kingdom	Pounds <sup>3</sup>								313.12	747.56	313.12	747.56
Frans Posthuma: Netherlands	Gilders <sup>3</sup>								2,900	796.48	2,900	796.48

<sup>1</sup> Cost of overseas transportation.  
<sup>2</sup> Cost of transportation furnished by Department of the Air Force.  
<sup>3</sup> Special consultants to committee as per letters of authority from House Administration Committee, Dec. 16 1969.

GEORGE P. MILLER,  
 Chairman, Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Mar. 11, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 47, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
<b>Hon. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery:</b>												
Vietnam	Piastres	12/21	12/28	7	5,900	50.00	35,260	298.81			35,260.00	298.81
Republic of Philippines	Philippine Peso	12/28	12/29	2	196.00	50.00	355.92	90.81			355.92	90.82
Germany (transportation only)	Deutsch mark								6,876.32	1,863.50	6,876.32	1,863.50
Total												2,253.13

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)..... Amount 2,253.13

OLIN E. TEAGUE,  
 Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mar. 17, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DELEGATION, CANADA-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Lodging		Meals		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. C. E. Gallagher, co-chairman, Canada.	C\$	137.80	128.64	18.57	17.34			24.15	22.50	180.52	168.48
Hon. Mark Andrews, Canada	C\$	142.00	132.55	3.86	3.61			17.10	15.96	162.96	152.12
Hon. Frank Horton, Canada	C\$	137.80	128.64	4.46	4.17			12.15	11.32	154.41	144.13
Hon. Harold T. Johnson, Canada	C\$	137.80	128.64	3.14	2.93			11.35	10.60	152.29	142.17
Hon. Peter Kyros, Canada	C\$	33.60	31.40	11.78	11.01			26.94	25.19	72.32	67.60
Hon. Odin Langen, Canada	C\$	130.80	122.10	7.90	7.38			4.02	3.75	142.72	133.23
Hon. Thomas E. Morgan, Canada	C\$	137.80	128.64	14.99	13.99			1.50	1.38	154.29	144.01
Hon. Claude Pepper, Canada	C\$	48.30	45.15	3.00	2.81			5.75	5.37	57.05	53.33
Hon. J. J. Pickle, Canada	C\$	139.90	130.60	10.98	10.25			1.75	1.62	152.63	142.47
Hon. William J. Randall, Canada	C\$	133.60	124.70	16.27	15.19			2.00	1.87	151.87	141.76
Hon. Robert T. Stafford, Canada	C\$	137.80	128.64	16.32	15.23			4.30	4.00	158.42	147.87
Albert C. F. Westphal, Canada	C\$	100.85	94.14	11.45	10.70			2.00	1.87	114.30	106.71
Louise O'Brien, Canada	C\$	100.85	94.14	6.60	6.15			10.27	9.58	117.72	109.87
Delegation expenses									584.92		584.92
<b>Total</b>			1,417.98		120.76				699.93		2,238.67

RECAPITULATION

Appropriated funds: Public Law 86-42..... Amount 2,238.67

CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER,  
Chairman, Committee on House Delegation, Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group.

Mar. 17, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DELEGATION, MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Lodging		Meals		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	* U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	* U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	* U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	* U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	* U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Robert N. C. Nix, Chairman, Mexico.	U.S. dollar		90.60		12.50		16.50		89.92		209.52
Hon. James C. Wright, Mexico	U.S. dollar		111.60		24.58		12.00		17.50		165.68
Hon. Harold T. Johnson, Mexico	U.S. dollar		99.60		21.08		13.50		18.14		152.32
Hon. Eligio de la Garza, Mexico	U.S. dollar		104.40		28.62		12.50		13.96		159.48
Hon. James W. Symington, Mexico	U.S. dollar		21.60		4.28		95.00				120.88
Hon. Sherman P. Lloyd, Mexico	U.S. dollar		99.60		13.78		12.50		18.32		144.20
Hon. Sam Steiger, Mexico	U.S. dollar		21.60		18.54		134.00		22.50		196.64
Hon. J. Irving Whalley, Mexico	U.S. dollar		99.60		16.50		17.50		15.92		149.52
Hon. George Bush, Mexico	U.S. dollar		21.60		5.40		84.00				111.00
Hon. Manuel Lujan, Jr., Mexico	U.S. dollar		16.80		.84		153.90				171.54
Hon. Abraham Kazen, Jr., Mexico	U.S. dollar		95.60		16.88		15.20		15.40		143.08
Albert C. F. Westphal, Mexico	U.S. dollar		78.60		11.82		26.24		18.18		134.84
Helen L. Hashagen, Mexico	U.S. dollar		66.60		12.82		8.50		10.50		98.42
Delegation expenses									266.30		266.30
<b>Total</b>			927.80		187.64		601.34		506.64		2,223.42

\*If foreign currency is used, enter United States dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

RECAPITULATION

Appropriated funds: Public Law 86-420..... Amount 2,223.42

ROBERT N. C. NIX,  
Chairman, House of Representatives Delegation, Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 551, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Leslie C. Arends:												
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/22	8	2,500.0	50.00	20,000	400.00			20,000	400.00
Hon. Jack B. Brooks:												
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/21	7	2,500.0	50.00	17,500	350.00			17,500	350.00
England	Pound	10/21	10/24	4	20.17.0	50.00	83.8.0	200.00			83.8.0	200.00
Hon. Frank M. Clark:												
Belgium	Franc	10/19	10/20	2	2,500.0	50.00	5,000	100.00			5,000	100.00
England	Pound	10/21	10/24	4	20.17.0	50.00	83.8.0	200.00			83.8.0	200.00
Transportation	D-Mark								1,599.80	437.10	1,599.80	437.10
Hon. Samuel L. Devine:												
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/21	7	2,500.0	50.00	17,500	350.00			17,500	350.00
England	Pound	10/21	10/24	4	20.17.0	50.00	63.5.6	151.90			63.5.6	151.90
Hon. Paul Findley:												
Germany	D-Mark	2/1	2/2	2	200.00	50.00	400.00	100.00			400.00	100.00
Belgium	Franc	8/30	9/5	5	2,500.0	50.00	12,500	250.00			12,500	250.00
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/22	8	2,500.0	50.00	20,000	400.00			20,000	400.00
Hon. Charles S. Gubser:												
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany	Franc	9/1	9/3	3	2,500.0	50.00	7,500	150.00			7,500	150.00
Germany	D-Mark	9/4	9/8	4	199.5	50.00	798.00	200.00			798.00	200.00
Norway	B-Franc	9/8	9/9	1	2,500.0	50.00	2,500.0	50.00			2,500.0	50.00
England	B-Franc	9/9	9/10	1	2,500.0	50.00	2,500.0	50.00			2,500.0	50.00
England	Pound	9/10	9/11	2	20.18.6	50.00	41.17.0	100.00	6.9.4	15.46	48.6.4	115.46

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS, TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY H. RES. 551, 1ST SESS., 91ST CONG., BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DELEGATION TO NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date		Total days	Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Wayne L. Hays:												
England	Pound	1/27	1/31	5	20.17. 0	50.00	104. 5	250.00			104. 5	250.00
France	Franc	2/1	2/4	4	279. 0	50.00	1,116. 0	200.00			1,116. 0	200.00
England	Pound	6/11	6/13	3	20.17. 0	50.00	62.11	150.00			62.11	150.00
Belgium	B-Franc	6/14	6/15	2	2,500. 0	50.00	5,000	100.00			5,000. 0	100.00
Belgium	B-Franc	10/14	10/21	7	2,500. 0	50.00	17,500. 0	350.00			17,500. 0	350.00
England	Pound	10/21	10/24	4	20.17. 0	50.00	83. 8. 0	200.00			83. 8. 0	200.00
England	Pound	12/5	12/10	6	20.17. 0	50.00	125. 5. 0	300.00			125. 5. 0	300.00
Hon. David T. Martin:												
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/19	6	2,500. 0	50.00	15,000	300.00			15,000	300.00
England	Pound	10/21	10/24	4	20.17. 0	50.00	83. 8. 0	200.00			83. 8. 0	200.00
Hon. Albert H. Quie:												
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/21	7	2,500. 0	50.00	12,480.00	249.60	625.00	12.01	13,105.00	261.61
England	Pound	10/22	10/23	2	20.17. 0	50.00	21.14. 0	52.20			21.14. 0	52.20
Hon. L. Mendel Rivers:												
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/22	8	2,500. 0	50.00	20,000	400.00			20,000	400.00
Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.:												
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/22	8	2,500. 0	50.00	20,000	400.00			20,000	400.00
Philip B. Billings:												
Belgium	Franc	10/14	10/21	7	2,500. 0	50.00	17,500	350.00			17,500	350.00
England	Pound	10/21	10/24	4	20.17. 0	50.00	83. 8. 0	200.00			83. 8. 0	200.00
Delegation expenses, including transportation and official representation:												
England												1,973.79
Belgium												350.00
France												300.00
<b>Total</b>							<b>6,753.70</b>		<b>464.57</b>			<b>9,842.06</b>

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	Amount
	9,842.06

WAYNE L. HAYS  
Chairman, House Delegation to North Atlantic Assembly.

Mar. 18, 1970.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS BY DELEGATIONS OF THE U.S. GROUP, INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Lodging		Meals		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. E. Ross Adair: Austria	AS	7,870.50	314.82	1,975.00	73.00			958.00	38.35	10,803.70	432.17
Hon. Emilio Q. Daddario:											
Austria	AS	7,870.50	314.82	4,015.00	160.00			1,168.40	45.95	13,053.90	520.77
Denmark	D.kr	279.00	37.20	93.50	12.72					372.50	49.92
U.S.S.R.	U.S.\$		297.74								297.74
India	Rupees	1,658.14	218.17	1,810.28	238.60			1,989.92	260.80	5,458.34	717.57
Thailand	Bahts	836.00	41.80	66.00	3.30			1,864.61	89.53	2,766.61	134.63
Korea	Won	6,534	21.57	1,080	3.57					7,614.00	25.14
Japan	Yen	16,608	46.14	8,501	23.62			54,000	150.00	79,109	219.76
Hon. Edward Derwinski:											
Austria	AS	6,318.00	252.75	1,733.50	69.35			819.50	32.78	8,871.00	354.88
Austria	US\$				55.00				45.00		100.00
Hon. John Jarman:											
Austria	AS	6,318.00	252.75	2,067.00	82.70			651.00	25.25	9,036.00	360.70
Austria	US\$				35.00						35.00
Denmark	D.kr	262.00	34.93							262.00	34.93
USSR	US\$		297.74								297.74
India	Rupees	1,228.92	161.70	89.45	11.79			214.50	53.22	1,532.87	226.71
Thailand	Bahts	836.00	41.80	192.20	9.61					1,028.81	51.41
Korea	Won	6,534.00	21.57	2,161.00	7.14					8,695.00	28.71
Japan	Yen	10,912	30.31	11,868	32.97					22,780	63.28
Hon. Robert McClory:											
Austria	AS	7,864.50	314.58	1,729.00	69.16			1,490.60	58.83	11,084.10	442.57
Austria	US\$				34.50			1.00			35.50
Denmark	D.kr	262.00	34.93							262.00	34.93
Denmark	US\$				12.00						12.00
U.S.S.R.	US\$		297.74								297.74
India	Rupees	1,228.92	161.70	76.20	9.45			190.00	25.00	1,495.12	196.15
Thailand	Bahts	836.00	41.80	79.20	3.96			2.00	.10	917.20	45.86
Korea	Won	6,534.00	21.57	1,713.00	5.66					8,247.00	27.23
Japan	Yen	10,912	30.31	1,506	4.19			2,760	7.66	15,178	42.16
Japan	US\$				36.00						36.00
Hon. John S. Monagan:											
Austria	AS	7,870.50	314.82	1,552.00	62.08			828.10	32.35	10,250.10	409.25
Denmark	D.kr	234.00	31.20							234.00	31.20
USSR	US\$		297.74								297.74
India	Rupees	1,250.92	164.59	97.85	12.87			190.00	25.00	1,538.7	202.46
Thailand	Bahts	836.00	41.80	97.90	4.90					933.90	46.70
Korea	Won	7,260.00	23.97							7,260.00	23.97
Japan	Yen	10,912.00	30.31	14,557	40.44			3,592.00	9.98	29,061.00	80.73
W. R. Poage Austria:	AS	7,870.50	314.82	2,576.00	103.10			645.00	26.16	11,101.37	444.08
Hon. Alexander Pirnie:											
Austria	AS	5,758.50	230.35	980.00	39.20			878.10	34.32	7,616.60	30.837
Austria	US\$							489.60			489.60
Denmark	D.kr	159.00	21.20							159.00	21.20
USSR	US\$		148.87								148.87
India	Rupees	760.42	100.06	70.85	9.32			200.30	26.36	1,031.57	135.74
Thailand	Bahts	748.00	37.40	70.40	3.52					818.40	40.92
Korea	Won	6,534.00	21.57	619.00	2.05					7,153.00	23.62
Japan	Yen	14,960.00	41.55	2,468.00	6.86					17,428.00	48.41

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS BY DELEGATIONS OF THE U.S. GROUP, INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Charles Zinn:												
Austria	AS		7,353.00	294.12	3,296.00	131.85						
Denmark	D. kr.		262.00	34.93	55.60	7.48			687.00	26.70	11,336	452.67
USSR	USS			297.74							317.60	42.41
India	Rupees		1,085.92	142.88	297.85	39.20					297.74	297.74
Thailand	Bahts		836.00	41.80	199.10	9.96			200.00	26.32	1,583.77	208.40
Korea	Won		6,534.00	21.59	1,603.00	5.29			58.00	2.90	1,093.10	54.66
Japan	Yen		14,800.00	41.11	660.00	1.85					8,137.00	26.88
											15,460.00	42.96
Total				5,982.86	1,479.26	490.60	1,042.56					8,995.28

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	Amount
Appropriated funds: Other, 22 U.S.C. 276	1,926.56
Total	7,068.72
	8,995.28

JOHN SPARKMAN,  
Chairman, Delegations of the U.S. Group, IPU.

Mar. 19, 1969.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PARLIAMENTARY GROUP TO KOREA, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Carl Albert:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Jackson E. Betts:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Edward P. Boland:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. William S. Broomfield:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. John N. Camp:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Eligio de la Garza:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Thomas S. Foley:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Frank R. Gaylor:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Cornelius E. Gallagher:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Lee H. Hamilton:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Richard T. Hanna:												
Korea	Won	2/28	3/7	6	14,075	50.00	84,450	300.00			84,450.00	300.00
Germany	D-Mark								3,371.20	841.75	3,371.20	841.75
Hon. Joseph E. Karth:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Thomas S. Kleppe:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Sherman P. Lloyd:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Chester L. Mize:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Edward J. Patten:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Richardson Preyer:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/3									
Germany	D-Mark								1,388.00	346.57	1,388.00	346.57
Hon. Melvin Price:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00

See footnotes at end of table.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PARLIAMENTARY GROUP TO KOREA, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Hon. Donald H. Pryor:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/2	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. Albert H. Quie:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Michael L. Reed:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. J. William Stanton:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
John P. White:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Hon. W. R. Poage: <sup>1</sup>												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	13,000	36.27			13,000.00	36.27
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	17,945	63.75			17,945.00	63.75
Harry C. Cromer:												
Japan	Yen	3/1	3/2	2	18,000	50.00	36,000	100.00			36,000.00	100.00
Korea	Won	3/2	3/7	4	14,075	50.00	56,300	200.00			56,300.00	200.00
Delegation Transportation:												
Japan	Yen								131,737	469.32	131,737	469.32
Korea	Won								159,806	443.91	159,806	443.91
Cost of transportation furnished by Department of Defense										46,385.50		46,385.50
Grand total								7,700.02		48,487.05		56,187.07

<sup>1</sup> Includes deduction for U.S. dollar refund of \$99.84.

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)	9,801.57
Appropriated funds: Government Department: Defense	46,385.50
Total	56,187.07

CARL ALBERT,  
Chairman, House Parliamentary Group to Korea.

Mar. 12, 1970.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. AYRES:

H.R. 16684. A bill to authorize the U.S. Civil Service Commission to adjust levels of compensation in the postal field service to reflect regional and area differentials in the cost of living and in pay for comparable jobs in private industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts (for herself, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. FRASER, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. NIX, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and Mr. HELSTOSKI):

H.R. 16685. A bill to provide for the issuance of a gold medal to the widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the furnishing of duplicate medals in bronze to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Fund at Morehouse College and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Center at Atlanta, Ga.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts (for herself, Mr. CONTE, Mr. BRADEN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DADARIO, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. FARBSTEIN, Mr. KOCH, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, and Mr. DELLENBACK):

H.R. 16686. A bill to provide for the issuance of a gold medal to the widow of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the furnishing of duplicate medals in bronze to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Fund at Morehouse College and the Martin

Luther King, Jr., Memorial Center at Atlanta, Ga.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 16687. A bill to require any person who sells phonograph records or tape recordings to the public to place thereon an identifying number, which shall be issued to him only upon payment of a Federal stamp tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTTON:

H.R. 16688. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require the heads of the respective executive agencies to provide the Congress with advance notice of certain planned organizational and other changes or actions which would affect Federal civilian employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 16689. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to judicial review of decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. POWELL, Mr. REUSS, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. STOKES):

H.R. 16690. A bill to provide for the issuance of a gold medal to the widow of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the furnishing of duplicate medals in bronze to the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Fund at Morehouse College and the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Center at Atlanta, Ga.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 16691. A bill to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the private carriage of letters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DICKINSON (for himself, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FREY, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. ANDREWS of Ala-

bama, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SIKES, and Mr. ECKHARDT):

H.R. 16692. 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.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 16693. A bill to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies needed to meet requirements of Federal law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 16694. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for a Federal Drug compendium which lists all prescription drugs under their generic names together with reliable, complete, and readily accessible prescribing information and includes brand names, suppliers, and a price information supplement, and providing for distribution of the compendium to physicians and others, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 16695. A bill to increase the penalties for the illegal use or possession of explosives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16696. A bill to establish an orderly trade in textiles and in leather footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 16697. 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.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 16698. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require the heads of the respective executive agencies to provide the Congress with advance notice of certain planned organizational and other changes or actions which would affect Federal civilian employment, and for other purposes; to

the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McCULLOCH (for himself and Messrs. POFF, MACGREGOR, AYRES, HUTCHINSON, McCLOREY, SMITH of New York, HARSHA, WIGGINS, FISH, COUGHLIN, LUKENS, MAYNE, GERALD R. FORD, ASHEROOK, BOW, BUSH, CLANCY, BETTS, LATTI, MILLER of Ohio, MINSHALL, PRICE of Texas, and FREY):

H.R. 16699. A bill to amend section 837 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the laws concerning illegal use, transportation, or possession of explosives and the penalties with respect thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCULLOCH (for himself and Messrs. DEVINE, TAFT, WHALEN, WYLIE and BROWN of Ohio):

H.R. 16700. A bill to amend section 837 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the laws concerning illegal use, transportation, or possession of explosives and the penalties with respect thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIKVA:

H.R. 16701. A bill to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Memorial Institute for the Social Sciences to be located in the District of Columbia, to function primarily as a national center at which individuals of outstanding ability will pursue studies anticipating, identifying, and isolating social problems in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 16702. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus personal property to State fish and wildlife agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 16703. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to protect the navigable waters of the United States from further pollution by requiring that synthetic petroleum-based detergents manufactured in the United States or imported into the United States be free of phosphorus; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. OTTINGER (for himself, Mr. PODELL, and Mr. POWELL):

H.R. 16704. A bill, Newsmen's Privilege Act of 1970; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H.R. 16705. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to eliminate the inclusion of agricultural credit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 16706. A bill to provide that the interest on certain insured loans sold out of the Agriculture Credit Insurance Fund shall be included in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 16707. A bill to amend the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1970, to fully fund the air pollution control programs authorized by the Clean Air Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. HELSTOSKI, and Mr. ROE):

H.R. 16708. A bill to provide for a comprehensive program for the control of noise; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STAFFORD:

H.R. 16709. 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. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 16710. A bill to amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize guaranteed and direct loans for mobile homes if used as permanent dwellings, to authorize the Administrator to pay certain closing costs for, and interest on, certain loans

guaranteed and made under such chapter, to remove the time limitation on the use of entitlement to benefits under such chapter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 16711. A bill to exempt fishing vessels from certain requirements of the Communications Act of 1934 relating to radio equipment and radio operators aboard ship; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 16712. A bill to restrict travel in violation of area restrictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES (for himself, Mr.

ANDERSON of California, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DADDARIO, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. KARTH, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. REES, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. SYMINGTON):

H.R. 16713. A bill to amend section 208 of the National Emissions Standards Act to permit States to adopt motor vehicle emission standards more stringent than the Federal standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.J. Res. 1149. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to extend the right to vote to persons 18 years of age and older and to require that they be treated as adults for the purposes of all law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.J. Res. 1150. 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. FINDLEY:

H.J. Res. 1151. Joint resolution to require Presidential reports on the use of military personnel on foreign territory; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAWKINS:

H.J. Res. 1152. 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. MURPHY of New York:

H.J. Res. 1153. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the last full calendar week in April of each year as "National Secretaries Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. DADDARIO, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NIX, Mr. OBEY, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. WALDIE):

H. Con. Res. 562. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Interior prescribe and implement regulations for the harvesting of Northern fur seals to insure quick and painless death before skinning; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. Res. 895. Resolution to amend the rules to provide for timely appropriations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Res. 896. Resolution authorizing the Committee on House Administration to conduct certain studies and investigations within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H. Res. 897. Resolution to express the sense of the House on Armed Forces in Laos; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PUCINSKI (for himself, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. NIX, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H. Res. 898. Resolution on World Habeas Corpus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FRASER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. MIKVA, and Mr. ROSENTHAL):

H. Res. 899. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives on the use of U.S. Armed Forces, and paramilitary or auxiliary forces, in Laos; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H. Res. 900. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the care of the aged in the United States and the effects of Federal laws and programs on the availability and quality of care; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STUBBLEFIELD:

H. Res. 901. Resolution to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Todd County, Ky.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.R. 16714. A bill for the relief of Domingo Pareira Guingab and Anita Guingab; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 16715. A bill for the relief of Moo-Woong Kho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16716. A bill for the relief of Kwang Ho Kim and his brother, Sung Ho Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16717. A bill for the relief of Yung Tae Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 16718. A bill for the relief of Carol V. Hebert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 16719. A bill for the relief of Rodrigo Emelio Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 16720. A bill for the relief of Jose Alberto Aguilar Moscoso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 16721. A bill for the relief of Cecelie Maxwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 16722. A bill for the relief of William H. Evans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 16723. A bill for the relief of Victoria B. Toia and her two minor children, Caterina Toia (age 7) and Antonio Toia (age 6); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## MEMORIALS

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

343. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to assisting and protecting the fishing industry; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

344. Also, a memorial of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to establishing a Regional Ocean Industry Development Council; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

425. Mr. BRINKLEY presented a petition of Mrs. John W. Roach, Cataula, Ga., Mrs. Mike Matyas, Cataula, Ga., et al., for freedom of choice in the public school system of Harris County, Ga., and the State of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.