

of the need for more thorough-going immersion of parliamentarians in the deep waters of science than in more traditional subjects of legislative concern.

As far as I know the *International Panel* concept is unique among legislative science committees. It does, however, point up a very important aspect of science involvement by parliamentarians which was quite often brought to the attention of our Canadian Committee when we visited other countries. Over and over again we were asked the question "How do you handle it?" in matters ranging all the way from total public funding of R & D to the science brain drain problems of developing countries.

It would be an understatement to say that it was a rewarding experience for the members of our Committee to be able to bounce off some of our assessments of the evidence we had heard at home on fellow legislators in other countries as well. Of course, on Ministers, administrators, industrialists and academics. I would go so far as to say that we could not have written our Report with any confidence without those contacts. Long ago Dr. Killiam of M.I.T., made us aware that one, at least, of the international spin-offs of the S & T explosion was what he called the "eclipse of distance" between nations in both transport and communications. Today we call it the concept of the global village.

We in Canada, for example, are aware of our dilemma in international science created on the one hand by our minimal input into world science (probably not much more than 1%) and on the other by the fact that we exercise political sovereignty over the second largest national land area, and the air and atmosphere above it and much of the Arctic shoreline, and large sectors of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

When we meet legislators from other countries in frank discussion—franker perhaps

than takes place at any other level of international contact—we are often impressed with the similarity of the concern at our levels about input and output problems of air, sea and soil pollution, weather modification and forecasting, nuclear fall-out and so on.

Such meetings with our colleagues take place under a surprisingly varied set of auspices. In Canada we have delegations of legislators continuing coming and going to meetings of such international associations as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Francophone nations, the NATO Council of Europe, the Canada-United States Parliamentary Group.

I wonder perhaps if the time is not now ripe for the organization of an international Parliamentary Science Association. From the experience of the Canadian Senate Committee the advantages would seem obvious. The Panel meeting we are attending is, I think, a far-sighted recognition by Chairman Miller and his associates of the value of an international meeting of minds concerned with the very great problems poised by national science policies within the clearly evolving pattern of international science policy.

I believe that such an association would make a very real contribution to the great international science problems—the high seas and the ocean floors, disarmament, satellites, population, food and the transfer of scientific and technological resources from the affluent to the developing countries.

I put forward the suggestion today at this important International science meeting in the hope that it might be taken into consideration by some of those who are here from other countries. I know the obstacles because I have had something to do in a small way with similar organizations in other fields. I know, too, how great the rewards can be because of the immensity of the vacuum that exists in the knowledge and under-

standing between legislators in different countries about the procedures and mechanisms that are developing here and there in this important business of the involvement of parliamentarians in science policy making.

The available information and literature at the moment is minimal—almost non-existent. It has found practically no place in the proliferating literature on the Great Debate about science policy. Everywhere the stress is on the role of government—a syllogistic short cut perhaps but prone to many fallacies. In the long run it will be the generality of legislators in each individual country who will, as the elected representatives and spokesmen for society at large, resolve the conflicts between Science and Society. What a happy "technological innovation" it would be if somehow they were to find a way to join minds and hands across the boundaries of lands and waters to achieve that reconciliation for all men and all seasons.

#### MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

**HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 28, 1971

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1500 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, January 29, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Most Reverend Mark J. Hundiak, Bishop of Washington, D.C., of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

Almighty and eternal God, we lift up our hearts to You in humble prayer with gratitude for all the blessings You have bestowed upon the United States of America. Bless, O Lord, our President, the Vice President, the Members of both Houses of Congress, and all those in authority. Guide our Government in the crusade for just and honorable peace. Send Your blessings upon our Armed Forces; sustain them in their loyal service; heal the wounded and maimed; give eternal peace in Your kingdom to the souls of heroic dead; and console their bereaved families. Save our country from discord and violence; enlighten the misguided youngsters and adults who are undermining the welfare and future of America. Endow us with the spirit of brotherhood and dedication to the ideals of democracy, upon which this Nation was founded.

Grant, O Lord, that America remain the example and the beacon of hope for all the peoples who are in bondage.

On this day of the 53d anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the

Ukrainian National Republic, we offer to you, our merciful Father, humble, and fervent prayers for the Ukrainian people and all captive nations enslaved by the godless and cruel Red regime. Sustain them, good God, in their aspirations and struggles for liberty and independence.

Grant us the privilege of welcoming the dawn of liberty, equality, and brotherhood of all nations and races under Your divine fatherhood. This we humbly ask in Your most holy name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's sitting and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

January 28, 1971.

Hon. CARL ALBERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR CARL: First, may I extend to you my heartiest congratulations and best wishes. You are going into a very critical task at a very critical time in the history of our nation. The American people are fortunate that a person of your great qualifications is assuming not only the responsibility of leadership in the House of Representatives, but an important position of succession to the Presidency.

It is with a very mixed feeling of emotion that I leave my seat in the House to move into the Department of the Interior. But I believe it is so important that we bring to people everywhere a new sense of responsibility to the values of our environment and our natural resources.

Please find enclosed a copy of my resignation to the Honorable Marvin Mandel, Governor of Maryland.

Again, with all best wishes, I remain,  
Yours sincerely,

ROGERS C. B. MORTON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a letter to the Governor of Maryland will be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There was no objection.  
The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

January 28, 1971.

Hon. MARVIN MANDEL,  
Governor of Maryland,  
Annapolis, Md.

DEAR MARVIN: It is my sad duty to advise you that I must resign from the House of

Representatives, effective upon my swearing-in as Secretary of the Interior, which is scheduled to take place at 10:00 a.m. on January 29, 1971.

I have been privileged to represent the people of the First Congressional District, and in a larger sense, the people of our great State of Maryland in the House of Representatives during the past eight years. I look forward to serving them still, but in a new relationship.

Please accept this letter as my resignation from the House. Also, may I extend to you my very best wishes and high regard.

Yours sincerely,

ROGERS C. B. MORTON.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 2251, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. HOLIFIELD of California; Mr. PRICE of Illinois; Mr. ASPINALL of Colorado; Mr. YOUNG of Texas; Mr. EDMONDSON of Oklahoma; Mr. HOSMER of California; Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois; and Mr. McCULLOCH of Ohio.

#### DESIGNATION TO ACT IN BEHALF OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
January 29, 1971.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Rule III, Clause 4 (Section 647) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I herewith designate Mr. W. Raymond Colley, an official in my office, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in cases of my temporary absence or disability.

If Mr. Colley should not be able to act in my behalf for any reason, then Mr. Benjamin J. Guthrie, another official in my office, shall similarly perform such duties under the same conditions as are authorized by this designation.

These designations shall remain in effect for the 92nd Congress or until revoked by me.

Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS, Clerk,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

#### THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP MARK, ST. DEMETRIUS

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

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, we had the pleasure today of having the opening prayer by His Excellency Bishop Mark of the St. Demetrios Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Cartaret, N.J., which is located in my district.

I felt the Members should know that these people have the love of freedom burning in their hearts as no other group of Americans of which I am aware. They love freedom, and they are great Americans.

I wanted to bring to your attention one other thing. I was on the U.S. bond sales program during World War II, and the Ukrainian people of our area bought more U.S. bonds than any other group. The church had planned to build a new building, but they took \$800,000, without a whimper, and bought U.S. bonds with the money which they had set aside for new facilities. They are known as great church builders. I am happy to tell you that I have had the pleasure of knowing Bishop Mark for 30 years. Everyone in the district loves him. He is a very personable man, and his church facilities are beautiful.

I am certainly happy that he had the honor of giving the opening prayer today.

#### BUDGET OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972—ADMINISTRATION BUDGET PROPOSALS

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand the Budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1972, which will be submitted to the Congress by the President in the next few minutes.

The budget is an infallible yardstick to measure the depth and fervor with which any President holds the goals of his state of the Union message. Rhetoric is squared against reality.

President Nixon in his state of the Union message enunciated as one of his goals for the coming year, the restoration and enhancement of our natural environment. His budget, however, recommends an appropriation of zero dollars for water and sewer facilities for next year. The Congress, by way of contrast, last year provided an appropriation of \$350 million for 1971—after the President had vetoed an earlier appropriation of \$500 million—and an authorization of \$1,150,000,000 for 1972 for this highly successful antipollution program.

The President, likewise, listed as one of his goals the improvement of America's health care. His budget nevertheless recommends a reduction from \$185 million to \$108 million for medical facilities construction, a slash of over 40 percent.

The President also set forth as a goal the strengthening and renewal of local government, and described in rather glowing terms, proposals for increased aid to our hard-pressed municipalities in the field of urban development. Once again, we find the President has failed to back up last week's eloquence with this week's budget. In order to finance a new community development program, there would be a drastic reduction in moneys for urban renewal, and the complete elimination of the model cities program and the water and sewer facilities program. For 1971, Congress appropriated \$1,200,000,000 for urban renewal, \$575 million for model cities, and \$350 million for water and sewer facilities, a total of \$2,125,000,000. For 1972, the President recommends but \$600 million for urban renewal, together with \$1 billion for the new community development grant program, a total of \$1,600,000,000.

This represents a reduction of \$525 million.

The President, in his state of the Union message, attempted to create the impression that there would be substantial additional Federal assistance for local law enforcement. Last year the Congress authorized an appropriation of \$1.1 billion for law enforcement assistance in 1972. The President recommends an appropriation of but \$698 million.

The President on January 22 spoke eloquently on behalf of a full employment budget and called upon Congress to accept expansionary policies. It appeared he had turned his back on the traditional Republican philosophy of a balanced budget at all times whatever the human costs. Yet, but a cursory reading makes it obvious that he has not in reality sent us a full employment budget. His abandonment of the tribal rites of his political forebears has been but halfhearted. Neither is it a progressive budget. In the grossly deficient areas of health, environment, urban development, and local law enforcement, it is certainly not expansionary in any meaningful sense. The President has not availed himself of the opportunity presented by both a slack economy and the winding down of the war in Vietnam, to redirect this Nation's priorities toward meeting those economic and social deficiencies which cry out for attention. This budget is thus a twofold tragedy.

I would commend to President Nixon the wisdom and council of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, uttered when he took office during the great depression.

The greatest tragedy about unemployment is that it should exist at a time when there are so many things which need to be done. Surely in a country as great as ours the means can be found to put the unemployed to work doing those things.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Obviously, the majority leader has given the President's budget a very cursory examination, and because it is a cursory examination I will excuse any errors the gentleman has made in his analysis of the budget.

If you will turn to page 412 of the budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1972, you will find under the proposed budget for Environmental Protection Agency construction grants that the President has recommended \$2 billion for fiscal year 1972 rather than \$1 billion, as appropriated for fiscal year 1971. This particular item in the budget will provide for the doubling of the 1971 program level for the construction of municipal waste treatment facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I hope and trust that in the future my friend, the gentleman from Louisiana, will do more than make a cursory examination of the President's budget before making such erroneous observations and comments.

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

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has referred to grants for treatment

facilities only. But the appropriation for water facilities and sewer lines is completely eliminated in the budget. Treatment plants are of no value unless you have the lines to carry the effluent to the plant.

I would also refer the gentleman to pages 332 and 333 of the budget which gives a complete analysis of the subject I have discussed.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I would like to make a further comment on the gentleman's observations. His statement was that we have an alltime high inflation. Let me assure the majority leader that if he will go back and check the record, he will find that when this administration took over in January of 1969, we did inherit an alltime high inflation—and if he will notice the inflationary trend in 1970, he will find that the rate of inflation has gone down. The trend is in the right direction and will continue to get better as we go along.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am glad to yield further to the gentleman.

Mr. BOGGS. I would point out to the gentleman, if I understood him correctly, to say that this administration took over in January 1971; did he not?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. This administration took over in 1970.

Mr. BOGGS. The truth and the fact is that the cost of living is still the highest on record in January of 1971.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The truth and the fact is that since we have taken over, we have made a successful fight—and the trend is downward instead of upward as it was when the gentleman's administration left office.

#### THE PENN CENTRAL COLLAPSE: THE GREAT SOUTHWEST CORP. ADVENTURE

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, a number of matters with which the House Banking and Currency Committee has been involved over the last year were brought to mind by two recent articles that appeared in respected financial publications.

One was an article in the January 12, 1971, issue of the Wall Street Journal disclosing that the Great Southwest Corp., a 90-percent-owned subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Co., which is in turn a subsidiary of the Penn Central Transportation Co., announced that it has written down its net worth from more than \$157 million on December 31, 1969—prior to the collapse of the Penn Central—to \$50 million. This is a dramatic reduction on the books of the Great Southwest Corp. of more than two-thirds, and is a strong indication of the questionable value placed on this company by the Penn Central during its disastrous diversification program. This company represents a \$92 million investment for Penn Central.

In another very interesting article in Barron's Weekly of January 11, 1971, Dr.

Abraham J. Briloff, professor of accountancy at the Baruch College of the City University of New York, analyzes in detail the highly questionable accounting practices used to "produce" favorable financial statistics for the Penn Central Co. over the last several years. The example he uses is, again, the Great Southwest Corp.

The Banking and Currency Committee, in investigating the Penn Central collapse, put out a staff report on November 2, 1970, discussing the effects of Penn Central's diversification program on the railroad's cash position. This report spotlighted some of the same accounting gimmicks used by the Penn Central to hide the true financial position of the railroad and the serious adverse impact of its diversification program, of which the Great Southwest Corp. acquisition was a major part.

In addition, the Banking and Currency Committee between 1968 and 1970 spurred a proposal to require the development of uniform accounting standards for noncompetitive defense contracts of over \$100,000. During consideration of this proposal, which was passed as part of the Defense Production Act Extension and signed into law on August 15, 1970, persuasive testimony was taken from distinguished members of the accounting profession on the need for establishing uniform accounting standards so that the Government could determine more accurately the cost of its purchases. The lack of such standards has also been criticized in regard to the reporting of financial information of interest to the investing public.

Professor Briloff's article dramatically illustrates the need for the accounting profession to reexamine its methods so that the public can obtain more precise and accurate information to protect itself against misleading and inaccurate information. It is hoped that the uniform accounting standards to be developed by a committee under the chairmanship of the Comptroller General of the United States as provided for in the Defense Production Act for defense contracts, can also be used as a guide for the accounting profession to adopt similar standards in carrying out its vital function of accurately reflecting the financial condition of companies in which the public invests.

I include the two articles referred to above in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 12, 1971]  
PENN CENTRAL CO.'S GREAT SOUTHWEST UNIT  
WRITES DOWN BOOK VALUE BY \$107.7 MILLION

LOS ANGELES.—Great Southwest Corp., a Penn Central Co. affiliate, announced that it has written down its consolidated book net worth by about \$107.7 million.

Great Southwest Corp.'s president, Victor H. Palmieri, said in a letter to shareholders that a management review and evaluation of the properties and projects of the company show that its current consolidated book net worth is likely to be less than \$50 million. In the company's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1969, the consolidated book net worth was valued at \$157.7 million.

In November, Mr. Palmieri had warned shareholders to expect "substantial adjustments" in the value of certain California properties that the company held. Yester-

day, Mr. Palmieri said that substantially all of the losses and adjustments relate to impairment of the book value of assets of the company's subsidiary, GSC Development Corp., successor to Macco Corp., and to operating losses and reserves against the assets of I. C. Deal Cos., another unit.

Great Southwest is a 90%-owned subsidiary of Pennsylvania Co., which, in turn, is a subsidiary of Penn Central Transportation Co., the Penn Central Co. unit that filed for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act in June. Soon thereafter Great Southwest announced its own liquidity problems and brought in Mr. Palmieri and Bruce Juell, owners of a Los Angeles-based real-estate counseling firm, to run the company.

Mr. Palmieri said the depressed condition of the Southern California real-estate economy hurt the properties there, and because of the company's serious liquidity problems over the past nine months, the Macco group of subsidiaries had to curtail substantially their real-estate development operations. This had drastic effects on the value of properties in partially completed projects and joint ventures and on previously capitalized development costs, the executive said.

Mr. Palmieri said these conditions, in turn, affected the value of notes and other receivables held by the company as a result of previously reported sales.

Included in the properties held by the former Macco Corp. are 15 housing and recreational property developments, most of which are in California. Included in the recreational property developments are Lake California, in Northern California; Bryant Ranch, in Southern California, and Timber Shores in Michigan.

Mr. Palmieri said that the report didn't suggest any impairment in the operations of the Six Flags amusement parks operating in Arlington, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga., and one under construction in St. Louis; in the Great Southwest Industrial District, Arlington, Texas; in Richardson Homes Corp., an Elkhart, Ind., maker of mobile homes, or in the Movieland Wax Museum or Japanese Village and Deer Park, Buena Park, Calif.

Mr. Palmieri said the company was continuing its efforts to solve its critical cash position and debt structure. In December the company said it had requested \$8 million further financing from a group of banks led by First National City Bank of New York. The new request would be in addition to \$11 million in new loans arranged in October as part of an \$83 million refinancing agreement.

Mr. Palmieri said that the discussions with the banks are continuing but that "we aren't in a position to report any progress."

[From the Barron's Weekly, Jan. 11, 1971]  
SIX FLAGS AT HALF-MAST? GREAT SOUTHWEST CORP. HAS NOT EXACTLY RAISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

(By Abraham J. Briloff)

In view of the plight of its corporate parent, the bankrupt Penn Central, Great Southwest Corp. and its trouble might rate hardly more than a footnote to financial history. However, the losses suffered by public shareholders in the railroad's 90%-owned realty subsidiary are real enough—the stock, which hit a peak 41½ in '69 (after a 10-for-1 split), now trades around 2. Moreover, Great Southwest's difficulties are far from over. A little over a month ago, the new management which took over last summer disclosed that Great Southwest was faced with a fresh cash squeeze. It was entering the new year, they were told, with all funds committed and the company urgently in need of an infusion of capital. First National City and other lenders were being asked to advance Great Southwest another \$8 million to keep going. To add to the woes, the company has warned,

"substantial adjustments" are in prospect in the value of certain properties.

#### Critical Questions

Yet, while Great Southwest faces an uncertain future, a critical glance back at some of the goings-on, especially in 1969, seems in order. For one thing, it may help shed some light as to how the company reached its present dismal state. For another, and even more important, it reveals clearly how the results of Great Southwest was inextricably woven into the Penn Central's finances. The appearance of Penn-Central's financial viability, I submit, was achieved with the aid of some accounting procedures, which, to put it mildly, raise serious questions. Indeed, there is reason to question the underlying theory on which these accountings were based, as well as the auditing standards applied in the verification of the accounts.

I am mindful, of course, that Fortune magazine got into a controversy when it presumed to attack Penn Central's accounting practices. Let's begin, ironically, by quoting from a letter sent by the auditors, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., in which they took umbrage at Fortune's article.

#### THERE BUT FOR FORTUNE

In response to Fortune's assertion that "sales of real estate, which should have been designated as extraordinary items, were credited to normal income . . ." the auditors said:

"Fortune states that gains and losses from sales of real estate . . . are an extraordinary part of Penn Central's operations. This is untrue. Penn Central is one of the largest real estate companies in the world and has substantial real estate transactions every year. . . . Obviously, therefore, as required by Opinion No. 9 of the Accounting Principles Board, these items must be shown as part of ordinary income. Fortune could have avoided this error by simply reading the APB Opinion. Even without the Opinion, common sense and simple logic dictate that something which recurs annually cannot, by definition, be extraordinary."

Now, I have read Opinion No. 9, as well as a very perceptive analysis and critical commentary on it by my colleague, Professor Leopold Bernstein, of the Baruch College. I profess a modicum of common sense and simple logic. And I assert that a gerrymandered, contrived transaction, even if it is made to recur annually, need not, *ipso facto*, be ordinary.

Actually, in a limited respect, I agree with both Fortune and the aggrieved auditors. Thus, on the one hand, I agree with the magazine's writers that at least \$25 million of Penn Central's 1969 real estate income should not have gone into ordinary income. On the other hand, as the auditors maintain neither should it have gone into extraordinary income. My "common sense and simple logic" tell me that at least \$25 million of that reported income from real estate transactions didn't really exist. Including that amount in income makes sense and is logical only if we are willing to presume that our generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) are nonsensical and preposterous.

At the center of this particular issue is Great Southwest Corp. (GSC). It owns large real estate holdings in Texas, Georgia, California and Hawaii, and as a result of a 1969 merger absorbed the operations of Macco Corp. (formerly an almost wholly owned Penn Central realty subsidiary).

#### A FEW MISGIVINGS

In 1969, Great Southwest was a prime factor in keeping Penn Central's (the railroad's parent holding company) operating (i.e., "ordinary") income out of the red. Thus, while Penn Central's 1969 "earnings from ordinary operations" were reported to

be \$4.4 million, it included consolidated profit from real estate property sales and operations of about \$82 million. My misgivings here are not with that full sum, of course (some of it came from hotel operations and the like). However, I do quarrel with about \$29 million, or 35%, of the total.

Further, while not all the real estate income came from Great Southwest, that unit did contribute most felicitously to Penn Central's reported earnings. As the Penn Central report noted: "Net earnings for Great Southwest Corp. last year set another new high of \$34,364,000 after taxes, an increase of 25.3% over 1968 earnings of \$27,425,000."

Actually, the statement regarding GSC's contribution to Penn Central's earnings for 1969 may have been understated. Unless I misinterpret the footnotes, the parent washed out the tax reserves established by GSC, which increased the subsidiary's earnings to \$51 million, not \$34 million. After allowing for the 10% minority interest in the public's hands, Penn Central could be seen to have included net of about \$46 million of GSC profits in arriving at its \$4.4 million net ordinary operating income for '69.

Let's turn to my "\$29 million" complaint. Thus, of GSC's \$51 million pre-tax income, about \$29 million, or almost 60%, came from a transaction involving the Six Flags Over Texas Amusement Park, a thematic park in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. The Amusement Park was constructed and owned by Great Southwest. In June 1969, however, it was sold to a newly created limited partnership, comprising 152 individuals.

#### ANOTHER PARTNERSHIP

In June 1969, the partnership—called The Six Flags Over Texas Fund Ltd. (to be referred to as "Fund")—sold publicly subscriptions aggregating \$5,950,000 in limited partnership interests. The proceeds were used to purchase the amusement park from GSC on June 30, 1969, coincidentally the last day of GSC's (and Penn Central's) quarterly accounting period. Immediately after the purchase, Fund contributed the property to another partnership ("Flags") in which a new Great Southwest subsidiary, SFOT, became the general partner (with a \$1,000 contribution). Fund was the limited partner in the Flags venture. SFOT thereafter became the "sole and exclusive manager of the partnership business."

The nearly \$6 million Fund raised among its 152 limited partners was disbursed as follows: \$1.5 million as a down payment; another \$3,932,670 for "the prepayment of interest"; the next \$416,500 covered the underwriter's commission; and the rest (yes, there was something left over—exactly \$100,830) to Fund's working capital.

The price tag for the Amusement Park and a covenant by GSC not to compete in that area was set at \$40 million. That contrasts with the gross cost of the Amusement Park to GSC of \$14,183,175 as of April 30, 1969; after allowing for accumulated depreciation on the Amusement Park of \$4,842,647, GSC's carrying value was about \$9.3 million. According to the Fund prospectus: "The price of the Amusement Park and consideration for the covenant not to compete was determined through negotiations between Property Research Corp. and GSC. Fund did not participate in any negotiations relating to such price or such consideration for the covenant not to compete. . . ."

#### WHERE THE MONEY WENT

The \$40 million total purchase price was allocated as follows: land, \$5,000,000; buildings and improvements and personal property, \$25,000,000; GSC's covenant not to compete, \$8,000,000; Goodwill and license to use the name "Six Flags Over Texas," \$2,000,000.

GSC wound up with the \$1.5 million cash down payment, plus an "Amusement Park

note" for the remaining \$38,500,000. The indebtedness is vital to the accounting analysis which will follow, so let's study it closely. The note carries an interest rate of 6.5% per annum (when money was going for 8% or more to prime borrowers), with principal and interest payable in the combined amount of \$2,315,685 annually. The indebtedness would be liquidated by the year 2005 A.D.

Lest I be accused of being "chintzy," and caviling over whether the rate should have been 6.5% or more, let's read on about the Amusement Park Note. Thus, under "limited liability," the Fund prospectus makes the following point:

"The sole recourse of such holder for the collection of the Amusement Park Note shall be against the property covered by the Amusement Park Mortgage. The Amusement Park Note will provide that neither Fund nor any general or limited partner of Fund shall be liable personally for the payment of the Amusement Park Note or for the payment of any deficiency upon foreclosure under and sale of the property covered by the Amusement mortgage."

This, then, is the way GSC sold to Fund the land, buildings, improvements and equipment (which, as duly noted in a 14-page exhibit to the prospectus, included a Merry-go Round complete with 1 Band Organ, a cannon range with 8 cannons, a Crazy Horse, and a "Casa Magnifica" complete with 1 bed).

Despite the questionable "quality" of the paper taken back on the sale, GSC picked up (with its auditor's blessing) \$17.5 million in after-tax income (and about \$29 million in pre-tax income) on that \$40 million transaction. By way of an aside, it's worthwhile pointing out that the limited partners, who "anted up" almost \$6 million (so that GCS could enjoy this \$29 million of bookkeeping income) also got a nice slice of pie—but not from GSC; the slice will come out of IRS' hide (to switch the metaphor).

#### TAX GIMMICKS

At first blush, it might appear they were euchred. Thus, when one looks at Fund's 1969 Form 10K, it's clear that the entire \$6 million of investment was eliminated by a loss of about \$6 million so that the limited partners ended up with a *capital deficit* after six months of playing in the park—all duly certified by Fund's independent certified public accountants. As a result, the limited partners hope to enjoy huge tax writeoffs.

Clearly, what attracted the limited partners was that they were being let in on a tax gimmicked deal. The prospectus informs the potential "investor" that for tax purposes the first \$32 million (with certain adjustments) of accumulated net losses (computer without depreciation) will be deemed to be for the account of Fund's limited partners. Further, and especially essential to the tax maneuver, "for tax purposes, all depreciation allowable in respect of the property of Flags and all amortization of intangibles allowable to Flags . . . and all credits allowed to Flags (as investment credits, for example) will be allocated to the Flags Limited Partner" (and thereby to the Fund limited partners who provided the \$5,950,000 lubricant).

Also in the prospectus, limited partners are informed that: "In the opinion of counsel for Fund, at least \$2,734,405 of the interest to be prepaid on the Amusement Park Note on the Closing Date (\$3,932,670), will be deductible by Fund in computing its net income or loss for the year of payment. . . ."

There is some equivocation, as is appropriate for a proper opinion from tax counsel, that this conclusion might be challenged by the Internal Revenue Service. For example, this expert opinion is predicated "upon assumptions and representations to the effect that the consideration for the covenant on the part of GSC not to compete and the

purchase price of the amusement park are their respective fair market values arrived at through arm's length negotiations by unrelated parties. . . ."

#### BAREFOOT IN THE PARK

It's abundantly clear that the sophisticated syndicate investors were not a party to the negotiations leading to the \$40 million price. As far as they were concerned, they'd probably say "the bigger the price, the merrier" because they would then be getting even bigger tax write-offs. In fact, they were not paying the \$6 million just to become Texas entrepreneurs. This simply was their price for admission to the Tax Planning Gravy Train (not one of the rides open to the general public in the Texas amusement park); as it turned out, they got a handsome return on their investment by the 1969 write-offs alone.

At this point, we should more fully identify Property Research Corp., which conducted the negotiations with GSC leading to the fixing of the \$40 million price and its allocation. As noted, Fund's limited partners were not privy to these deliberations and determinations. They were handed a *fait accompli*. The opinion from tax counsel made explicit that their conclusions were predicated on the assumption that the price and allocations were made at arm's length and hence were done independently and objectively. But were they? Judge for yourself regarding the length of the arm:

First, it should be pointed out, Property Research was not licensed as real estate brokers in Texas (GSC, in fact, had to pay a James L. Flowers, Jr., an honorarium to lend his professional credentials to the transaction). Property Research Corp. happens to be the sole owner of Property Research Interstater Inc. (PRI), underwriters of Fund's limited partnership offering. As noted earlier, PRI realized over \$400,000 on that sale. And even more interesting (and sweeter), GSC was obliged to pay PRI's parent, Property Research Corp., \$1.2 million in cash plus a promissory note in the original principal amount of \$750,000 for compensation for services performed by it in connection with the sale of the Amusement Park, if the deal was consummated.

But back to our main theme, which is: Should Penn Central have recognized this whopping sum as income—extraordinary or ordinary? To be sure, since a similar transaction took place on a smaller scale in 1968 with Six Flags Over Georgia, Peat, Marwick, auditors for both Great Southwest and Penn Central, were able to say that this was recurring annual ordinary income. But, to repeat, was this really income of any kind? (For the record, the Georgia deal was reported in 1968 as extraordinary income. Then, sometime in 1969, it was decided such transactions were now going to be perennial, whereupon the auditors' deemed the gains to be ordinary and accordingly restated the 1968 accounts.)

#### MEETING THE PROJECTION

In all this, I have been using Great Southwest and Penn Central financial statements for the calendar year 1969 as the frame of reference. However, it is probable that the primary focus should be on the interim financial statements. What appeared in the annual reports may really have been entirely anticlimactic. It should be emphasized that there is no indication that the independent auditors knew of, or concurred in, the reporting of the transactions in the interim disclosures. Just when they first learned of them, and their reaction, are not known to me. But it's worth noting that at their May 1969 annual meeting, Penn Central shareholders were told by Board Chairman Stuart Saunders that Penn Central "will have a favorable showing in its second quarter."

As it turned out, Penn Central reported a 7.5% drop in second quarter (1969) earnings,

including a loss from its railroad system. On a consolidated basis, Penn Central said it earned \$21.9 million, down from \$23.6 million in the June quarter of 1968.

If, then, after picking up Penn Central's share of the Amusement Park income (which must have been more than \$25 million, after deducting the minority interest) Penn Central could show only \$21.9 million, it is safe to say that the consolidated second quarter operations would have shown a deficit absent the Amusement Park deal and such a loss would have been inconsistent, to put it mildly, with Chairman Saunders' prophecy to shareholders.

#### WHAT SALE?

The fundamental question, though, is whether this \$40 million transaction stands up as a sale. Great Southwest, after all, still acts (through SFOT) as the general partner and is solely and exclusively responsible for the management of the operation. Furthermore, was this \$38.5 million of non-recourse, 6.5% paper taken on the sale, entitled to be entered in the balance sheet as an asset and, even if so, should it have been carried at face value? Further, should not the auditors at least have spread the \$8,000,000 explicitly attributed by the sales contract to the 10-year covenant over the decade in which GSC is constrained not to compete?

And while one might sense the tenuous quality of the GSC earnings in the GSC footnotes, who would be expected to read them since Penn Central owned over 90% of that subsidiary? How, then, could the reader of the ultimately significant Penn Central consolidated statements get even the slightest inkling of this contrived income even after the most careful study of the financial statements and all 15 footnotes, or the euphoric statements of Chairman Saunders included with the 1969 annual report? Should not the independent auditors at least have had the humility to carry over to the Penn Central collage the footnotes (however inadequate in my view) shown by the GSC statement?

What's more, the independent auditors could not here take a "cop-out" by asserting they were merely the auditors for the Penn Central parent and were, therefore, very much like the piano player who had no idea what was going on upstairs. No, the same auditors who certified to the Penn Central statements were the independent auditors for GSC as well. They are also listed as the accounting experts in the Six Flags Over Texas Fund prospectus, and it was they who certified the 1969 statements for that limited partnership.

I cannot but feel that had the GSC auditors stepped back to look at this tangled web as a whole they would have recognized the absurdity of reporting a \$29 million profit on this maneuver. They would have seen that the very most that GSC could have realized was the \$5 million paid by their new partners, of which \$2 million went to the underwriters. They would have seen that at best the extrapolation from \$3 million to \$29 million was fair only to the extent that GAAP was unfair.

Peat, Marwick's partners have shown some sensitivity to questions regarding the GSC accountings. One partner is quoted as saying that the facts were all in the footnotes. But they were surely not in the Penn Central statements—since there was nothing there regarding this crucial transaction. It wasn't in Penn Central's statements to shareholders nor in the 10K filed with the SEC. As to the GSC statements, statements to which few excepting the most morbidly curious (like this writer) would turn, my response is that it's not all there either. The GSC notes disclose naught but the tip of the iceberg—the rest is submerged in the murky waters of GAAP.

This leads to what might well be the crux of this essay. How did the auditors square

the absence of any disclosure on the Penn Central statements (and in my view less than full disclosure on those of its subsidiary) with Rule 2.02 of our Code of Professional Ethics, whereby a CPA is enjoined from expressing an opinion on representations in financial statements if he fails "to disclose a material fact known to him which is not disclosed in the financial statements but disclosure of which is necessary to make the financial statements not misleading . . .?"

Somehow this whole saga of income exaggeration, all asserted to be within the ambit of GAAP, is reminiscent of the views expressed six years ago by Leonard Spacek, the distinguished Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Arthur Andersen & Co., and a senior partner of that major accounting firm. Speaking on the subject of the flabbiness of GAAP (which he referred to as "doubtless-standard accounting"), he said:

"How my profession can tolerate such fiction and look the public in the eye is beyond my understanding. I suppose the answer lies in the fact that if your living depends on playing poker, you can easily develop a poker face. My profession appears to regard a set of financial statements as a roulette wheel to the public investor—and it is his tough luck if he doesn't understand the risks that we inject into the accounting reports."

#### EMERGENCY GUIDANCE BOARD

(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 Nation's economy has deteriorated to a critical level. Sharply rising inflation and increasing unemployment with reduced economic activity have characterized the economy for a period of months and in the face of the unwillingness of the executive branch to intervene to restore stability and full employment, it is incumbent on the Congress to act quickly and effectively to achieve these objectives. We should not accept a national unemployment rate at 6 percent, especially with rising volume. The 6-percent level reached in December marked the highest national unemployment level in 9 years, and represented a 75-percent rise in the number of unemployed persons in the last 12 months. The number of unemployed now stands at 4.6 million.

While the number of unemployed persons continues to rise, inflation remains unchecked. In the month of December wholesale prices increased by six-tenths of 1 percent, the highest increase in prices in a year. Last month also marked the first time since the 1958 recession that the Nation's gross national product declined—a net decrease of 0.3 percent.

Clearly, the administration's economic policies are not working, and I am convinced that the utilization of new tools is necessary.

On December 29, 1970, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 798, setting forth a basic emergency economic program as one approach that would enable the country to come to grips with inflation and recession. This resolution, which I am inserting at the conclusion of my remarks, recognizes that the present economic situation presents an emergency and sets forth a novel solution to retard and control the price-wage spiral.

My program is designed to bring quick, short-term relief during a time when an expansionary monetary policy is being pursued—as it is increasingly by the Federal Reserve—to increase demand. For a long-term solution to rectify the present situation, it is hoped that more traditional economic policies will suffice. The concurrent resolution calls for the creation of an Emergency Guidance Board to set and administer voluntary wage and price guidelines for certain concentrated industries and large labor organizations.

I am today introducing the Emergency Guidance Board Act of 1971 to establish such a program by law. My bill establishes an Emergency Guidance Board composed of five members appointed by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate. One member with extensive Federal administrative service is to be appointed by the President to be Chairman and the other members are to represent a fair balance between business, labor, and consumer leaders. The life of the Board is limited to 18 months, except that its life may be extended by a concurrent resolution of Congress.

As soon as is feasible after taking office, and after consulting with business, labor, and consumer leaders, the Board will publish a set of basic guidelines for price and wage changes. After the guidelines are published, corporations and labor organizations subject to the mandatory provisions of the act will be required to file an economic justification with the Board indicating how a price increase or wage settlement complies with or departs from the published price and wage guidelines. The mandatory provisions of the act will apply to corporations having capital assets in excess of \$500 million or supplying more than 30 percent of any market of substantial volume, and to any labor organization bargaining with such a corporation. In addition, the Board will have discretionary power to require an economic justification from any corporation having capital assets in excess of \$100 million or more than 10 percent of any market of substantial volume if the Board determines that an economic justification is necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. A similar grant of discretionary power is granted to the Board over labor unions which, in the Board's determination, obtain wage increases that the Board determines to have a substantial inflationary impact on the economy.

Under the terms of the bill the Board may publish economic justifications filed with it, negotiate with corporations where the guidelines appear likely to be breached, hold hearings, administer oaths to witnesses appearing before it, subpoena witnesses and records, and announce findings and recommendations with respect to inflationary departures from the guidelines. Where a corporation or union refuses to cooperate with the Board by failing to supply documents or neglecting to appear or by refusing to file an economic justification, the Board may apply to a district court of the United States for an order requiring the production of

documents, personal appearance or the filing of an economic justification.

It is my belief that business and labor would cooperate with the Emergency Guidance Board, recognizing its merit as a bulwark against inflation, cooperate with it in its task, and voluntarily adhere to any published guidelines, so that the mandatory provisions of this bill would not have to be used.

The administration has started haltingly on this course in setting up a wage board in the construction industry. But as I.W. Abel of the Steelworkers has said, "jawboning" and deterrents should be equally applied to all industries and not introduced after increases have already been achieved in one and withheld from another. The Federal Reserve policy is beginning to steam up the economy and until normal function is resumed, a method of restraining runaway inflation is needed. I believe that my bill provides such a method.

House Committee 798 follows:

H. CON. RES. 798

Whereas the United States has been experiencing simultaneous inflation and recession; and

Whereas the administration's plan to control inflation by creating unemployment of both workers and machines has failed to limit the rise of prices in the more concentrated industries and the rise in the cost of living; and

Whereas the present state of unemployment of 5.8 per centum and industrial activity of 76 per centum of capacity is intolerable; and

Whereas the economy is now operating at a rate of \$40,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000 below its potential; and

Whereas it has taken less than a year to bring the economy from a condition of 3.5 per centum unemployment and 84 per centum of capacity operation to the present low state; and

Whereas the real stock of money, adjusted for its buying power, has declined in the past year; and

Whereas fiscal measures have contributed little stimulation to the economy; and

Whereas a rapid expansion of demand monetary and fiscal measures to achieve full potential, if used alone, would engender further rapid inflation; and

Whereas the real hourly earning of non-agricultural workers have not increased in the past year though national productivity has increased; and

Whereas a major source of continuing inflation arises from the exercise of market power in the more concentrated industries; and

Whereas the recovery to full potential cannot wait on a permanent solution to the problem created by the inflationary tendencies in the economy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That it is the sense of the Congress that the present situation is so serious as to constitute an economic emergency requiring special temporary emergency measures to bring the economy back to its potential within a year and with the minimum of further inflation; and be it further

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Congress that such rapid recovery requires two major lines of action to reach the economy's full potential:

(1) Monetary and fiscal action to bring about a rapid expansion of aggregate demand;

(2) Positive measures to limit the rise of prices and wage rates during the emergency expansion period; and be it further

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Congress that a rapid increase in aggregate demand can be achieved through the existing institutions provided fiscal policy is designed either for a small surplus at full potential or for a deficit and monetary policy should expand the stock of money only to the extent necessary to support the economy at full potential; and be it further

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Congress that the rise in prices and wage rates can be kept to an acceptable minimum while the return to full potential is achieved through a voluntary price-wage guidance program which sets up an Emergency Guidance Board with responsibility for—

(1) Establishing emergency guidelines (after discussion with leaders of business, labor, and consumers) which take account of changes in business costs per unit of output and changes in national productivity and in living costs;

(2) Requiring that any substantial business with substantial market power should file an economic justification for any substantial price increase and any union seeking a wage increase in excess of the increase in national productivity and in living costs should file an economic justification;

(3) Publicizing situations in which substantial price or wage increases appear to exceed the published guidelines; and be it further

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Congress that for the emergency program to be fully successful—

(1) An Emergency Guidance Board should be created by law;

(2) The President should call in the leaders of business and labor and ask them to agree to abide by the guidelines for the year of the emergency program;

(3) The Federal Reserve Board should expand the stock of money to the extent needed to support the operation of the economy at its full potential.

**FUNDS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS AND OUTPATIENT CLINICS**

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

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House concurrent resolution directing the Public Health Service hospitals and outpatient clinics to remain open and be funded through fiscal 1972. During that time the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Congress should explore the resources, capabilities, and position of these facilities in the community to determine which should operate and which, if any, should be closed.

Last month HEW Secretary Richardson said the administration was considering closing these facilities because they could not provide quality care and because the administration objected to spending \$140 million to modernize and replace them.

The President's budget, just sent down, does not contain enough money to keep the hospitals open. The budget provides only \$81.1 million for patient care and salaries. Last year we appropriated \$136.6 million for these items. The President is asking for \$55.5 million less; \$48.8 million of the cut in the 1972 budget was in the salary category. In 1971 Congress appropriated \$63.9 million for salaries for 6,240 employees.

This year the President is asking \$15.1 million for 970 employees.

This decision is contrary to the President's commitment in his state of the Union message to improve health care and to provide medical services where they are in short supply.

We have a health crisis on our hands. Congress has not been consulted. We established the Public Health Service in 1798. Now we have to tell our constituents their hospitals are closed, and they will have to go to the Veterans' Administration hospitals on a space available basis or fend for themselves. This will be a hardship on my constituents—the VA hospitals have limited treatment facilities for women, and no facilities for children.

More than 25 of my colleagues—including the majority leader, the Democratic whip, and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Armed Services Committees' chairmen and Representatives from every State which has one of these hospitals—except Virginia—have joined with me. I invite the rest of my colleagues to join me in fighting the administration's arbitrary decision.

#### RAILPAX REVISED

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

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, it took some doing, but Secretary Volpe has come up with a truly national plan for continuing and improving passenger train service throughout the United States.

In his final designation of the new national rail passenger system, made yesterday, Mr. Volpe has given the Railpax Corp., which will take over the management of passenger service on May 1, a more than adequate blueprint for the great task ahead.

As many of our colleagues will recall, we who represent California and the West were distressed, with good reason we thought, with the first, tentative Railpax system which Mr. Volpe proposed last November 30.

The six Senators from the three westernmost States and 37 of the House Members from California filed strong protests over the omission from that first plan of north-south service along the Pacific coast and a route to link California to the South and Southwest.

Individuals, governments, and organizations also swung into concerted action at the local level, in my home county of San Diego and elsewhere, in the campaign to persuade the Secretary to make the revisions we felt were necessary.

In my area, intercity train service to Los Angeles is no mere frill. Now, and even more so in the future, the passenger train must serve as an essential component of our capability to move people from place to place. The 128-mile corridor stretching from San Diego to Los Angeles is already one of the most congested in the country. The highways and airways joining the two cities now handle nearly 40 million travelers a year.

with far greater loads projected in the years ahead.

Clearly, the railroad must be developed as an attractive alternative, for intercity travelers in southern California and elsewhere, if we are to head off the looming possibility of massive traffic jams grinding vital commerce to a halt.

San Diego was excluded altogether from the system initially suggested by Secretary Volpe. Final exclusion would have allowed the one railroad serving San Diego to casually discontinue its present inadequate passenger service to Los Angeles, and would have left San Diego with scant hope for any resumption, much less improvement, of the service in the foreseeable future.

In expanding the Railpax system yesterday by adding five routes, including San Diego-Seattle and Los Angeles-New Orleans, Secretary Volpe has fully met the objections raised by many of us.

He has both laid the groundwork for the National Rail Passenger Corporation, and provided assurance of continuing and hopefully better service for San Diego and other major cities.

The new Corporation will, of course, have leeway to curtail or expand the service now called for the plan. It may not, for instance, prove necessary to operate daily through trains from San Diego to Seattle. But the demand for regular service on intercity segments of this route is certain to grow. And thanks to the inclusion of this route in Secretary Volpe's final plan, the Corporation will be in a position to guide the orderly growth and development of passenger service along the entire length of the Pacific coast.

#### NATIONAL YOUTH APPRECIATION WEEK

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I no doubt speak for all Members of the House of Representatives when I say that I am weary with the unfortunate emphasis given by the news media to the negative aspect of America's youth. Nearly all we see and hear reflects adversely on our Nation's young people, and I believe this must be corrected.

I do not, of course, suggest that the problems of even a small minority of our young people are to be taken lightly. Nor do I suggest that we can afford to be less vigilant or less dedicated in our efforts to cope with problems such as juvenile delinquency, drug addiction, and antisocial behavior. These are realities we cannot overlook.

What I am suggesting, however, is that all too often the commendable and constructive actions of the great majority of America's young people pass unnoticed and receive but scant attention by our country's writers and commentators. I very firmly feel that young people should be officially recognized for the good they do, if they are to be chastised for the problems they create.

I am pleased to report that efforts to

adjust this imbalance are currently underway in my home State, the Commonwealth of Kentucky. For each of the past 3 years, groups of citizens from various parts of my State have officially set aside a week during which attention is focused on the useful and constructive activities of our young people and to demonstrate genuine appreciation for their contributions to community, school, and family.

By way of background, in 1967 a number of students from Thomas Jefferson High School in Louisville visited, entertained and donated gifts to children in our local hospitals. Unfortunately, but typically, there was no mention of this gesture by any of the news media in our district. But, these activities did not go unnoticed by local residents, and, as a direct result, the movement for appreciation of our young people originated. The movement is now known as We Appreciate Our Young People.

In 1968, during the Kentucky State high school basketball tournament, the first tribute to Kentucky's young people was made with testimonials and comments carried on the area's radio stations. The following year, 1969, Hardin County devoted the week of February 10-16 to promoting public awareness of the wholesome activities engaged in by our young people.

In September 1969, the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs adopted the "We Appreciate Our Young People" concept and, accordingly, in 1971, the 259 Kentucky Women's Clubs across the Commonwealth will observe the week-long tribute to youth. This has proved to be such a popular means of expressing official thanks to our young that in 1970 three additional States, South Dakota, Maine, and Delaware joined the movement.

This is entirely appropriate, but I truly believe that recognition of the basic worth and basic good of America's young people should be national in scope rather than regional. Therefore, I am today offering a resolution which authorizes the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the first week of February of each year as National Youth Appreciation Week. This resolution further encourages the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities involving and devoted to the young people of America.

I urge support of this resolution. Perhaps the disenchantment and discontent of the young will be relieved by the realization that this government and its people recognize the energy, effort and dedication of our young people toward making America a better place in which to live.

The resolution reads as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE FIRST WEEK OF FEBRUARY OF EACH YEAR AS NATIONAL YOUTH APPRECIATION WEEK

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the first week of February of each year as "National Youth Appreciation Week," and calling upon the

people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### A FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the President's 1972 budget, which has just been placed in our hands, will very rapidly become the book of the year—it combines inflation, fiction, and folly. The following items should be of interest:

##### FOR SALE: CHEAP!

Two distinctive and utilitarian airports. One close-in, near historic national monuments and tourist sites. Plenty of accommodations close-by. Loaded with valuable equipment and federally financed out-buildings. Unique and prestigious investment. Other airport further out in quiet pastoral setting. Unique four-lane highway built specifically for access to airport. Tremendous possibilities for development along access road. Distinctive terminal designed by world-renowned architect. Operations in the black for the first time this year. Bargain at \$105 million for both National and Dulles Airports. Easy Terms. Occupancy immediately. Federal financing available.

If your taste is not for airports, consider complete railroad in one of the most scenic parts of North America. Includes track, rights-of-way, equipment, and out-buildings. Located in most untapped, undeveloped part of continent with great potential. Views unexcelled. Challenge unparalleled. Great buy at \$100 million for Alaska Railroad. Prices undoubtedly negotiable for both or singly.

Call Uncle Sam at Department of Transportation immediately—before it is too late. These kinds of bargains don't last long.

After having seen these items in the budget, Mr. Speaker, I decided a closer examination of the budget was in order. I wanted to be able to assure my colleagues on the floor and the American taxpayers, who have spent hundreds of millions of dollars for both airports, that our beloved Capitol Building was not for sale at an equally low sum, in an effort to bring some revenue into the Federal Treasury. Up to the present, I have not been able to determine whether the Capitol Building is for sale, because of the complexity of reading the budget, but I shall keep at it.

#### CANCER RESEARCH IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

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

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee for Health Appropriations, I took careful note of President Nixon's announcement in his state of the Union message of a brand new program of \$100 million for cancer research which he compared to a program for landing a man on the moon. However, an analysis of the budget submitted today and the details of the program clearly indicate that this was pure Madison Avenue gimmickry and that the net result of shift-

ings within the budget would leave cancer research at the same level that Congress would have appropriated anyway.

Our formula for appropriations has been to fund all ongoing programs and in addition thereto to fund new applications by research teams which have been approved and recommended by the independent advisory committee of scientists. Last year we appropriated the exact amount that this formula added up to and that happened to be \$25 million more than the budget request. The amount needed to fund under this formula in 1972 fiscal year would be \$135 million and I can almost guarantee that this would be the amount appropriated by Congress and the administration surely knew this. However, the President's budget only includes \$105 million for this purpose. That is \$30 million short. In another place in the budget, they include the right to obligate \$100 million but only includes a request for an outlay of \$30 million in fiscal 1972. This \$30 million is exactly the amount by which they had reduced the regular program. The net effect of the budget proposal is that appropriations for cancer research are proposed at exactly the same level as they would have been anyway and all this talk about a brand new program about cancer research turns out to be pure Madison Avenue gimmickry.

I suppose a certain amount of this propaganda is to be expected from politicians but I think it is cruel to use it in connection with health matters and to build up false hopes. It is time more people commit themselves not only to the solution to the health problems but also to telling the American people the true alternatives which exist and are being proposed.

Mr. CASEY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASEY of Texas. Is it not also true that for almost all the other Institutes of Health, the appropriations for which the committee of the gentleman in the well and myself handle, that he has reduced those amounts over last year's appropriations?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Not only have they been reduced, but also there is no offset over on page 491 to put the money back.

Mr. CASEY of Texas. That is correct, so instead of a better health program we will have a rougher one if we stick with the budget the President submitted.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. That is correct.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR ALL CHILDREN GOAL OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE GARDEN CLUBS

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

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. Speaker, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., announced their civic development project for 1971-72 at a reception held in Washington, D.C., Wednesday, January 27. The goal of the project is to provide teachers

with the material necessary to make conservation/environmental education an integral part of the educational activities in every classroom in the United States.

In the weeks and months ahead, members of garden clubs in communities across the Nation will be contacting schools and teachers, neighbors, civic and business leaders for their support of what National Council has termed "one of the most important and far reaching programs ever undertaken by any national organization."

In a statement released at the reception, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., said:

We have committed ourselves to this enormous nationwide task because we firmly believe the greatest single step to safeguard our environment and to improve the quality of life is to provide the children in our schools with the means to understand and appreciate the world they will inherit.

Earnestly seeking the support and aid of friends, neighbors, other civic organizations, businessmen and members of industry, our 387,700 members in over 14,500 Garden Clubs across the nation will work to donate the appropriate volume from the Series of Teachers' Curriculum Guides to Conservation Education, *PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT*, to teachers in every school in the United States.

People and their environment is a program written for teachers by teachers and designed to make conservation/environmental education an integral part of any school system's curriculum. It was edited under the direction of Dr. Matthew J. Brennan, and is published by J. G. Ferguson Publishing Co., a subsidiary of Doubleday & Co., Inc. Each of the eight volumes in the series was specifically developed for a different grade level and/or subject area. The eight volumes are grades 1, 2, 3; grades 4, 5, 6; science 7, 8, 9; social studies 7, 8, 9; social studies 10, 11, 12; biology; home economics; and outdoor laboratory, 1-12.

Representing National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., at the reception were: First vice president and acting president, Mrs. Maxwell W. Steel of Huntingdon, Pa.; vice presidents: Mrs. Howard S. Kittel of Fort Worth, Tex., and Mrs. Vernon L. Conner of Mount Dora, Fla.; treasurer, Mrs. Robert R. Crosby of New York, N.Y.; national projects chairman, Mrs. Lyle Johnsrud of Fort Benton, Mont.; and conservation chairman, Miss Elizabeth Mason of Atlanta, Ga.

The National Council of State Garden Clubs has 14,500 clubs with 387,000 members in 49 States and the District of Columbia. There are approximately 100 clubs in Montana.

The project is described in the following announcement by the council:

##### NATIONAL PROJECT 1971-72

Believing that Man holds the keys to the future of all life on earth, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., through local member Garden Clubs, has begun what may be the most important and far reaching program ever undertaken by any national organization.

Earnestly seeking the support and aid of our friends, our neighbors, civic organizations, businessmen, large and small companies, the Garden Clubs will work to: Place in the hands of every teacher in public,

private, and parochial schools in the United States, the appropriate volume of *People and Their Environment*, a series of teachers' guides to conservation education.

The National Council of State Garden Clubs have committed themselves to this enormous nation-wide task because we firmly believe the greatest single step to safeguarding our environment and improving the quality of life is to provide the children in our schools with the means of understanding and appreciating the world they will inherit.

In the weeks and months ahead, members of Garden Clubs in communities across the nation will be contacting schools and teachers, neighbors, civic and business leaders for their support.

#### BUDGET EXPERTS

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

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, after having just been subjected to several minutes of partisan political drivel on the budget I would make one suggestion. Since the budget was just released yesterday it would be well if some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who are prone to dispense this type of criticism, ought to do an indepth study of the budget before assuming the role of self-appointed experts on a subject they appear to know little about.

#### LET MY PEOPLE GO

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

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, increasingly the cry of "let my people go," is being heard throughout the world. It is in response to the continued oppression of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The ill-treatment of Jews in Russia has been well-documented in the press over the last few weeks, and it is no wonder that the freedom loving people of the free world are reacting with such outrage.

Mr. Speaker, we think that from experience over the ages we gain the basic knowledge of how to improve the life style of our world society, yet we too often find oppression of a certain group of people raising its ugly head. What progress is made in our civilization if we continually revert back to prejudices, abuse and persecution?

Mr. Speaker, I join the movement that is attempting to gain freedom for Jews in the Soviet Union by nonviolently appealing to every man's sense of justice. Let us join our voices to theirs as they demand, "Let my people go!"

#### NIXON BEHIND THE SCENES

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of *Newsweek* magazine contains an article on the President which I wish to commend to the attention of my colleagues. The article is written by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Wel-

fare, Elliot Richardson—a man highly qualified by many years of close association and intimate contact to give an accurate assessment of the leadership capacity and personal human qualities of the Chief Executive.

I was especially struck by Mr. Richardson's description of the President's effectiveness during the Jordanian crisis. Precisely because this potentially explosive situation was handled calmly and surely, the President's courage and leadership did not receive the wide public acclaim that it merited. Mr. Richardson's revealing insights serve as a timely reminder that quiet competence too often goes unrewarded, and that the measure of effective leadership lies not in brilliant atmospherics, but in the ability to deal circumspectly with difficult and complex matters in a logical, sensitive, and cogent manner.

The text of the article follows:

#### NIXON BEHIND THE SCENES

(By Elliot Richardson)

(In last week's issue of *NEWSWEEK*, Washington bureau chief Mel Elfin offered an appraisal of Richard Nixon at midpassage in his Presidency. The White House requested space in the magazine for a reply. The article was written by Secretary Richardson of Health, Education and Welfare.)

To those who do not know the President, or to those who accept the stereotype presented in *NEWSWEEK* last week, the leadership and compassion shown in the State of the Union address might have come as a surprise—and we can expect the customary interpretations of a "new" Nixon.

But to those who have come to know the real Nixon—as I have over the years, in working with him on foreign affairs and now again on human needs—his "New American Revolution" comes as no surprise at all.

Rather than apply facile labels to a complex and unconventional man, let me simply recount some of my own observations of him over the years.

*Jordan.*—The most essential quality of a modern President is one that no experience or training can teach: the courage that comes from strength of character.

Moments of high drama, played on a public stage, are not the only times that Presidential courage is needed. I believe future historians will judge the solution of the Jordanian crisis to be one of the high-water marks of the Nixon Presidency.

The story cannot now be told in full. But with Syrian tanks rolling across Jordan's border, with one of the men who holds the key to peace in the Middle East on the brink of disaster, with Israel poised for attack and with both superpowers being drawn toward confrontation, the President of the United States did exactly what Presidents are supposed to do: he took personal charge of the situation, lived with it day and night, used the levers of power calmly and surely and—always behind the scenes—displayed the courage that averts wars.

Because there was no widespread public fear beforehand, there were few accolades and no widespread sense of relief afterward. Which is just as well—the American public and the world public do not need any emotional roller-coaster rides at this time. But the "Middle East war of 1970" is not in the history books largely because of the courage and skill of the American President.

*The Eisenhower years.*—I recall a time back in 1958, when I worked in HEW in the Eisenhower Administration and when there was a desperate need for more school construction and more college buildings. We had a plan for Federal subsidy of the debt service on new facilities for education, which

would not have had great immediate impact on the budget but that would commit the government to a generation of support—and that would get more schools built quickly.

We had exactly one ally in the Cabinet—Vice President Nixon. He saw that problem in terms of schoolchildren and college students in the 1960s and 1970s and he volunteered to take up what had been conceded to be a losing cause.

At a Cabinet meeting where the decision was to be made, the Budget Bureau presented its objections. I was sitting back against the wall, with my resignation in my pocket, and with that sinking feeling that comes when you see heads nodding away thousands of schools.

The Vice President knew that direct confrontation would freeze the opposition. Little by little, in the course of the meeting, he chipped away at the objections, letting the subject be changed, coming back to it later on another tack, never argumentative, always reasonable.

Finally, President Eisenhower said, "I don't see where there can be any strong objection to this, either philosophically or in terms of money. Let's go ahead with it." The pencil the Vice President was holding snapped in his hand, and I reached in my pocket and crumpled up my resignation.

*Welfare reform.*—Recently, after his speech to the White House Conference on Children—a moving and heartfelt speech—he called me to discuss how else he could show his personal commitment to welfare reform. At 4 in the morning that day, he told me, he had gotten out of bed to add to his speech his memories of his own childhood—how his family may have been poor, but they never felt poor, because they were never subjected to the demeaning indignities of the present welfare system. He could not understand why some people still felt his heart was not in welfare reform—because he knew what it did to human beings, and he has a deep, even a fierce, personal commitment to changing the system. That's why I am certain we are going to get it changed, and soon.

*SALT.* Our position at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was discussed at a series of National Security Council meetings. The President had been given voluminous option books, weighing the implications of each consideration, including the detailed misgivings of some of his military advisers about making a comprehensive proposal—they preferred, instead, a series of individual steps.

I cannot think of a more complex decision that could confront any President, or one with more far-reaching ramifications. The fact that he did his homework was apparent in his questioning. He encouraged argument. He listened a lot. He took his time, thinking about it both alone and aloud with advisers for months. And then, on a sheet of paper with a series of "approve-disapprove" choices, we saw his decision. He incorporated his own modifications and additions and settled on a comprehensive arms-limitation presentation.

Perhaps it will succeed; perhaps only part of it will be accepted, since it is not presented in an all-or-nothing way. But every man who worked on it knows that the one man who is elected to decide has decided on the basis of thinking it through.

*Sensitivity.*—In 1956, in the midst of the mini dump-Nixon campaign in which Christian Herter was pushed forward as a possible replacement, I was asked by Governor Herter to help draft a speech for him nominating Nixon.

After I had something on paper, I showed it to the then-Vice President and asked if he found it suitable. Politely, he replied: "This says everything that needs to be said." I started to leave with the speech unchanged, but it occurred to me that the Vice President's answer was a little restrained. I asked him if there were other things he would like to have said.

Then, and not until then, he opened up to give me a short and unforgettable lesson in speechwriting. He showed me how to put myself in the shoes of the speaker, standing in front of a live audience of thousands—a political audience that wanted to express itself from time to time. It was a far better speech for his editing, but it would not have been unless he had been invited to edit.

**Biafra.**—We were discussing what to do about starvation in Biafra. There was a definite danger in straining our relations with Nigeria, then in the final stages of its civil war. The President weighed the problem of Nigerian displeasure against the need of the hungry Ibos; the deciding factor was the humanitarian feelings of the American people. The President owed it to his fellow citizens to make the kind of response that was rooted in the American character: the President's reaction could not be the "correct" diplomatic reaction, it had to be the gut American reaction.

I have seen the President at work, and worked with him. I know that the qualities he has displayed to me over the years are not "new." And they are once again reflected in his speech to the joint session of the Congress last Friday.

In his State of the Union address, the President of the United States revealed himself to be a calmly rational revolutionary—in the sense that the men who founded this nation were revolutionaries.

Without the bravado and fury one associates with a revolution, Richard Nixon outlined a fresh approach to two of the overriding concerns of the American people: the need for the Federal government to do more for the poor and the sick, and the need for each American to have much more of a say in the decisions that affect his life.

That definition of the American character—the evocation of the American spirit—is what Presidents must constantly strive to do. That is what we saw last week in the State of the Union. That is the overriding theme President Nixon repeatedly returns to, in talks on campuses and discussions with his Cabinet and staff.

This is how he put it, off the cuff and off the record, early last week: "There was running through the theme of that constitutional convention, even among the Federalists, let alone the Jeffersonians, the idea that it was important to keep government close to the people, that people had to have a part of the action, that every person did count, that the individual was what was important. That is what we have lost sight of. So now we come to a point 190 years later.

"We are setting forth before the country a whole new approach to government, one which we trust will be good for the next two years when adopted, or the next four years or six years, or through the balance of the '70s, but beyond that it will do as well for this country for the next 100 years as the present system did for the past 190 years.

"This is a great goal. That is one that should inspire us. It is one that should lift us, and it is one also that should build for all of us the strength we are going to need to withstand the barbs of our critics."

When a President speaks that way to the men around him and when you see how fervently he means what he says, you understand why he inspires such loyalty and commitment in the men around him. It needs to be transmitted more widely, which is the hardest task of all, but I believe it will be done.

#### FUNDS FOR CANCER RESEARCH

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

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, a question has been raised about funding for the Cancer Institute and the \$100,000,000 referred to in the President's state of the Union message. I believe the statement was made that it is not in the budget.

This is not correct. On page 306 the 1972 estimate for the National Cancer Institute is shown as \$232,234,000. This is an increase over 1971.

Then, if Members will look to page 309 of the budget, they will find cancer research initiatives—an additional \$100,000,000.

So the President said he would increase this effort by \$100,000,000, and it is there. This is in addition to the increase on the National Cancer Institute.

The point about \$30,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000 is misleading. The \$30,000,000 refers to outlays—actual payments to be made from the Treasury during 1971. The full amount of \$100,000,000 is requested to be available for obligation or commitment in 1972. No new initiative can ever be spent entirely the first year. Time is required to gear up to this level and prompt action by the Congress on the appropriation bill will be essential. I can assure my colleagues that the staff of the National Cancer Institute are working as diligently as possible to develop careful plans for the use of these funds. Every effort will be made to implement this effort as rapidly as possible, but in a careful and responsible way. I am sure this program will result in real progress against this dread form of disease and prove a credit to both Congress and the administration.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
January 27, 1971.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House, received in the Clerk's Office at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, January 27, 1971, said to contain a Message from the President, transmitting the Nineteenth Decennial Census.

With kind regards, I am,  
Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS,  
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

#### NINETEENTH DECENTNIAL CENSUS OF THE POPULATION AND APportionment of REPRESENTATIVES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92-38)

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 the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of Title 13, United States Code, section 141(b) and

Title 2, United States Code, sections 2a and 2b, I transmit herewith a statement prepared by the Director of the Census, Department of Commerce, showing (1) the population of each State and the District of Columbia as ascertained by the Nineteenth Decennial Census of the population, and (2) the number of representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of representatives by the method of equal proportions.

RICHARD NIXON.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 27, 1971.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
January 28, 1971.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House, received in the Clerk's Office at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday, January 28, 1971, said to contain a Message from the President to the Congress on Selective Service Reform and the All-Volunteer Armed Force.

With kind regards, I am,  
Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS,  
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

#### NEW APPROACH TO MEETING MILITARY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92-37)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On April 23, 1970, in a message to the 91st Congress, I proposed that the Nation embrace a new approach to meeting our military manpower requirements—an approach that recognized both the necessity for maintaining a strong national defense and the desirability of ending the draft.

In that message I put forth two sets of proposals.

The first set of proposals dealt with the fundamental question of how this Nation should raise the armed force necessary to defend the lives and rights of its people and to fulfill its existing commitments abroad.

After carefully weighing both the requirements of national security and the desirability of reducing infringements on individual liberties, I urged that we should begin moving toward an end of the draft and its replacement with an all-volunteer armed force, with an eye to achieving this goal as soon as we can do so without endangering our national security.

The second set of proposals dealt with reforming the draft system itself, while this continues to be needed in the immediate future to maintain our armed

strength as we move toward an all-volunteer force.

Now, more than nine months later, I am even more strongly convinced of the rightness of these proposals. Now, as then, the objective of this administration is to reduce draft calls to zero, subject to the overriding considerations of national security—and as long as we need the draft, to make it as fair and equitable as we can.

Over the past 9 months the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Selective Service have initiated a comprehensive series of steps designed to help us achieve that goal. Average draft calls are now substantially lower than they were when this administration assumed office, and we have significantly improved the consistency and fairness of the draft system. We shall continue these actions at an accelerated pace.

However, to continue the progress that now is possible toward both goals—toward ending the draft, and in the meantime making it more nearly fair—legislative as well as Executive action will be needed.

#### ENDING THE DRAFT

Since my April 1970 message, a 7.9 percent across-the-board increase in the rate of basic pay has been enacted that will raise the pay of members of the Armed Forces by almost \$1.2 billion a year. Building on this base, I am submitting a number of legislative proposals (some of which were previously submitted to the 91st Congress) which, together with Executive actions I shall take, would move us substantially closer to the goal of an all-volunteer force.

—I propose that we invest an additional \$1.5 billion in making military service more attractive to present and potential members, with most of this to be used to provide a pay raise for enlisted men with less than two years of service, effective May 1, 1971. If approved by the Congress, this action would result in a total additional investment of \$2.7 billion for military manpower, and would substantially reduce the present inequity in the pay of men and women serving in the Armed Forces. The proposed pay raise would increase rates of basic pay at the entry level by 50 percent over present levels. Also, I am proposing increases in the quarters of allowance for personnel in the lower enlisted grades.

—I am proposing a test program of special pay incentives designed to attract more volunteers into training for Army combat skills.

—Existing law provides that as general adjustments are made in civilian pay, corresponding increases will be made in military pay. In addition, I am directing the Secretary of Defense to recommend for the 1973 fiscal year such further additions to military compensation as may be necessary to make the financial rewards of military life fully competitive with those in the civilian sector.

—The Department of Defense, through Project Volunteer, has been actively

engaged in expanding programs designed to increase enlistments and retentions in the services. A fair level of pay, while necessary, is only one factor in increasing the relative attractiveness of a military career. I will propose that approximately one-fifth of the additional \$1.5 billion be devoted to expanding our efforts in the areas of recruiting, medical scholarships, ROTC, improvement of housing, and other programs to enhance the quality of military life.

—During the past year, the Department of Defense has reviewed the policies and practices of the military services and has taken actions to emphasize recognition of the individual needs and capabilities of all military personnel. These efforts will be continued and strengthened.

#### EXTENSION OF INDUCTION AUTHORITY

No one knows precisely when we can end conscription. It depends on many things—including the level of military forces that will be required for our national security, the degree to which the combination of military pay increases and enhanced benefits will attract and hold enough volunteers to maintain the forces we need, and the attitude of young people toward military service.

Current induction authority expires on July 1, 1971. While I am confident that our plan will achieve its objective of reducing draft calls to zero, even the most optimistic observers agree that we would not be able to end the draft in the next year or so without seriously weakening our military forces and impairing our ability to forestall threats to the peace. Considerations of national security thus make it imperative that we continue induction authority at this time.

Normally, the Congress has extended induction authority for four year intervals. I propose that this Congress extend induction authority for two years, to July 1, 1973. We shall make every endeavor to reduce draft calls to zero by that time, carefully and continually re-examining our position as we proceed toward that goal.

#### REFORM OF THE DRAFT

As long as we must continue to rely on the draft to meet a portion of our military manpower requirements, we must make the draft as equitable as possible. To that end I am proposing legislation to modify the present draft law, including the resubmission of recommendations I sent to the Congress last year. This proposed legislation would:

—Permit the phasing out of undergraduate student deferments, and also exemptions for divinity students.

—Establish a uniform national call, by lottery sequence numbers each month, to ensure that men throughout the country with the same lottery numbers have relatively equal liability to induction by their local boards.

In addition, the legislation I am proposing includes a number of other amendments which will improve the administration of existing law.

For the immediate future we will need the draft and, moreover, even when the draft has been ended, we will have to maintain some form of a standby system that could be re-activated in case of emergency. Therefore, I urge favorable Congressional action on these proposals to reform the draft and make it as nearly fair as we can for the time it is needed.

While the reforms proposed in our existing draft system are essential, however, it must be remembered that they are improvements in a system that will be used only as long as the draft is necessary.

This Congress has both the power and the opportunity to take an historic action. As I stated in last year's message, with an end to the draft we will demonstrate to the world the responsiveness of our system of government—and we will also demonstrate our continuing commitment to the principle of ensuring for the individual the greatest possible measure of freedom.

I urge the 92nd Congress to seize this opportunity, and to make the bold decisions necessary to achieve this goal.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 28, 1971.

#### PRAYER BREAKFAST IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.—ADDRESS BY HON. LAMBERT MIMS

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

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, it is a tradition in Alabama to hold a prayer breakfast in Montgomery prior to the gubernatorial inauguration. At this breakfast, governmental leaders from throughout the State gather to pray to God for guidance. This year's address was given by the Honorable Lambert Mims, a lay leader in the Baptist Church and the public works commissioner of Mobile, Ala. I would recommend that my colleagues read the address of Mr. Mims. I believe there is something in his remarks for each of us:

#### AMERICA, LET US PRAY

This is a Prayer Breakfast. We have come here today to pray—to recognize the Almighty as our God and Savior—to confess our insufficiencies and our sins—to ask His forgiveness, and to seek His continued blessings upon our lives as individuals, and upon this State, and this Country.

Our coming together in this fashion causes us to admit our dependence upon God, and reaffirm our convictions that without Him, we shall fall.

This State needs God; our new Governor and his Cabinet need God; this new Legislature needs God. We all need Him. America needs Him—and as we think together today, we want to think on the subject, "America, Let Us Pray."

#### I. AMERICA, LET US PRAY BECAUSE WE NEED PRAYER AS NEVER BEFORE

I am reminded of Georgia's Senator Herman Talmadge's remarks at the Presidential Prayer Breakfast, held last February at the Washington Hilton Hotel. Senator Talmadge said,

"These are difficult and extremely troubled times for Americans and for people throughout the world. The best in all of us is put

to the test almost daily. In recent years, it has often seemed to me," he said, "that our nation has gone from one crisis to another, either at home or abroad. The faith of all Americans in freedom, in what is right, in what is good, and in their God, is tested time and again. This is why men must take time from their duties to meet, to pray, and, most especially, to seek divine guidance."

"These are difficult and extremely troubled times," the Senator said. Let us look at these times.

One would not have to look far to see our times troubled by war, a war seemingly unending. For ten years America has been at War in Southeast Asia. For ten years many a mother and father have seen their son go off to war, some never to return. For ten years many a wife has kissed her husband goodbye, with many never returning.

While we meet here today, there are thousands of our servicemen upon foreign soil, and hundreds in Prisoner of War Camps—for you and for me. A time troubled with war, and tensions getting worse!

America, Let us Pray!

Then, one would not have to look very far to see times troubled with crime and violence. Never before has there been so much crime in our Country. In the past ten years, the crime rate has risen ten times as fast as the population—the crime rate rising 181% and the population rising 13%. It is predicted that within the next twelve months, one of every three of us are subject to being a victim of some vicious criminal.

The streets of the average American city are more dangerous than the jungles of Vietnam. In our Nation's Capitol, people are afraid to walk the streets at night. A Washington columnist recently said that there were more murders committed in Washington last year than in Saigon, a city three times its size.

America, Let Us Pray!

Ashamedly we must admit, too, that these are times troubled with drug addiction, when thousands of young people are ruining their lives with pills, and pot, and hard drugs of all types. And if we will take our heads out of the sand, we will see times troubled with permissiveness, promiscuity, and pornography. Hundreds of skin-flick, so-called "art" theaters, grind out sex movies by the hour, and thousands of bookshops and newsstands sell suggestive and hard core pornographic materials in almost every city in America. And in addition to that, your postman delivers unsolicited, obscene materials to your mail box to pollute the minds of your children.

And if that is not enough, you can look a little further, and you see a time troubled with racial unrest; social inequities; poverty; economic strain; polluted air and waters; alcoholism; and dozens more things that should cause the deepest of concern for all Americans.

Yes, America needs to pray because we need prayer more than ever before.

General Douglas MacArthur declared that the basic problems of modern life are theological—meaning that if modern life lacks spiritual dimensions, nothing can save it from decay and death.

America, in my opinion, lacks spiritual dimensions. We are rapidly coming to the place that we don't need God, we think. We live in an age of materialism; a time of things. We do a lot of Church-going, but not enough practicing Christianity. We are losing our spiritual power. We have a form of godliness, but we deny the power thereof. We want to be connected with the Church, but we don't want to be too Churchy in the business world, or in the political world, or in our social lives.

We must face the fact that we are on a downhill course spiritually and this decline

will rob us as individuals, and as a nation, of the strength to stand upright.

The things that count most in life are not wealth, public acclaim or high station. It is the simple things that last—things like peace, and love, and being a good neighbor. Things like unity. These are the things that we are losing sight of—the very things that have made us great.

America, Let us pray because we need prayer more than ever before.

#### II. AMERICA, LET US PRAY BECAUSE OUR FATHERS SET THE EXAMPLE

This Country was founded by men who wanted to pray. Their desire to have the privilege to pray and worship God in whatever way they saw fit, literally drove them to this continent.

The storms of the North Atlantic raged; the food ran out; fresh water was scarce; sickness spread throughout the group. Some died and never made it, but prayer brought most of them to Plymouth. Before setting foot on this soil, they made a covenant glorifying God.

"In the name of God," they began their covenant, "In the name of God." And now there are forces in this Country who are trying desperately to take the name of God out of everything. They have succeeded in taking Him out of the schools. Some are trying to take God's name off our coins, and out of the "Pledge to the Flag", while others are terribly upset because the astronauts read from the Bible when they circled the moon.

The second line of the *Mayflower Compact* begins, "having undertaken for the glory of God, and the advancement of the Christian faith," (not for advancement of yippies, hippies, atheism, communism, or some false doctrine,) "we covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic."

Yes, our Founding Fathers set an example for us to pray.

George Washington, our first President, prayed in the snow at Valley Forge, and said, "This event is in the hands of God." When the battle appeared to be unfavorable, he was asked, "How will it end?" he said, "God will direct."

When the leaders of our Country assembled to write the Constitution, it was suggested by Benjamin Franklin that each session be opened with prayer. Franklin said, "I have lived a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proof I see of this truth—that God governs the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it possible for an empire to rise without His aid?"

Heeding Franklin's remarks, the Congress was opened with prayer and our forefathers were led to mention God at least four times in the Declaration of Independence. From that time until now, Congress has been opened with prayer.

Our forefathers have set the example. Let us make sure that we follow their example.

America, Let Us Pray.

#### III. AMERICA, LET US PRAY BECAUSE IT IS GOD'S WILL THAT WE PRAY

Government is of God. The Apostle Paul made it explicitly clear in his letter to the Romans, that Government is of God. "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: The powers that be are ordained of God." He went on to say in Verse 6 of Chapter Thirteen that those in office are God's ministers. "For this cause pay ye tribute also: For they are God's ministers, attending continually upon this very thing. Render therefore to all their dues: Tribute to whom tribute is due: Custom to whom custom: Fear to whom fear: Honour to whom honour."

If Government is of God, then we in Government surely need God's blessings. He

wants to bless us, and it is His will that we pray and seek His face.

In the Old Testament we find these words, "If my people who are called by my name will humble themselves and pray and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and heal their land." II Chron. 7:14.

And then, in Jeremiah we read, "Call unto me, and I will answer thee and shew thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not."

In the New Testament, we are exhorted to pray. "I exhort therefore that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men; for Kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God, our Saviour," said the Apostle Paul.

Christ taught us to pray, and ask, "Ask, and it shall be given unto you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for everyone that asketh, receiveth, and he that seeketh, findeth, and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened." Matt. 7:7-8.

America, Let us pray because God wants us to pray.

The Apostle Paul has taught us to "pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks: For this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

And in Phil. 4:6 he said, "Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God."

I am confident that this very prayer breakfast is pleasing to God. It is His will that we pray, not only today, but every day.

#### IV. AMERICA, LET US PRAY BECAUSE GOD IS ABLE TO HELP US

We are a Nation under God. "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The main trouble with America today, as I see it, is that we are losing our oneness. We have too many hyphenated Americans—the Afro-American; the Spanish-American; the rich-American; the poor-American; the middle-American; the young-American; the aged-American, and on and on.

What is needed more than anything else is godly-Americans, moving forward with one common cause, with one common goal, and that is to do God's will in our lives, looking to Him, who is able to solve our problems.

Some try to pretend that God is dead. Some say that He is outdated. Some say that He has served His purpose, and that God and Christianity is not relevant.

How absurd. God is real. God is alive. He is here today. He is the same yesterday, today, and forever. The same God that spoke the world into existence; the God who put the moon in place; the same God that hung the stars in space, this day, wants us to call upon Him.

"If my people who are called by my name will pray, I will heal their land."

God can and will meet the needs of this Nation if we will meet His conditions.

It is up to us—God's people. I am sure that everyone here today is affiliated with a church. I can't imagine a person holding public office in the State of Alabama who is not a member of, or connected with, some organized church. We are God's people, and God says "if my people who are called by my name" will humble themselves first of all, He will hear.

It is absolutely imperative that we humble ourselves. It is not easy, especially in this day when so much emphasis is put on the ma-

terial, and when we all have so many blessings, but there is one thing that we all must remember and that is, if we want to have favor with God—if we want to make points with Him—we must be humble. It makes no difference how high the position in politics, or how prestigious a station we attain in our community, or how powerful a spot in our government, what really counts is how humble we are before God. "He that exalteth himself shall be abased but he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

"If my people will turn from their wicked ways—I will heal." This doesn't mean that we have to rob a bank, or commit murder, to be classified as wicked. Our pride, our selfishness, our unconcern for our fellowman, our malice, our envy, and a multitude of things can keep God from healing our land.

And then, if we will seek His face and pray, he will hear.

Not long ago, David Lawrence, *U.S. News and World Report*, said,

"These are times not for internal strife, but for serious consideration on how America can best serve mankind in a distraught world. We need to awaken the American people to the fact that this is an occasion for prayer, not only on every campus but in every home, every day—a prayer that we may see the right course and carry out the mission which God wishes us to fulfill for human welfare.

"We have been omitting the greatest 'demonstration' of all—mass prayers by young and old together, so that we may sense the spiritual power which can bring salvation to the troubled world of today."

We want to end on this note knowing that these are not the times for internal strife, and knowing that God is able to help in time of need, we want to unite our hearts in prayer for this administration and this legislature so that we may sense the spiritual power which can bring salvation to this troubled State and world.

James said, "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not: and it shall be given him."

We all need the wisdom of God to guide this State, and there is absolutely no better way to start an inaugural day or a new administration than with a Prayer Breakfast.

We have many new members of the Legislature here. Take it from me, gentlemen, you will need Divine Leadership. You will find yourselves in positions where there is no place else to turn—a hundred of your friends and supporters will be for an issue, and a hundred will be opposed—the only place for you to go is a quiet place of prayer, to seek God's will in the matter. This is what I challenge you to do.

Governor, as you well know, there will be many times when your staff cannot give you the proper answers. You will have to retreat and seek God's answer. These are the moments that count, moments when God's will is sought, and found—the moments when we make Christ our leader.

As we bring this message to a close, let us all, State, County, and Municipal Officials, ask God's forgiveness of our sins and shortcomings, and rededicate ourselves to Christ, our Savior and Leader, and ask Him to help us be the kind of public officials that He wants us to be, and the kind of public officials that our fellow-Alabamians expect us to be.

We trust that our gathering here today in the name of Christ will encourage Alabama and America to pray—not only today, but every day!

#### ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES CENTERS

(Mr. DERWINSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is quite natural for us to review the record of the 91st Congress and just as President Nixon has done, note what was not accomplished and should properly receive attention in this the 92d Congress.

One such item which deserves objective and, I believe, prompt consideration is a bill which would establish Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers throughout the country.

An article in the spring 1971 issue of the Ukrainian Quarterly by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University concentrates on this matter. The article follows:

#### COSMOPOLITAN AMERICANISM VIA ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES CENTERS

In the 91st Congress of the United States a couple of multi-sponsored bills were submitted, calling for the establishment of ethnic heritage studies centers throughout the country. One was H.R. 14910, offered by Congressman Roman C. Pucinski and thirteen other Representatives, including the Honorable Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois. The other, S. 3807, was an exact copy of the House bill which Senator Smith of Illinois advanced in the Senate, with the support of Senator Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania and others. The bills were referred to the respective committees in the two chambers, to the Committee on Education and Labor in the House and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in the Senate. Hearings were held on the House bill, but none were conducted on the Senate one.<sup>1</sup> In both cases, the lagging 91st failed to act for passage of these measures.

At this writing, plans are under way for the reintroduction of these bills in the 92nd Congress. It is expected that Congressman Pucinski and his cosponsors will again assume the lead in the House. With the defeat of Senator Smith in the last Congressional elections, it is likely that Senator Schweiker will take the lead in the Senate. Because of the long-term value and vital importance of the bill, it is hoped by many observers that the need for any additional hearings on the bill be expeditiously satisfied so that the subcommittees may adequately consider the measure and report it for full committee consideration. The sooner this is done, the sooner the bill can be reported out for a House vote. In the Senate, where no hearings on the bill were held in the 91st Congress, it would be reinforcing to the anticipated process in the House to have such hearings conducted in the other chamber. A concerted effort should be made in both chambers right from the start of the 92nd Congress.

On the basis of the hearings that have been held so far in the House, there is no need whatsoever to alter the main thrust and objective of this far-seeing bill. Its consummate end is to provide a program for improving the opportunity of students in elementary and secondary schools to study the cultural heritages of the major ethnic groups in our Nation. The funding of the program would be \$10 million in the first year, doubled to \$20 million in the second year. Subsequent funding would depend on the results of the program's execution. A corollary objective of the bill is to produce educationally a general awareness of the multi-ethnic composition of American society and the respective contributions made to the rich diversity of this unprecedented socio-economic organism in the history of mankind. In short, it is proposed to advance and intensify the unity-in-diversity being of the American social organism and, to all intent, to develop the spe-

cial pride each and every one of us should share in being an American regardless of ethnic background.

#### THE UNIQUENESS OF AMERICA

The hearings before the General Subcommittee on Education in the House make for highly productive reading and understanding of the subject. Much of the data brought out by them is instructive and substantially supportive. Throughout the testimonies constant references are knowledgeably made to the major ethnic groups in our country, such as the Italians, Irish, Jews, Poles, Germans, Ukrainians, Chinese, Japanese, Negro and others. Along with these references, there are numerous problems that are properly raised. For example, concerning the problem of resource allocation, one witness states, "there are a considerable number of Hungarians in New Jersey, Ohio, and in certain other places. The Ukrainians have a number of different locations and so on. It seems to me that a regional center in Cleveland ought to reflect the spectrum of ethnic groups within the Cleveland metropolitan area."<sup>2</sup> His pitch is for centers of a neutral character, but it can be logically held that if the preparation of materials for primary and secondary school consumption is the prime objective, this kind of locationalizing is really unnecessary. What is necessary is the concentration of expertise.

Another witness, concerned with the problem of inclusion, observes that in his area, New York City, "we have a substantially large Greek community and a substantial Ukrainian group, et cetera. Even if we were to get an ethnic study center, we would have to make some decisions as to which one we would include or not, otherwise the money that is available and the resources that you can mobilize make your efforts so very thin that they are not meaningful."<sup>3</sup> In essence, this, too, refers to the fundamental problem of resource allocation. The legislation is specifically directed at "the major ethnic groups in the nation," but the question is where does one draw the line between the major and minor ones? A witness, representing several organizations in Illinois, in effect raises this point: "And I say the majority ethnic groups, like the Poles and Lithuanians, Ukrainians, they may get some answer to it. But what will happen to the others, Croatians and Bulgarians, Estonians and Latvians and Byelorussians, and all of those, and they are adamant about their demands?"<sup>4</sup>

What is the answer? Among the many elements and factors supporting the uniqueness of America is the public forum to air out and discuss thoroughly problems and issues of this and like nature. If, as President John F. Kennedy put it, America is "a nation of immigrants," then we are all ethnics, and logically the base of the studies centers should be all-embracing, all-encompassing. And if conceptually this is so, doesn't the whole venture become prohibitive in cost, time and resources? Moreover, what of the "melting pot," the assimilation idea in all this? This long-standing idea emerges in testimony after testimony in the House hearings, and from the negative point of view, it isn't always treated cogently and with perspective. Furthermore, would a concentration on differences and contrasts, as the proposed program necessarily entails, intensify them to the disservice of national union and integrity? These and cognate questions must first be adequately resolved before the relatively lesser problems of resource allocation, location and so forth need be considered. In point of fact, the solution of the latter is to the largest extent predicted on the resolution of the former.

One testimony in the House hearings provides several excellent quotations that seem to answer in eloquent form the critical questions raised above.<sup>5</sup> For example, in 1782, Michel de Crevecoeur dubbed the American the "new Adam," and in his *Letters From An*

Footnotes at end of article.

*American Farmer* wrote "Here, individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose labours and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world." In 1908, a Jewish immigrant by the name of Israel Zangwill put it this way: "America is God's Crucible, the great Melting Pot where all races of Europe are merging and reforming . . . Germans and Frenchmen, Irishmen and Englishmen, Jews and Russians—into the Crucible with you all! God is making the American!" With a different emphasis, Archibald MacLeish said, "America is a symbol of union because it is also a symbol of differences, and it will endure not because its deserts and seacoasts and forests and bayous and dead volcanoes are one mind, but because they are of several minds and are nevertheless together . . ." One can find similar expressions in the writings and observations of Jacques Maritain, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Calvin Coolidge and others.

If reasonable acceptance can be given to the substance of thought in these and similar quotations, then it can be held that the goals and objectives of this Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers bill are thoroughly consistent with the historical basis and the significant nature of our national entity. In maintaining this we have not, of course, resolved the specific problems posed earlier. However, their resolution becomes easier once we establish a satisfactory and realistic concept of America. Without such a concept, rational answers to the pending questions cannot be offered. It is maintained further that the provisions of the measure and their systematic implementation would result in a formidable instrument capable of intensifying the qualitative growth and cultural richness of our nation-state. As the measure's statement of policy emphasizes, a deeper understanding of one's heritage and those of others cannot but contribute to our national cohesion and more harmonious and prosperous, overall development.

What is oftentimes overlooked in such discussion is the fundamental uniqueness of our Nation in the history of the world and the basic need for preserving and cultivating this unprecedented character, which by intent, content and portent this legislation would reinforce. Neither romanticism nor any form of super-patriotism need be invoked to recognize philosophically that on the basis of both historical and political evidence no nation in the history of mankind possessed or possesses the nature and character of our Nation. Historically, from the very beginning and drawn into the very body and soul of America have been people from every corner of the globe, from every race, and from all major religions. Characterized by one of America's outstanding columnists as an historic document, the Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90) begins with this very essential truth: "Whereas the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds . . .".

Politically, and also in sharp contrast to other nation-states of the world, human diversity in developmental unity has been and continues to be another unique characteristic of America. Multi-ethnicity at work in national union has been and is the ever-expanding reservoir of resourcefulness, innovation and challenge in this grand and tremendous historical experiment called the United States of America. This Nation suffered a costly Civil War over 100 years ago, but survived it to become in the next century the most powerful politico-economic entity in

the history of mankind. Its salient character of unity-in-diversity is now being tested again by hostile external forces, and the paramount question of our times is whether we can survive this divide-and-conquer operation while America peacefully pursue its Manifest Destiny in technologic progress, economic investment, and constructive creativity both at home and abroad. Then, to parallel, as many do, the USSR and its numerous nations with the U.S. in this unity-in-diversity respect well indicates more than one mark of professed ignorance regarding the nature, composition and development of the empire-state.<sup>7</sup>

With a measure of sober reflection, the ramifications of thought flowing from these fundamental truths cannot but impress themselves on anyone who begins to think in terms of a cosmopolitan Americanism adaptable and fitted to the needs and demands of our global position. It would be foolish to overemphasize the domestic to the exclusion of the international, or the latter to the neglect of the former. The two are intrinsically interrelated, and this fact reinforces further our chief thesis on cosmopolitan Americanism which rests on the two basic truths adumbrated above.

In this framework of understanding, then, the essence of the EHSC bill really extends beyond the passive attainment of understanding ourselves and each other to tap and regenerate the very springs of our national origin, growth and destiny. Clearly, in the global context today, it is surely not a species of putative reasoning to maintain that by its unique nature and all that this implies in terms of human progress and civilization, the presence and consummate power of America are integral parts of God's design for the future of mankind. Zangwill's Crucible and "God is making the American" make far more realistic sense with the foremost empirics at hand—almost all races and people's, diverse cultural heritages, most powerful nation, decisive bastion of world freedom, manifest technico-economic destiny, societal pluralism, domestic-international balance, and historic experiment—than any so-called naturalistic or humanistic explanation. Whether by faith, reason and will we shall accomplish the demands of this prominent design is actually the titanic test and challenge we today face. The directions paved by EHSC undoubtedly will enable us to meet this challenge more adequately and more successfully.

**THE ANSWERS OF COSMOPOLITAN AMERICANISM**

Before positive action can be taken on the EHSC bill, the outstanding questions regarding the feasibility of the undertaking must be adequately answered. After having examined carefully the volume of hearings testimony on the subject, one still is left somewhat uneasy about the justification offered in behalf of EHSC. For example, one can easily take to task the bland statement that "the melting pot" theory of Herbert St. Jean de Crevecoeur and Israel Zangwill has not worked and today we find that a variety of ethnic and racial groups have combined to form the mosaic of the American social fabric, living in relative peace on the same turf.<sup>8</sup> Isn't a mosaic possible within any organic whole, and what happened to the concept of nation? Grevecoeur's and Zangwill's conceptions do not constitute a theory; they are organic views of an evolving process where successive cultural mosaics are not only possible but also desirable for the unique development of this national, moral organism. Customs and even languages perpetuated in some ethnic communities in the United States have, from one viewpoint, become outdated by the changes sweeping so-called counterpart homelands, and yet they render cultural beauty and richness in an

environment that is far advanced educationally, technologically, economically and politically than the given counterpart.

So, then, in what is a far more complex subject than what appears on the surface, answers of a cosmopolitan Americanism can be given to questions such as "Won't a program of this nature prevent ideal assimilation?"; "Wouldn't such a concentration on differences produce disuniting forces, in some instances even to the point of questioned loyalty?"; "If we are all ethnics, shouldn't all be included in the program?"; "How, indeed, is the allocation of resources to be executed?" From the evidence these appear to be the dominant questions raised by some who doubt the wisdom of the proposed EHSC program.

In the broadest perspective, the emergence of the United States these past few decades from a protected stance of splendid isolation to one of necessary worldwide involvement has laid the groundwork for a cosmopolitan Americanism. This new outlook and national bent engender a growing appreciation of cultural differentiation, the need for multi-national exchange and concourse, an awareness of an evolving world community and values of change, relative peace, constructive evolution, and universal bonds. Posited in this expansive reality, the so-called ideal of assimilation becomes an elusive and vague expression, the "melting pot" process shifts more and more on a global scale, and the impact of external forces and influences on American being and existence becomes greater than ever. The assimilative process is inescapable in any changing environment, but the fundamental question is what are we assimilating to? A cosmopolitan American cannot but continually assimilate himself to the progressive realization of the principles of freedom, opportunity and challenge that have made this unique Nation what it is and also to the creative building of a world order and a free community of nations. The unity-in-diversity sought in the latter actually necessitates a resourceful unity-in-diversity in the American environment. And this is the very key to the problem here.

Logically, then, the EHSC program would not impede assimilation, difficult as that is. On the contrary, it would accelerate it in the realistic sense described above, furnishing new energies within for bountiful expression without, especially in the advancement of the numerous freedoms that have always constituted the unfolding "American dream." Likewise, and quite rationally, too, a methodical and selective concentration on differences within would intensify, rather than weaken, unifying forces within, as well as without. In addition, true as it is that America is a nation of immigrants, that by whatever point of generative remotion we are all ethnics, the fact is that by one circumstance or another, some Americans have conserved their ethnical legacies, as manifested in customs, language, community efforts, religion and so forth, providing cultural strains in the ever-evolving cultural embodiment of America and emphasizing America's intrinsic affinity to different parts of the world. It is no accident, for instance, that the prominent listing of these groups spontaneously appears in the volume of House hearings inasmuch as their response to the EHSC bill was well nigh instantaneous.

The problem of resource allocation shouldn't be an insurmountable one if certain dominant criteria are borne in mind. These are: (1) the size of the ethnic group, (2) the books and materials already available on a particular group, (3) existing facilities in a group for ready implementation of the program and (4) the contributory worth of knowledge to Americans in general as concerns our foreign relationships and

Footnotes at end of article.

global tasks. These criteria can scarcely be equally weighted, and no logical priority can be imputed to the given order of criteria. For example, if a particular ethnic group is quantitatively large, this would not necessarily warrant a proportionate allocation if (2) and (3) are substantial and (4) is relatively moderate. Certainly, to begin with, a collective, university project of textbook and materials preparation should be undertaken to cover all possible ethnic groups in America, their size, communities, activities, and contributions. In the 50's, an attempt along these lines was made at Georgetown University with the foundation of the Institute of Ethnic Studies, but it was a generation ahead of its time and little public interest produced scant funding.

#### MEDIA FOR BASIC PROPAGATION

Above this fundamental requirement for an overall textbook, fair application of the given criteria would have to be reasonably flexible so as to maximize the output of results and performance, not to say the maximum justification for the tax-supported program. A few aspects of this problem will be described suggestively here as we conclude on the media for basic propagation and the problem of location.

Regardless of the sources preparing ethnical materials, the media for basic propagation are the elementary and secondary schools. As the writer stressed in his own testimony on the bill, "It is unnecessary to dwell on any psychology or philosophy of education in order to emphasize the primacy and crucial importance of one's early education in the formative years."<sup>9</sup> Since the beginning of man's history this truth has been affirmed and reaffirmed. Hebrew scribes, Chinese sages, Greek philosophers, Jesuit fathers and Red totalitarians have underwritten the basicity of this truth. Most appropriately and wisely, the measure on EHSC is designed to improve and assist elementary or primary and secondary school education in connection with the multiple heritages in our evolving society.

As any educator would attest, lack of such knowledge concerning fellow citizens, their respective backgrounds, their traits and aspirations inevitably leads to misunderstandings, prejudices and biases that take their costly toll on society. Also, mistaken and fallacious preconceptions woven into maturing minds during these early years invariably remain with the students on higher levels of education in later years. Not only do they serve to perpetuate myths and early contrived misceptions but also the millions who form our citizenry and conclude their formal education with high school. Despite the irresistible, normalizing forces of science, technology, and economic development, there has never been, nor cannot thereby, any homogeneity in America, not to speak of other states in the world. The vigorous pluralism of the American environment is a tremendous and necessary asset to be preserved and deepened, and the first appreciation of it should come formally on the primary and secondary levels of our educational system.

When, in this framework of analysis, criterion four is applied, relating all this to the essential security of our Nation, an appalling fact is discovered. As the writer further maintained in his testimony, "Ironically enough, perhaps no subject has been mangled and distorted by perpetuated myths and misconceptions than that of the Soviet Union, its multinational composition and so forth."<sup>10</sup> Or, as pointed out in a quote from another testimony, "Finally, it must be pointed out that there exists a certain abnormality in our universities which are engaging in the research and teaching of East Eu-

ropean history. One may wonder about the training of our future scholars who are denied the start of the history of non-Russian nations even in our largest universities and research centers."<sup>11</sup> Although pluralistic America consists of heritages that in living form signify the contrary, children misinformed that the USSR is "Russia," continue to harbor this myth and all that flows from it for the rest of their lives.

In light of all this, there is little cause for wonderment that even college students today evince an ignorance as to nations such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, despite their independent existence between the two world wars. The dark blemish on America's record and honor in the recent case of the Lithuanian sailor is another startling case in point. As Congressman Daniel J. Flood stated in the House, "when the news broke out concerning the repatriation of the Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, to Soviet Russia, in total astonishment and with a sense of outrage every friend of the captive nations and every American honoring our treasured principle of political asylum whom I know, took to the phone or the pen to inquire into this unbelievable incident and to bring it to public account."<sup>12</sup> He stated further, "at this stage I am not satisfied by the probes that have taken place nor by the confused testimonies that have been given. Neither is Congressman Wayne L. Hays who in a probe recommended that "Rear Admiral William B. Ellis take a trip to the USSR to complete his education on Soviet Russian totalitarianism."<sup>13</sup>

The fact is one doesn't have to go to the USSR to learn the difference between a Lithuanian and a Russian. This knowledge to guide our actions resides in America's very pluralism. More, with Moscow being for years and for years to come, the chief threat to the security of our national being, a modicum of common sense would demand that our citizenry become quickly enlightened about the different nations and peoples in the empire-state known as the USSR. With ethnic heritage studies centers dealing with Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Armenia and others, there can be no question that this grave deficiency would be rapidly eliminated, with all the positive benefits that this would entail.

Quite plainly, then, with an eye to the maximum utility of the taxpayer's dollar, it is not enough to seek domestic cohesion through pluralistic understanding and knowledge but also to protect domestic gains through international understanding and knowledge, especially in the direction of the chief source of threat to our cohesive, national being. In applying criterion four, a group, like the Latvians, Estonians, Byelorussians, Georgians or others, may be small in ethnical size, it may have some availability of books and materials, as well as institutional facilities for studies centers, but it would rank high in terms of maximum national purpose. Along these rational lines it is evident that a careful, economical weighing of factors would have to be observed. For example, history courses in our schools cover Western Europe and to a lesser extent Central Europe and "Russia," as well as the Mideast, Asia and Latin America, but who could point to courses on the numerous non-Russian nations in the USSR? Yet in pluralistic America ancestral roots in these nations abound with immense potential good for our Nation as well as the peoples involved.

#### THE PROBLEM OF CENTERS LOCATION

Extensive discussion in the House hearings is devoted to the problem of locating the centers. For instance, one witness states, "I would be very surprised if the universities in New York City did not have a center for the

study of the Jewish culture. I would be very surprised . . . that the study of Chinese culture would not be located in areas where people are more concerned about the Chinese population in terms of cultural heritage and contribution and so on."<sup>14</sup> Actually, there is no necessity for the center to be located in the very ethnic community itself. Are the groups simply to learn about themselves or, more importantly, is the general community there and elsewhere to learn about them? The EHSC bill would be self-defeating, indeed, if only the former were contemplated. As to the basic minimum suggested earlier, the overall textbook project, this could be economically lodged in a revised and sufficiently funded Institute of Ethnic Studies at Georgetown University.

Going beyond the initial project, the guidelines of maximized output and efficient and constructive implementation should be scrupulously observed. Safeguards against uneconomical arrangements with overloaded overhead, waste of resources in being, and fly-by-night operations, such as have characterized other programs in the recent past, can and should be strenuously invoked. To a large extent the anatomy for efficient and sound programming already exists in the case of several major ethnic groups. Unquestionably, what is desperately required is a substantial improvement and beefing-up of the apparatus and structures already in existence, such as the bill implicitly contemplates. This course of action would insure an economical use of resources, certainly as to productive results, and the necessary avoidance of waste in disuse, duplication, and symmetrical arrangements. An asymmetry of arrangement is virtually mandatory to satisfy the guideline for implementation.

The Ukrainian group, for example, is generally recognized as a major ethnic segment. References to it are often made in the House hearings. A familiarity with the organizational network of this group will show that it lends itself to an economical and efficient use of resources. One of the few of its kind, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is a unified, national organization to which, with the exception of minor communist elements, organizations, clubs and religious, cultural and academic groups across the country belong in integrated membership. In short, the UCCA is an educational organization of organizations. It enjoys tax exemption and supports schools and studies of Ukrainian history, culture, language, the arts, and religious development.

A thorough study of this major ethnic body would have to extend back to the eighteenth century, before the founding of this Nation, and would trace the socio-economic and other contributions to the development of American society. Such a study and the preparation of materials based on it and projected also into the international dimension could be easily undertaken through the organizational structure of UCCA. Operated from the center in New York and with little or no overhead costs, regional and local Ukrainian heritage studies associates can be formed, serving and assisting our elementary and secondary schools in the immediate areas. Moreover, hundreds of Ukrainian heritage academicians at universities and colleges across the country could be productively enlisted to participate in the undertaking.

Undoubtedly, this example of least-cost implementation can be applied in only a few other instances. Among ethnic groupings in the country UCCA is generally viewed as a unique, organizational vehicle for all Americans of Ukrainian heritage. There isn't the division or fragmentation that has marked other ethnic segments. Where such a condition prevails, the arrangement would, of course, have to be of a more collective, in-

ter-ethnic type if the least-cost formula is applied and the four mentioned criteria are adroitly employed.

In conclusion, therefore, the idea of ethnic heritage studies centers is a sound and beneficial one. The 92nd Congress should consider it favorably, and the Nixon Administration should offer it its fullest support. Contrary to the doubts of some, the establishment of such centers would enrich the pluralism of our society contribute to more vigorous national cohesion and in the advanced spirit of cosmopolitan Americanism further the interests of our country abroad. For national and efficient operation, an overall project should be instituted, covering all the ethnic segments of our Nation, and an asymmetrical arrangement in use of resources should be introduced in view of existing facilities and the institutional make-up of each major group. The suggested criteria and guidelines, if properly applied, would guarantee the maximization of output that the idea, in its fulfillment, most assuredly deserves.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers, Hearings, Committee on Education and Labor, U.S.G.P.O., Washington, 1970, pp. 363.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p. 91.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. p. 109.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 293.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. p. 154.

<sup>6</sup> Lev E. Dobriansky, *The Vulnerable Russians*, New York, 1967, p. 36.

<sup>7</sup> On this, see Lev E. Dobriansky, *U.S.A. and the Soviet Myth*, Devin-Adair, New York, 1971.

<sup>8</sup> Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers, Hearings, p. 252.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. p. 320.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. p. 320.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 232.

<sup>12</sup> "The Simas Kudirka Case and a Special Committee on the Captive Nations," *Congressional Record*, vol. 116, pt. 31, p. 41421.

<sup>13</sup> "Go to Russia, Congressman Tells Admiral," *UPI*, Washington, D.C., December 30, 1970.

<sup>14</sup> Ethnic Heritage Studies Centers, Hearings, pp. 88-89.

## OIL IN THE SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL

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

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, around noon on January 28, 1969, a drilling rig over federally leased ocean lands in the Santa Barbara Channel blew out. Thousands of barrels of oil and gas belched from the ocean floor, blackening beautiful beaches, and suffocating wildlife. This spill provided the emotional impetus which thrust the problem of oil pollution onto the national political arena.

Since that time a prima facie pursuance of the Santa Barbara Channel problem has occurred. The Department of the Interior has issued more stringent regulations, the White House convened a panel, the Congress has introduced bills and held hearings, yet the problem still persists. I think it persists because of the apparent dichotomy between, in this case, the need for oil and the need for environmental protection. But I do not think the need for resource development

and environmental protection are necessarily conflicting needs that cannot be met simultaneously. Indeed, I think the environmental movement today is realistically aimed at just this—achieving progress and protecting our environment at the same time.

Today, at the 2-year mark since the disaster, I am introducing the Santa Barbara Channel Moratorium and Ecological Preserve Act, which attempts to reconcile the resource and environmental needs. This bill combines and refines the best of the legislative ideas on this which I have previously sponsored in the House. The preserve concept received administration support in hearings last fall; the moratorium concept stemmed from those earlier hearings; and the method of moratorium and termination compensation is unique. I am pleased to introduce this new legislation today with the bipartisan support of the following 29 of my distinguished colleagues:

## REPUBLICANS

Mr. MAILLARD, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. CONTE, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. THONE, Mr. WILLIAM STANTON, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. CLAUSEN.

## DEMOCRATS

Mr. SISK, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. DENT, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. DORN, and Mr. MIKVA.

This bill does basically three things. First, it terminates the leases seaward of the State created sanctuary and terminates leases adjacent to the channel islands, creating a Federal ecological preserve.

Second, the bill calls for suspension of drilling on the remaining leases. This moratorium concept is a measure designed to meet the dichotomy. It implicitly states that it is necessary to both develop our valuable resources and protect our environment. The moratorium lasts for a leasee only until that oil company develops its technology sufficiently to produce oil and not pollute. There are criteria in the bill which I think can reasonably be met and achieve this goal. No legal rights to the submerged oil are rescinded. I think the moratorium concept is a unique approach because it does not simply rectify past mistakes, but demands that technology afford an assurance of future environmental protection.

Thirdly, this bill's method of compensation is unusual in that, even though this is a comprehensive measure, no funds are appropriated from Treasury receipts. The bill creates its own funding in a special Santa Barbara Channel account and that the account's source of revenue stems from the sale of the U.S. share of oil extracted from such U.S. petroleum reserves or other Federal lands as the Secretary of the Interior designates.

This bill has the support of Santa Barbarans and is a reasonable piece of legislation with no additional costs on our Federal budget. I hope it will be enacted.

I am pleased to note that yesterday

California's Senators CRANSTON and TUNNEY introduced a bill almost identical to the legislation which I am introducing today. Our efforts in this, and the bipartisan support my colleagues have offered, indicates that the solutions to environmental problems ought not be a political issue.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 2637

A bill to provide for a Federal ecological preserve in a portion of the Outer Continental Shelf in the Santa Barbara Channel and to provide for a moratorium on drilling operations pending the ability to control and prevent pollution by oil discharges and to improve the state of the art with respect to oil production from the submerged lands, 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 "Santa Barbara Channel Moratorium and Ecological Preserve Act."

Sec. 2. The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) hazards exist in offshore oil and gas production which present a threat of pollution of coastal waters, and that such pollution has occurred in the Santa Barbara Channel of California;

(2) present drilling and production methods and unsightly drilling rigs constitute an environmental and navigational hazard and a threat to Santa Barbara and its submerged lands sanctuary, including the offshore islands;

(3) energy resources in the form of gas and oil do exist in and under Federal lands in the Santa Barbara Channel, and development of these resources must be weighed against the need to protect our environment; and

(4) there exists the need for a drilling moratorium and an ecological preserve in the Santa Barbara Channel.

Sec. 3. All rights on the leases listed in this section issued pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act in the Santa Barbara Channel, offshore of the State of California, are terminated.

The United States shall be vested with all of the right, title, and interest in such leases:

P-0167	P-0212
P-0168	P-0213
P-0169	P-0218
P-0170	P-0219
P-0171	P-0220
P-0172	P-0221
P-0173	P-0222
P-0174	P-0223
P-0175	P-0226
P-0176	P-0227
P-0177	P-0228
P-0178	P-0229
P-0179	P-0230
P-0198	P-0231
P-0199	P-0232
P-0200	P-0233
P-0201	P-0234
P-0206	P-0237
P-0211	P-0238

The area described in such leases shall be deemed to be a Federal ecological preserve, and shall be designated as such.

Sec. 4. (a) The holder of any lease terminated pursuant to this Act may bring an action against the United States for the recovery of just compensation for the lease or leases so terminated and such action shall be brought in the Court of Claims as provided in section 1491 of title 28, United States Code, within one year after the date of enactment of this Act. No part of this Act shall be deemed to divest the Court of Claims from

determining whether or not the termination of any such lease is legally compensable.

(b) The amount of any judgment in any such action or of any compromise settlement of such action and any interest accruing thereon shall be certified to the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") by the Department of Justice. There is authorized to be appropriated out of the Santa Barbara Channel account such amounts as may be necessary to enable the Secretary to pay such judgments and compromise settlements and any interest accruing thereon. In the event the funds in the Santa Barbara Channel account are not sufficient to pay any amount so certified and appropriated there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for advance to the Santa Barbara Channel account out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary for such payments. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be reimbursed for such advances from funds paid into the Santa Barbara Channel account in accordance with this Act, with interest thereon, at such rates as may be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) There is hereby created in the Treasury of the United States a special account which shall be known as the Santa Barbara Channel account from which the Secretary is directed to cause payments to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act. In order to provide the funds for the "Santa Barbara Channel account," the Secretary is directed to offer for sale on the open market under such competitive bidding procedures as he may establish, the United States share of the oil extracted from such U.S. Petroleum Reserves or other Federal lands as he may designate pursuant to the provisions of this Act and to pay the funds realized from such sale into the United States Treasury. In each year, sales proceeds equal to the Government's receipts from such reserves or other Federal lands during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding enactment of this Act shall be credited to the general fund and the remaining sales proceeds shall be credited to the Santa Barbara Channel account. Any sums remaining in the Santa Barbara Channel account after the payments authorized by subsection (b) have been made shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, and thereafter the funds realized under this subsection shall be paid into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

(d) Without regard to the provisions of chapter 641, title 10, United States Code, any U.S. official invested with authority over such lands as the Secretary may designate in the above section is authorized and directed to produce, by whatever means he deems necessary, sufficient oil from the designated lands to fulfill the requirement of this Act. Such U.S. official is also authorized to renegotiate and modify existing contracts relating to production of oil from said reserve in such manner as may in his judgment be necessary or advisable to enable such increased production.

SEC. 5. All drilling on the leases listed in this section and issued pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, in the Santa Barbara Channel, offshore of the State of California, is suspended. Such suspension will remain in effect with respect to any such lease until the Secretary of the Interior finds and reports to the Congress that drilling on any such lease can be accomplished without risk of pollution or hazards to navigation, and Congress so concurs in that finding with respect to the first such lease for which the suspension period is terminated.

P-0180	P-0195
P-0181	P-0196
P-0182	P-0197
P-0183	P-0202
P-0184	P-0203
P-0185	P-0204
P-0186	P-0205
P-0187	P-0207
P-0188	P-0208
P-0189	P-0209
P-0190	P-0210
P-0191	P-0215
P-0192	P-0216
P-0193	P-0217
P-0194	

SEC. 6. In making the finding required in section 5 with respect to any lease, the Secretary shall insure that—

(1) the characteristics of the specified geological formation to be drilled and produced indicate sufficient stability to allow for drilling and production without the danger of causing oil seepage from the ocean floor;

(2) the technology of the offshore drilling provides the optimum in pollution prevention for the specific geological formation to be drilled;

(3) the drilling and production plan minimizes the ecological hazards, and the oil spill containment techniques are adequate for local sea conditions (which findings shall be based upon written recommendations of the Environmental Protection Agency, to which shall be annexed plans of the lessees approved by the United States Coast Guard, describing specifically such spill containment techniques);

(4) environmental impact recommendations are filed by appropriate Federal agencies or advisory boards;

(5) underwater completion and production techniques have been perfected and will be used;

(6) the location of the drilling site offers no navigational hazards;

(7) public hearings on these matters are held in Santa Barbara, California.

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary is authorized to extend the primary term of each lease listed in section 5 for the period of the suspension provided for in section 5 and for an additional period equal to the total length of time of the primary term of the original lease. During the period of suspension the Secretary shall waive all of the rentals and drilling deferment payments with respect to each such lease. After the period of suspension is terminated and at the time the holder begins to produce oil on its leased property, the Secretary shall pay interest to such holder on its total investment in such leasehold for each day of the period of the suspension of such lease, at the rate of six per centum per annum. The total investment in a leasehold shall include the bonus payment for the lease and the expenses incurred in successful explorations on that lease before the suspension began, but shall not include expenses incurred for unsuccessful explorations for oil.

(b) All interest payments referred to in subsection (a) shall be appropriated out of the Santa Barbara Channel account (which was created in section 4(c) of this Act.)

(c) At any time after the period of suspension is terminated for any lease listed in section 5, the Secretary may terminate the period of suspension for any other lease listed in section 5 which satisfies the criteria in section 6.

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary is authorized under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe to unitize all or any part of the following described leases issued pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, in the Santa Barbara Channel, offshore of the State of California, if he finds such

action is necessary or desirable to prevent or minimize oil spillage, leaks, or other pollution.

P-0241 P-0240 P-0166

(b) The Secretary shall not permit the erection of any further platforms within the leases described in this section unless he finds such erection is necessary to prevent oil leakage, not otherwise contained, and where no other methods are feasible. Before any such platforms are authorized, the Secretary shall comply with requirements of section 6 of this Act.

(c) The Secretary shall provide for and require the orderly removal of all platforms within the leases described in this section when he finds that they can be replaced by underwater drilling or production units.

(d) At such time as the Secretary determines that no further drilling or production is required in leases P-0240 and P-0241 to prevent or minimize oil spillage, leaks, or other pollution, he shall report such fact to Congress in order that it may consider the termination and inclusion of such leases within the Federal ecological preserve as provided in section 3 of this Act.

(e) The Secretary shall terminate and include the lease designated as P-0166 within the Federal ecological preserve as provided in section 3 of this Act at such time as the State of California terminates the lease designated PRC-3150, granted by such State, with respect to adjoining lands in the Carpinteria Offshore Oil Field.

#### COMMITTEE ON URBAN AFFAIRS

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, last week, in a letter to the President, I urged the creation of a White House Council of Municipal Advisers to provide a focal point specifically for the consideration of urban problems. "It is imperative," I wrote, "that an effective, creative and sympathetic mechanism be established to insure that the priority attention that our urban problems require be continued."

There is no less need to insure that the legislative branch also be able to focus on and respond adequately to the problems of our cities, and act on them effectively. We are not now set up to do so. There are at present time no less than nine separate committees in the House which share jurisdiction over various but closely related aspects of urban programs. The Committees on Agriculture, Banking and Currency, the District of Columbia, Education and Labor, Government Operations, Judiciary, Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Public Works all have significant areas of jurisdiction over urban problems, ranging from food stamps to recreation. This system makes it virtually impossible for the Congress to consider urban programs as a comprehensive whole or to offer the coordinated approach necessary to solve them. The diffusion of responsibility prevents us from considering the interrelationships between, for example, housing and education, between transportation and pollution, between highways and open spaces. At times, in fact, this wide dis-

persal of authority results in our working at cross purposes.

I am, therefore, filing legislation today, with the bipartisan cosponsor of 28 of my colleagues, to create a Committee on Urban Affairs in the House of Representatives. It would consist of 25 Members, and would handle all measures relating to urban areas generally, including housing, urban renewal, and the prevention and elimination of urban blight, the problems of air and water pollution that plague our cities, and transportation. Hopefully its membership would be composed of Members from each of the existing committees now dealing with such problems, thus providing the expertise necessary for a stepped-up, coordinated congressional effort to develop new programs for our cities and to oversee and improve existing ones.

The creation of a Committee on Urban Affairs is not a new idea. I have, in fact, as have many others in the House, been urging action on this since my first year as a Member of this body. It has become increasingly clear, however, that without a more meaningful approach and more effective action than we have had in the past, we will be hard pressed to find solutions to our ever more critical urban situation.

Christopher Morley once wrote:

All cities are mad but the madness is gallant. All cities are beautiful but the beauty is grim.

But there is nothing very gallant nor very beautiful about the continuing deterioration of the urban condition, and the physical and social decay that is all too visible. Certainly there is much that is grim. It has taken violent upheavals to rivet the Nation's collective attention on problems it has too long neglected—the so-called crisis of the cities has become a national crisis. We must be able to respond to it.

Those joining me today in filing the resolution for a Committee on Urban Affairs in the House of Representatives are as follows:

Mr. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO of New York.

Mr. JOHN B. ANDERSON of Illinois.

Mr. LES ASPIN of Wisconsin.

Mr. HERMAN BADILLO of New York.

Mr. EDWARD G. BIESTER, JR., of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM of New York.

Mr. HAMILTON FISH, JR., of New York.

Mr. BILL FRENZEL of Minnesota.

Mr. JAMES G. FULTON of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. ELLA T. GRASSO of Connecticut.

Mr. SEYMOUR HALPERN of New York.

Mrs. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN of Washington.

Mr. MICHAEL HARRINGTON of Massachusetts.

Mr. JAMES HARVEY of Michigan.

Mrs. LOUISE DAY HICKS of Massachusetts.

Mr. JACK H. McDONALD of Michigan.

Mr. STEWARD B. MCKINNEY of Connecticut.

Mr. ABNER J. MIKVA of Illinois.

Mr. PARREN J. MITCHELL of Maryland.

Mr. BERTRAM L. PODELL of New York.

Mr. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI of Illinois.

Mr. CHARLES B. RANGEL of New York.

Mr. OGDEN R. REID of New York.  
Mr. HOWARD W. ROBISON of New York.  
Mr. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL of New York.  
Mr. EDWARD R. ROYBAL of California.  
Mr. JAMES H. SCHEUER of New York.  
Mr. FRED SCHWENGEL of Iowa.

#### CONGRESSIONAL ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, as in the 91st Congress, the issue of reasserting congressional responsibility in the formulation of the basic policies relating to our commitments abroad which affect all Americans will be one of the dominating issues in this new Congress. The debate will, I hope, focus at least in part on legislation which was introduced in the Senate last Monday by Senator CLIFFORD P. CASE, of New Jersey, and which I am filing in the House of Representatives today.

It is designed not only to insure that the Congress has adequate information concerning our Nation's commitments abroad so that it may act responsibly and meaningfully in the consideration of important world problems, but also to establish a more stable basis for improved cooperation and communication between the executive and legislative branches with regard to the formulation and the conduct of our foreign policy.

Hopefully, by requiring the Secretary of State to transmit to the Congress the text of any U.S. international agreement other than a treaty as soon as possible after it has entered into force and within 60 days at the latest, it would serve to build greater trust and cooperation in this relationship. Should the President determine that public disclosure of such an agreement is prejudicial to the national security, the bill stipulates that it be transmitted to both the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs under an appropriate injunction of secrecy.

Although similar legislation was first proposed in 1956 by then senate minority leader, Senator William F. Knowland, that initial proposal provided for the transmission of executive agreements to the Senate only. It was passed by the Senate, but was never acted on by the House.

The legislation I am submitting today goes beyond that early version. It includes the House of Representatives as a recipient of the information to be transmitted by the executive, thereby recognizing the rightful and essential role which this Chamber can and should play in the consideration of international issues vital to our national security.

The lessons of the recent past have shown the hazards which arise when the process of foreign policy is isolated from the scrutiny of the people and their elected representatives. Passage of this bill would help to insure that we have the essential information for responsi-

ble and enlightened debate concerning our commitments abroad. Working together with the executive branch, we can thus seek to heal the divisions caused by misunderstanding and error, and to cooperate on policies which balance our interests and abilities in striving to achieve a more peaceful world.

#### FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1971

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

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining with minority members of the Appropriations Committee and the House Republican leadership in introducing a bill entitled "Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1971." This bill provides an effective limitation on the Congress as well as the administration. It is essentially the same bill we introduced last year, but updated to include the 1972 budget estimates.

For years Presidents and Congresses have sought to blame each other for big spending and budget deficits. No matter who wins this political argument, we all know the American taxpayer loses.

We cannot continue along this path. Last year the Congress added over \$1.2 billion to the President's budget requests for the Agriculture, Education, Housing, and Labor-HEW appropriation bills.

This bill places a limitation on Federal spending for fiscal year 1972 in a way that would permit Congress to control the results of its own actions on individual appropriation bills from the point of view of the total Federal budget. In order to accomplish this it would provide a means of modifying actions on individual appropriation bills if these actions, collectively, would exceed the limitation proposed in this bill.

Specifically: First, it would provide that congressional increases over the budget on individual appropriation bills that would have the effect of increasing total expenditures above the bill's ceiling would then be subject to automatic reduction according to a formula and by an amount necessary for the budget to remain within the ceiling;

Second, it would make possible the application of this formula in those mandatory spending programs when appropriate and necessary to comply with the limitation and exempt the Government from liability for any differences between the amount appropriated and the amount made available; and

Third, it would only exempt from the ceiling those increases or decreases that result from the so-called uncontrollables—social security trust fund payments, veterans pension funds, and so forth.

We intend to press for prompt consideration of this Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1971 and I trust we will have the support of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle. This bill will give every Member of this Congress an opportunity to vote the same way he talks on the subject of big spending by the Federal Government.

**NATIONAL WEEK OF CONCERN FOR PRISONERS OF WAR/MISSING IN ACTION**

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join many of my colleagues in sponsoring House Joint Resolution 16, to designate the week of March 21-27 as a "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action."

Today, over 1,500 Americans are listed as prisoner of war/missing in action in Southeast Asia. Presumably, these men who have been reported as missing in action are being held captive in North Vietnamese prisoner-of-war camps. However, the facts and information necessary to substantiate this presumption have repeatedly been denied by the Communist government officials in North Vietnam. Despite ratification of the Geneva Convention in 1957 by the Communists of North Vietnam, they have consistently failed to honor those terms set forth pertaining to the treatment of prisoners of war. They have refused to release a complete listing of those Americans held captive. They have refused to provide adequate medical attention to the sick. They have refused to release the seriously wounded. They have refused to permit impartial inspections of North Vietnamese prisoner-of-war camps. And these Communists have refused to permit the free exchange of mail to and from our American prisoners. These refusals are in direct violation of the requirements contained in the Geneva Convention—requirements which have been flauntingly abused by North Vietnam.

It is for these brave and courageous American fighting men and for their families and loved ones who have suffered endlessly that we propose to set aside a National Week of Concern to focus worldwide attention on this inexcusable, barbaric, and deplorable situation. I am proud to have cosponsored this resolution, and I pray that our message will be heard and, most of all, felt all the way around the world.

**TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA**

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. Mass production, America's important contribution to the industrial revolution began in Connecticut in 1798 when Eli Whitney, a New England schoolteacher, used machines he had previously invented to make a system of interchangeable parts. He gave impetus to the mass production of inexpensive goods which have created the standard of living we know today.

**FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY IN INDIAN AFFAIRS**

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

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing, along with 16 other Members of this body, a House concurrent resolution to make clear that termination of Federal responsibility in Indian affairs is not a policy or goal of the U.S. Congress.

Last July, President Nixon recommended in his famous and well-received message on Indian policy, that the Congress "expressly renounce, repudiate, and repeal the termination policy." This is what we seek to do today.

Historically, the U.S. Government made treaties with Indian nations. Tribes often surrendered claims to vast areas of land in return for the Government promising a reservation and health, police, and sanitation services for the community.

In August of 1953, Congress passed House Concurrent Resolution 108 stating that its long-range goal was termination of government responsibility and services. This has often had a retarding effect on tribal progress. The threat that the Government/Indian relationship may end has caused many tribes to shy away from any kind of social, economic, and political autonomy for fear that it will lose the benefits and protection they now enjoy.

The resolution my colleagues and I are introducing today would repudiate the termination policy declared by the 83d Congress. Hopefully, passage of this resolution will give Indians the security necessary to pursue vigorous programs for social and economic betterment.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER**

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that in view of the fact that the special orders requested by the distinguished chairman and ranking member of the Appropriations Committee refer to the budget, without objection, the Chair will recognize those gentlemen for the purpose of making their statements prior to the call of the regular special orders.

There was no objection.

**LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM**

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader the program for next week.

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

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman asking about the program. We have no program for next week for the reason that the House is still not or-

ganized committee-wise. It is my understanding that your conference will meet on Tuesday, is that correct?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Our conference to firm up or finalize committee assignments will probably be held Wednesday morning, and we trust that we can complete action on committee assignments by the Committee on Committees on Tuesday, which action will then be referred to the conference on Wednesday morning.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, our Committee on Committees has largely completed its work, but there are still some assignments to be made and we expect to be finished at our caucus on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

**ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY NEXT**

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

**THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, 1972—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 92-15; PART 1 AND 92-16)**

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 Appropriations and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In the 1971 budget, America's priorities were quietly but dramatically reordered: For the first time in 20 years, we spent more to meet human needs than we spent on defense.

In 1972, we must increase our spending for defense in order to carry out the Nation's strategy for peace. Even with this increase, defense spending will drop from 36% of total spending in 1971 to 34% in 1972. Outlays for human resources programs, continuing to rise as a share of the total, will be 42% of total spending in 1972.

The 1972 budget has a historic identity of its own.

- It provides a new balance of responsibility and power in America by proposing the sharing of Federal revenues with States and communities on a grand scale—and in a way that will both alleviate the paralyzing fiscal crisis of State and local governments and enable citizens to have more of a say in the decisions that directly affect their lives

- It introduces a new fairness in American life, with the development

of national strategies to improve the health care of our citizens and to assure, with work incentives and requirements, an income floor for every family in this Nation.

- It adopts the idea of a "full employment budget," in which spending does not exceed the revenues the economy could generate under the existing tax system at a time of full employment. In this way, the budget is used as a tool to promote orderly economic expansion, but the impact of the resulting actual deficit is in sharp contrast to the inflationary pressure created by the deficits of the late sixties, which were the result of excessive spending that went far beyond full employment revenues. The full employment budget idea is in the nature of a self-fulfilling prophecy: By operating as if we were at full employment, we will help to bring about that full employment.

The 1972 budget reaffirms the determination of the Federal Government to take an activist role in bringing about the kind of prosperity that has rarely existed in the American economy—a prosperity without war and without runaway inflation. In the 1972 budget, the Government accepts responsibility for creating the climate that will lead to steady economic growth with improving productivity and job stability.

Of course, our objective of prosperity without inflation cannot be achieved by budget policy alone. It also requires:

- the monetary policy adopted by the independent Federal Reserve System to provide fully for the growing needs of the economy; and
- increased restraint in wage and price decisions by labor and business—in their own and the Nation's interest and as a matter of common sense.

Only by working together can the budget, monetary policy, and common sense in the private sector make orderly expansion the order of the day.

The full employment 1972 budget—expansionary but not inflationary—does its full share to provide a defense strong enough to protect our national security, higher standards of income and care for the poor and the sick, a reorganized and responsive Federal structure, and the basis for a sound prosperity in a full generation of peace.

#### TOWARD A GROWING NONINFLATIONARY ECONOMY

**Economic setting.**—When I took office 2 years ago, rampant inflation was the Nation's principal economic problem.

This inflation was a direct result of the economic policies of the period 1966 to 1968, when we were mired in war in Vietnam, and when Federal spending rose sharply. Federal outlays were allowed to exceed full-employment revenues by \$6 billion in 1966, \$10 billion in 1967, and \$25 billion in 1968. Expansive monetary policy in the summer of 1968 helped upset the hoped-for stabilizing impact of an income tax surcharge. The effect of these actions was to turn the thermostat up in

an economy that was already hot enough.

My administration acted promptly to move us out of that war and cool the overheated economy.

We controlled Federal spending in 1969 and achieved a budget surplus. Spending was restrained again in 1970. Independently, the Federal Reserve System maintained a monetary policy of restraint which increased in severity throughout calendar year 1969 and continued into early 1970.

The forces of inflation have been durable and persistent—and they remain strong. But their momentum was slowed in calendar year 1969 and early 1970. Excessive demand was eliminated as a source of inflationary pressure during this period. The turnaround of this inflationary trend permitted us to enter the second phase of our plan: to follow more expansive economic policies without losing ground in the battle against inflation.

**Budget policy.**—Last July, I set forth the budget policy of this administration:

"At times the economic situation permits—even calls for—a budget deficit. There is one basic guideline for the budget, however, which we should never violate: except in emergency conditions, expenditures must never be allowed to outrun the revenues that the tax system would produce at reasonably full employment. When the Federal government's spending actions over an extended period push outlays sharply higher, increased tax rates or inflation inevitably follow."

The principle of holding outlays to revenues at full employment serves three necessary purposes:

- It imposes the discipline of an upper limit on spending, a discipline that is essential because the upward pressures on outlays are relentless.
- It permits Federal tax and spending programs to be planned and conducted in an orderly manner consistent with steady growth in the economy's productive capacity.
- It helps achieve economic stability by automatically imposing restraint during periods of boom and providing stimulus during periods of slack.

The budget policy of this administration is to keep firm control over Federal spending. The outlay total of \$229.2 billion in 1972 is the sum of spending for programs that were scrutinized carefully to make certain that they would be managed effectively and efficiently, and that they are essential to carry out present laws or to achieve desirable changes in our national priorities.

If this careful scrutiny were not maintained—if we weaken in our resolve to control spending—we would risk permitting outlays to build up a momentum that will carry them beyond full employment receipts in the longer run, and we would risk losing the ability to restrain spending in times when a deficit is undesirable.

#### SUMMARY OF THE 1972 BUDGET

The budget that I propose for 1972 is consistent with the fiscal policy I announced 6 months ago.

#### THE BUDGET AT A GLANCE [Fiscal years, in billions]

Description	1970 actual	1971 est- mate		1972 est- mate
		1970 actual	1971 est- mate	
Budget receipts	\$193.7	\$194.2	\$217.6	
Budget outlays	195.6	212.8	229.2	
Actual deficit (—)	—2.8	—18.6	—11.6	
Full-employment surplus	2.6	1.4	0.1	
Budget authority	213.0	236.3	249.0	
Outstanding debt, end of year:				
Gross Federal debt	\$367.1	\$382.6	\$407.0	\$429.4
Debt held by the public	279.5	284.9	302.5	313.1
Outstanding Federal and federally assisted credit, end of year:				
Direct loans	46.5	51.1	53.8	56.
Guaranteed and insured loans	104.0	106.4	119.4	140.3
Direct loans by Government-sponsored agencies	27.0	37.6	45.4	53.

<sup>1</sup> Including loans in expenditure account.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding loans held by Government or Government-sponsored agencies.

**Budget receipts** in 1972 are estimated to be \$217.6 billion, \$23.4 billion more than in 1971, but still below the \$229.3 billion of revenue that would be produced if the economy were operating at full employment throughout the year.

The estimates reflect a reduction in revenues of \$2.7 billion due to the new tax depreciation rules announced on January 11. These rules are part of our plan to expand the economy and help the Nation achieve full employment without inflation.

**Budget outlays** in 1972 are expected to be \$229.2 billion, an increase of \$16.4 billion over the previous year.

The increase in outlays will help move the economy toward higher employment and production. At the same time, outlays are being held to full employment receipts.

I am requesting **budget authority**—the right to make commitments to spend—of \$249.0 billion in 1972. Over \$170 billion of this total will require new action on the part of the Congress.

#### REVENUE SHARING: RETURNING POWER TO PEOPLE

During the 1960's, more governmental initiative and power shifted to Washington and away from elected officials in State and local governments. Towards the end of the decade it became apparent that, despite new programs and massive Federal expenditures, government at all levels was not working well.

When this administration took office, I directed that an intensive review of our governmental system be made. We found that State and local governments were breaking down under an incredible fiscal burden. We also found that the red tape involved in the narrow categorical grant system made it almost impossible for the Federal Government to be effective and responsive to the needs of individuals in different localities.

The financial squeeze on State and local governments is acute, and shows no sign of becoming less painful. These govern-

ments rely mainly on receipts from consumer and property taxes, which have not grown nearly as fast as the demand for State and local government services. As a result, combined State and local debt has increased by over 600% since 1948.

The Federal Government helped meet some of this demand by increasing its financial aid, largely through grant programs, which now accounts for 18% of State and local revenues.

The results of grant programs have been impressive in some cases. But the grant structure has become a haphazard collection of hundreds of separate programs, each with its own policies, its own requirements and procedures, and its own funding.

Such a complicated method of providing Federal assistance is not only inefficient, but it:

- restricts the freedom of State and local governments to spend funds in accordance with their priorities;
- is unresponsive to the needs of specific local situations because the funds are distributed and regulated by guidelines that do not—perhaps cannot—sufficiently take account of differences among local communities; and
- separates resources and responsibility, because State and local governments have the responsibility for providing services, but, all too often, they do not have the money to provide those services. The Federal Government dominates the field of income taxation, and its redtape restricts the discretion of State and local governments over the services they provide.

Clearly, not enough authority over the use of resources for federally assisted programs is now lodged at the State and local level. More of the power—and the responsibility—for using federally collected funds must be given to elected officials in these governments.

The need for remedying this situation is urgent. The time for reform is now.

*Local freedom of action.*—I propose a revenue sharing plan to give State and local governments the money they need to deliver the services that can best be performed by government closest to the people.

This is how the new "freedom of action" plan will work:

In the first full year of the plan, \$16 billion will be directed to the States and localities, in a way that will enable them to decide as never before how that money will be spent.

Of this amount, \$5 billion will be in the form of *general revenue sharing*, without restrictions. This will all be "new" money, without matching requirements and with the decision on how it is to be used exclusively a State and local matter.

The remaining \$11 billion will be in the form of *special revenue sharing*, with the discretion on how it will be used within each of six broad subject areas strictly a State and local matter. These areas are:

- Urban community development,
- Rural community development,
- Education,
- Manpower training,

—Law enforcement, and

—Transportation.

The hobbling restrictions now on much of the Federal aid in these areas would be removed, along with matching requirements that presently force localities to spend their own matching money on low-priority projects for fear of "losing" available Federal aid.

To emphasize the importance of the special revenue sharing funds, the change from the present tightly restrictive categorical grants to special revenue sharing in the six broad areas will be accompanied by an increase of \$709 million in the amounts budgeted for 1972 for Federal aid to States and localities. But even more important is the fact that these governments would have far greater freedom of action in deciding how money is to be spent within each of the six areas. For example, although the Federal Government would designate the total amount of special revenue sharing for education, the State or local area would decide how much is to be spent on new textbooks, new schools, equipment, or other matters of priority to it in the field of education.

In this way, both general and special revenue sharing will redirect the control of State and local decisions on \$16.1 billion to the States and localities affected most by those decisions. This is about half of Federal Government aid, excluding public assistance grants, to States and communities—a historic and massive reversal of the flow of power in America.

*Budget authority proposed for revenue sharing plan, first full year*

Description	Billions
General revenue sharing	\$5.0
Special revenue sharing:	
Urban community development	2.0
Rural community development	1.0
Education	3.0
Manpower training	2.0
Law enforcement	0.5
Transportation	2.6
Total	16.1

We must make provision at the outset of this freedom of action plan for both growing State and local needs and growing State and local capacity to manage their affairs.

The new funds for general revenue sharing will grow in years to come because they will be tied to the Federal personal income tax base. As that tax base expands, more unrestricted money will flow to States and localities.

To help State and local governments develop greater capacity to plan and manage their own affairs, I will send to the Congress a planning-management assistance plan, which will provide \$100 million to help these governments make their own long-range plans and enhance their capability for the efficient use of their growing revenues.

In essence, this is what revenue sharing will do:

- for the individual taxpayer, it will provide a stronger voice in how his tax money is spent locally, new confidence in government that comes from more "citizen control," and the hope that, in some States and localities, taxes may be reduced, or

that the rising cost of government can be met without raising taxes;

—for State and local governments, it will not only help meet the current financial crisis, but will also wipe out rigidities and delays in Federal aid and permit them to build their capacity to respond to local needs;

—for our federal system, it will provide new strength by assigning services to the level of government best equipped to perform them; and

—for all our people, it will provide a means of encouraging local diversity and experimentation within the framework of our great national purposes.

Of course, these revenue sharing proposals will not be the vehicle for any retreat from the Federal Government's responsibility to ensure equal treatment and opportunity for all. The proposals I send to the Congress will include the safeguards against discrimination that now accompany all other Federal funds allocated to the States.

This massive revenue sharing proposal is central to my philosophy of giving people the opportunity to become more involved in the decisions that affect their lives. The magnitude of the problem calls for this kind of bold move; by acting decisively and without delay, we will strengthen our federal system and respond better to the needs of our people.

*Welfare reform.*—One of the first steps in our review of the federal system was to sort out those activities that are appropriate for the Federal Government from those that are best performed at the State and local level or in the private sector. We decided early on one primary Federal responsibility—providing, with a combination of work incentives and work requirements, an income floor for every American family.

We knew beforehand that the existing welfare system was in desperate need of reform. We also knew that the existing system imposes a crushing and growing financial burden on States.

My welfare reform proposals, described later in this message, are an integral part of our effort to give people the ability to make their own decisions, to build the capacity of State and local government, and to encourage more orderly national growth.

By building a floor under the income of every family everywhere in America with Federal funds, we provide each dependent family a new dignity, we help State and local governments finance what is now their fastest growing expenditure, and we remove one magnet that has already drawn too many persons to our congested cities.

In government operations, form should follow function. Just as revenue sharing decentralizes power to meet one need, welfare reform sets a basic national standard to meet a different need. The decision to centralize or decentralize should be based on which method best serves the larger purposes of 206 million Americans.

Revenue sharing and welfare reform are of a piece: the level of government best equipped to respond should respond in a way that raises standards and con-

tributes to the sum of personal freedom and human dignity.

RESTORING CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

In seeking ways to reform the federal system, I have paid particular attention to the ability of the executive branch of the Federal Government to produce the results intended by the Congress and the President.

In 1971, the Federal Government will employ almost 2,900,000 civilians, operate thousands of separate programs, and spend \$212.8 billion. Through its tax laws, credit activities, grant programs, and in other ways, the Government affects millions of people and influences the disposition of many more billions of dollars than it controls directly.

Toward the end of the sixties, there was mounting evidence that our Government was so complex, clumsy, and unresponsive, that it was becoming unable to meet the needs and priorities of the people or to use efficiently the funds entrusted to it.

This must not be permitted in America.

We have already taken actions to improve the organization and management of the Federal Government and, thereby, make it more efficient and responsive.

But we must do more. The Federal Government is not organized properly to deal with the Nation's most significant problems in the domestic area. Programs that should be joined together to achieve common goals are fragmented among different departments and agencies, impairing the capacity of government to respond effectively to urgent national needs. Modernization of that structure will restore vigor to our federal system, permitting a constructive partnership among Federal, State, and local governments.

In the next few months, I shall propose sweeping legislation to help achieve these goals by merging seven existing departments and several independent agencies into four departments:

- a Department of Natural Resources,
- a Department of Human Resources,
- a Department of Community Development, and
- a Department of Economic Development.

These new departments will match the domestic programs of the Federal Government with the objectives each is intended to fulfill:

- the balanced and constructive use and conservation of the land and other natural resources of the Nation;
- the development and well-being of individuals and families;
- the quality of urban and rural communities as places for people to work and live; and
- the maintenance and strengthening of the American economy.

To continue the modernization of the Federal Government, I will also ask an extension of the President's reorganization authority. We must seek to expand current efforts to shift operating responsibility for Federal programs out of Washington and closer to the people these programs are designed to serve.

To fulfill its responsibilities, the Federal Government must attract, develop, and retain capable career executives. We must have a more effective manpower planning and utilization system. I shall propose legislation to establish a Federal Executive Service which will permit:

- more effective career executive search;
- flexibility in the allocation and assignment of available talent; and
- strengthened executive development programs and policies.

By improving the organization and management of government, we will make it more responsive to the needs of the people and the new priorities of the Nation.

REFORMING THE BUDGET PROCESS

Reform of the budget process is long overdue. Fifty years have passed since the Federal budget system currently in use was adopted. The system was a major step forward in 1921. Because of congressional inaction, it has become a travesty a half-century later.

Enactment of appropriations 6 months or more after the start of the fiscal year they are supposed to cover is evidence of a major weakness. I have sent two budgets to the Congress. In each, I have had to formulate budget proposals for the year ahead without knowing what the Congress would provide in its action on the prior year's budget, which was transmitted 11 months earlier. Even now, as this message is being written, action on last year's appropriations request for one department has not been completed.

I have, therefore, had to act on parts of the budget without knowing the totals that would result. This is an intolerable situation, but one that the Congress seems to accept as the normal way of doing business. It completes action on appropriation bills over a 10- to 12-month period without any goal or determination of the total expenditures that will result after the last bill is passed.

Excess in the number and detail of appropriations often diverts attention to minutiae. It also impairs the ability of agency heads to manage their agencies responsibly and economically.

The budget is our principal instrument for coordinated management of Federal programs and finances. Close cooperation between the executive and legislative branches is needed now to make the budget an efficient and effective instrument for this purpose. Therefore, we must seek a more rational, orderly budget process. The people deserve one, and our Government, the largest fiscal unit in the free world, requires it.

Furthermore, Federal credit programs which the Congress has placed outside the budget—guaranteed and insured loans, or loans by federally sponsored enterprises—escape regular review by either the executive or the legislative branch. The evaluation of these extra-budgetary programs has not been fully consistent with budget items. Their effects on fiscal policy have not been rigorously included in the overall budget process. And their effects on overall debt management are not coordinated well with the overall public debt policy.

For these reasons, I will propose legislation to enable these credit programs to be reviewed and coordinated along with other Federal programs.

TOWARD A FULL GENERATION OF PEACE

Our goal is a full generation of peace in which all nations can focus their energies on improving the lives of their citizens.

To achieve this, we must continue to work in close cooperation with our allies, move from confrontation to negotiation with these with whom we differ, and—together with our allies—maintain enough military strength to deter aggression. Sufficient and effective programs of military and economic assistance to help our friends help themselves are an integral part of our program.

*National security.*—This Nation's strategy for peace will—as it must—be based upon a position of military strength. The purpose of this strength is to prevent war; and, to this end, we will negotiate with those whose vital interests and policies conflict with our own.

We are pursuing negotiations on strategic arms limitations, on Vietnam, on Berlin, and on the Middle East. These negotiations are difficult and often slow, but we have the stamina and commitment necessary to proceed with patience and purpose.

As we carry on negotiations, we couple them with other efforts to achieve the same goal. The Vietnamization program is an example, and we are making good progress. By this spring, our authorized troop strength will have been cut approximately in half since the time I took office, and we will continue to bring American troops home.

Supporting these efforts, the military forces of this Nation and its allies will provide the armed might necessary to deter aggression or to deal with it effectively where necessary. We expect our allies to do more in their own behalf, and, in the spirit of the Nixon doctrine, many are taking steps in that direction. But we must also do our share. The kind of partnership we seek to forge works both ways. We have a vital interest in peace and stability abroad and we plan to maintain the capabilities necessary to protect that interest.

Our withdrawals from Vietnam and the change in our general purpose force planning and strategy permit a smaller force structure than in the past. At the same time, the preoccupation with Vietnam has limited our ability to meet some of our military needs elsewhere, particularly in NATO. We must be certain that our military forces are combat-ready and properly equipped to fulfill their role in our strategy for peace. In addition, we face formidable Soviet nuclear and conventional forces, including increased naval forces, and a further rise in the costs of our military equipment and personnel.

For these reasons, I am recommending an increase of \$6 billion in budget authority for military and military assistance programs. This Nation has the will and the resources to meet its vital national security needs. At a time when we are urging our allies to do more and when our potential adversaries may seek

military advantage, I cannot in good conscience recommend less.

We often think of military strength primarily in terms of equipment and massive organizations. While these are important, attracting and holding able citizens in the Armed Forces is the key to an effective and efficient military force. The service of Americans in uniform is worthy of respect, and I am dedicated to the goal of making all such service voluntary. This budget, and subsequent legislation which I will recommend to the Congress, will make significant progress toward ending reliance on the draft.

**Foreign assistance.**—Our present foreign assistance programs were established for a world that has long since changed. I will propose legislation to adapt them to the conditions of the 1970's.

We must clearly distinguish the varied purposes of foreign aid—the security of the United States and friendly nations, the long-term development of lower income countries, and humanitarian needs—and make possible a realistic assessment of our progress toward each. In 1972, our assistance programs will:

- promote a strong partnership among nations and a vigorous leadership role for multilateral development institutions;
- recognize that other nations have a growing ability and responsibility to determine their own development priorities;
- continue security assistance at a higher level than in recent years in order to help friendly nations meet the responsibility for their own defense; and
- improve coordination of our humanitarian assistance efforts.

These changes will carry out a major theme of U.S. foreign policy—less direct U.S. involvement in the affairs of other nations, less potential for friction and resentment, and a stable world order more conducive to lasting peace.

#### MEETING HUMAN NEEDS

The proposals that I submit today are a major step forward in the reform of our Nation's efforts to meet the needs of its 206 million citizens. They will introduce a new fairness into American life by providing:

- a basic income floor under every family with children in this Nation;
- health care to help make needed services possible for all of our people when and where such services are required;
- better systems of support for education and manpower training; and
- continued progress in assuring the civil rights of all citizens, and in controlling crime.

**Income strategy.**—Last year was one of great promise for the long-term income security of American families. Some of that promise reached fruition in the reform of unemployment insurance and food stamp programs:

- Unemployment insurance was extended to 4.8 million additional Americans, including farmworkers and hospital workers, and special

extended benefits were established to be triggered automatically by adverse economic conditions.

- Food stamp benefits were improved by establishing national eligibility standards, requiring family allotments large enough to purchase an adequate diet, providing free food stamps to the poorest recipients, and automatically raising benefits with increases in the cost of living.

However, much of that promise was left unrealized. As I have pointed out, in 1972 I will redouble my efforts to make essential and fundamental reforms in income maintenance programs. First, and foremost, I will seek:

- **Basic welfare reform.**—Last year I proposed that our archaic and demeaning welfare system be reformed. A landmark plan that would have accomplished this was approved by the House but did not come to a vote in the Senate.

The urgency of the need for welfare reform grows with every passing day. I have already stressed the need for early enactment of the Welfare Reform Act of 1971 by the 92d Congress.

This plan would remove the principal evils of the existing system by:

- setting national eligibility standards;
- balancing strong training and work requirements with equally strong training and work incentives;
- giving financial relief to the States; and
- establishing a Federal floor under benefit payments for *all* needy families with children, including those with working fathers, for the first time.

- **Social security improvements.**—I will propose a significant reform of the social security system, providing automatic adjustments for increases in the cost of living. Such an adjustment now calls for a 6% benefit, effective retroactively to January 1, 1971, to cover the cost of living increase since January 1, 1970. I will also propose increases in widows' pensions.

Beyond these basic reforms, I will seek to harmonize related income maintenance programs with the principles of our income strategy. This will include:

- reform of services provided to welfare recipients to encourage greater accountability and effectiveness in the use of funds, and to establish national standards for foster care, with new incentives for the adoption of handicapped children; and
- proposals to put railroad retirement funds on a financially sound basis.

**Improving health care.**—During the current session, I will send a message to the Congress that will set out a national health strategy for the seventies and propose significant changes in the Federal role in the Nation's system of health care.

This strategy will seek to expand preventive care, to train more doctors and other health personnel, and to achieve greater equity and efficiency in the de-

livery of health services. It will include a new health insurance program for all low-income families with children.

The budget reflects in a preliminary way the emphasis that this administration will place on health in 1971, with:

- an increase of \$100 million to accelerate greatly the search for a means of preventing and curing cancer;
- a vigorous effort to find a cure for sickle cell anemia;
- a \$95 million increase in Federal support for schools that train our Nation's health manpower; and
- a rational policy of using Federal resources to help bring the rapid increase in medical care costs under control.

The budget also provides for:

- a substantial improvement in the quality of medical care provided to veterans with service-connected injuries;
- expansion of services for mothers and children, Indians and Alaska natives, and women who cannot afford family planning services;
- expanded programs to combat drug abuse and alcoholism;
- emphasis on assuring purity of foods and drugs; and
- encouraging greater use of less costly services and facilities in delivering medical care.

**Community safety and crime prevention.**—My commitment to the reform and revitalization of our system of criminal justice is supported by this budget. The budget proposes a 32% increase in outlays to improve law enforcement, to make our judicial system fairer and more efficient, and to raise the effectiveness of correction and rehabilitation. In this way, we will:

- step up the war on organized crime and the gambling operations that finance it;
- destroy major criminal systems that import and distribute narcotics and dangerous drugs;
- strengthen local law enforcement through the special revenue sharing fund for this purpose;
- continue the antihijacking campaign to protect the Nation's air travelers;
- expand our correctional improvement programs to develop more innovative correctional institutions, and improve probation, parole, and other community-based services; and
- develop, in cooperation with State and local governments, ways to provide more accurate information on law enforcement activities.

**Guaranteeing civil rights.**—The ideals of our Nation require that the civil rights of *all* citizens be respected, regardless of race, sex, religion, or national origin.

My budget for 1972 proposes to strengthen our efforts to eliminate discrimination in private as well as Federal employment, in activities supported by Federal assistance to State and local governments and other recipients, in education, in housing, and in other aspects of society.

We will take these specific steps to improve the lives of all our people:

- increase by more than 50% our efforts to prevent employment discrimination by Federal contractors and other private employers;
- increase nearly threefold the Federal assistance to school districts that are desegregating;
- reorganize the field operations of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to make more effective efforts to halt discrimination in private employment;
- focus the activities of the Civil Service Commission to assure equal Federal employment opportunities for all our citizens, with special emphasis on opportunity for Spanish-surnamed Americans;
- serve 46 localities with conciliation assistance through the Community Relations Service;
- expand administration of the fair housing and equal opportunity laws to increase residential housing choices for all Americans; and
- increase by 15% funds to agencies to assure nondiscrimination by recipients in their use of Federal assistance.

*Education and manpower training.*—The education and manpower training programs proposed in this budget reflect my determination to find better ways to carry out Federal programs. Special revenue sharing is proposed for both of these vital areas. I will also submit major reform proposals to:

- reform Federal aid programs for higher education to increase their effectiveness;
- direct more funds to students from lower income working families;
- establish a National Institute of Education for research and development; and
- provide additional training opportunities and strong incentives under the Welfare Reform Act of 1971 for employable welfare recipients to undertake suitable employment or job training.

*Research and development on social problems.*—The Office of Economic Opportunity will emphasize its leadership role in research, development, and evaluation in social programs.

#### IMPROVING OUR ENVIRONMENT

The improvement and prudent use of our physical resources is vital to our Nation's prosperity and to the goal of helping all Americans enjoy a clean environment, adequate housing, and a better standard of living. In 1972, outlays to achieve these objectives will increase by \$2.4 billion to \$26.1 billion. The actions that I am proposing will:

- expand my administration's vigorous efforts to protect and enhance the quality of our environment and recreation resources;
- revitalize housing and community development programs; and
- increase Federal research and development efforts.

*Environmental quality.*—The primary responsibility for protecting and enhancing the environment lies with State and local governments, industry, and the public, but the Federal Government must—and will—provide vigorous leadership.

During the past year, this administration moved forcefully to exercise that leadership:

- Major Federal pollution control and abatement activities were consolidated in a new Environmental Protection Agency;
- The Council on Environmental Quality was given a major role within the Executive Office of the President to advise on environmental problems and on national policies to deal with them;
- New legislation to strengthen national efforts for reducing pollution was proposed to the Congress; and
- Funds for major environmental quality programs were increased significantly.

Pollution control and abatement programs will get even greater attention in the 1972 budget. Outlays will be increased by \$764 million. Budget authority will rise even more, by \$1.3 billion. The higher amounts will provide for:

- doubling grants for municipal waste treatment facilities;
- curbing pollution from Federal facilities;
- expanding EPA pollution control operations, including implementation of new air quality and solid waste legislation; and
- developing new pollution abatement techniques.

Legislation is again proposed to create the Environmental Financing Authority, which will assist communities that have difficulty in borrowing at reasonable rates to meet their share of the cost of water pollution control facilities.

I shall shortly propose, in a special message to the Congress, a series of further measures to control pollution and improve the quality of our environment.

*Recreation.*—Greater opportunity for leisure is valued highly in America and, as a result, the demand for recreation facilities is growing. The 1972 budget proposes a substantial increase in grants to help State and local governments provide some of these facilities.

I am recommending that the Land and Water Conservation Fund be fully funded to provide:

- grants of \$280 million to help States and localities meet local recreation needs; and
- appropriations of \$100 million for Federal acquisition to preserve nationally significant natural and historic areas.

I propose that the urban open space program be more than doubled, to \$200 million, to provide more recreational areas in and near our cities.

*Cultural activities.*—I have again recommended that we double the appropriation for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, so that we can bring the benefits of these great cultural efforts to an increasing number of people throughout the country.

*Housing.*—The housing industry has already begun to lead our economic expansion. Fiscal and monetary actions taken in the past year have resulted in a significant easing of mortgage interest rates. Federal policy must help this industry meet the pent-up demand for housing.

The effectiveness of our housing programs will not be improved by merely continuing to increase Federal subsidies. The programs must be simplified and fitted into a rational framework. Inconsistencies must be removed, along with the obsolete rigidities in statutes that at times prevent programs from operating at all.

The administration will again propose legislation to carry out these badly needed reforms, which I urge the Congress to enact.

*Community development.*—I will also propose reform of the community development programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and of certain economic development programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Narrowly defined categorical grant programs in this field have frequently conflicted with local priorities and unnecessarily generated red tape.

With special urban and rural revenue sharing programs, we will permit localities to plan and carry out community development in accordance with their own needs.

Initial funding of the new urban program will begin at a level of \$1 billion for the second half of 1972, upon enactment of the necessary legislation. An additional \$2 billion appropriation is anticipated for 1973 when the program will be in effect for a full year. Rural development revenue sharing will be \$1 billion in the first full year.

*Science and technology.*—Science and technology can make major contributions to the public by developing creative solutions to a wide range of national problems that will help us all enjoy a better life. I am proposing in this budget a substantial expansion in outlays for federally supported research and development.

While a large portion of this increase is needed to strengthen our defense capabilities I am also recommending substantial increases in civilian areas to:

- make greater use of our scientific and engineering capabilities and resources to cope with major national problems such as pollution, crime, health, transportation, and other environmental and social problems;
- strengthen research essential to the advancement of our technology and economic productivity; and
- increase our investment in fundamental science which leads to the long-term progress of our society.

As an example of the concern of this administration for the use of science and technology in the public service, I am recommending that the budget for the National Science Foundation be increased from \$506 million in 1971 to \$622 million in 1972. A significant portion of these added funds will be directed to research on pressing national problems.

#### THE LONGER VIEW

Federal budget decisions must be made with an awareness of their influence on the economy and on resource allocation in the future as well as the present.

Too often in the past, consideration of objectives and priorities focused only on Federal spending. Only immediate issues, rather than longer term goals, were con-

sidered. And this fact was ignored: when we increase the priority of some programs, the relative priority assigned to others must be reduced. In short, the sum of the resources allocated to the various functions—such as health, education, defense—cannot exceed the total resources that we command.

Looking to the future, we find that resources likely to be available to the Nation grow more rapidly than the expenditures required by existing commitments. But our freedom to use these resources will shrink as we approach each future year and make financial or program commitments in the interim. Thus, the allocation of each year's resources is largely a reflection of our past priorities.

As we make choices this year, we will be determining the use of our available resources and expenditures in future years.

The resource allocation questions that the Nation will answer—either explicitly or by default—are:

- Shall we increase the available margin by ending some existing commitments?
- Who should use the margin—the Federal Government, State and local governments, or private citizens?
- To what objectives should the available margin be applied?

In answering these questions, the Nation will be setting its priorities for the future.

My preferences are clear. *One great objective of my administration is to increase the role of private citizens and State and local governments in allocating our national resources in accordance with individual and local needs. Another great objective is to set minimum standards to make certain that every American family in every locality is treated with a fairness that reflects the national conscience.*

Ours is not a regimented economy, nor will it be. Yet, we cannot ignore the influence of the budget on the economy and on the use of our national resources in the present and in the future. To do so is to take the chance that government spending will preempt resources that should be left to be used by private citizens or State and local governments.

In the last few decades, the Federal Government, disturbingly, has taken over the determination of how too many of the Nation's resources will be allocated. In spite of the Federal Government's domination, resources have not been appropriately allocated to overall national needs. Instead, they have been allocated by a process in which small additions were usually made in existing programs, and a few new categorical grant programs were created each year. These new grants were generally aimed at alleviating some narrow problem—without reference to the Nation's real need in that general problem area.

I have in this budget proposed the outlines of a new process for allocating funds according to national priorities.

Instead of continuing "more of the same" to more than a hundred narrow categorical grant programs, I have proposed replacing them with six special

revenue sharing programs designed to deal with major national problems. These are problems that have different characteristics in different parts of the country. With these special revenue sharing funds, State and local governments can set their priorities within the national objective, design a solution fitted to their particular needs, and solve their problems locally.

The general revenue sharing program provides unrestricted funds to State and local governments to achieve our Nation's top domestic priority—the creation of a system of government that is effective and responsive to the needs of all of the American people. General revenue sharing will allow State and local governments to overcome their immediate fiscal crises and to come to grips with those problems that concern their citizens most.

The revenue sharing programs which I have proposed result from shared goals, provide federally shared revenues, and involve shared Federal-State-local responsibility for solving America's most important problems. Our system of government must be one of shared goals—shared revenues—shared responsibilities.

#### CONCLUSION

The 1972 budget befits a strong, free, compassionate, and enlightened Nation.

- It reverses the trend of the past decade toward Federal domination of the Nation's decisions, and begins to make government more responsive to the will of the people.
- It recognizes that a strong defense is vital to all our objectives, most of all to the attainment of peace.
- It provides the resources needed to meet the Nation's commitments at home, with a new standard of fairness to the poor and sick.
- It accepts the principle that budget policy, together with monetary policy and the active cooperation of the private sector, must be used to help achieve full employment in peacetime with relative price stability.

This budget expresses our fiscal program for the New American Revolution—a peaceful revolution in which power will be turned back to the people—in which government at all levels will be refreshed, renewed, and made truly responsive. This can be a revolution as profound, as far-reaching, as exciting, as that first revolution almost 200 years ago.

RICHARD NIXON.

JANUARY 29, 1971.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, now comes the revolution. Something new has been cast into the fiscal arena. I almost said that something shocking has been cast into the fiscal picture.

There is a new imagery and sloganizing. A new face has been put on some of the harsh realities.

#### FULL EMPLOYMENT BUDGET

The concept of a full employment budget is not new to economists, but it is new as a declared foundation for a Federal budget.

Would full-employment budgets and revenue sharing lead us out of the fiscal and economic woods, or deeper into the woods? The answer is by no means clear. And the dangers of such fiscal policies—embodied in today's budget—are potentially great.

#### SPENDING IN EXCESS OF REVENUES

This Nation has been overspending for years—either we have been overspending or else we have been undercollecting revenues to pay the bill. Witness the increase in the debt. In the decade of the 1960's the Federal debt rose about \$114 billion. State and local debt, according to the message today, rose over 600 percent between 1948 and 1969. During the last 12 months the Federal debt has gone up by \$20 billion.

During the current fiscal year 1971, the Federal debt subject to the debt limit, is estimated to increase by nearly \$25 billion, according to today's budget.

In fiscal 1972, according to the plans projected and recommended in today's budget, the Federal debt is estimated to rise by some \$23.6 billion.

Counting this 1972 budget—and no matter what concept is used—33 of the last 42 budgets were in deficit.

#### CROSSING THE \$100 BILLION MARK

Do you remember that it was in the bleak December of 1964 when President Johnson was agonizing over the submission of his fiscal 1966 budget, and one day the press would report him as in effect saying, "I think I can hold it under \$100 billion," and the next day he was reported in doubt as to his ability to do it, and so this teetering on the brink of a \$100 billion budget continued for many days. Finally the President, in January of 1965, submitted his 1966 budget, and he kept it under \$100 billion. It totaled \$99.7 billion. That was the initial spending projection, and I should add, that was on the so-called administrative budget basis, not the unified budget plan now used.

Well, that \$99.7 billion sounds very puny in the context of today's budget. Today's spending budget for 1972 is \$229 billion—not \$100 billion, but \$229 billion. That is the so-called unified budget plan which includes all the trust funds such as social security. The new spending authority requested or proposed in this budget for 1972 is \$249 billion—a cool one-quarter of a trillion dollars. That is the dollar magnitude of the budget before us today.

#### DEFICITS, FISCAL YEARS 1970-72

I direct your attention to the totals relating to fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972. For the 3 years, including the figures in today's message, the deficit in the unified budget is estimated to be \$33 billion, and the deficit in the Federal funds portion of the budget is estimated to be \$61 billion. The books are closed on fiscal 1970. They will close this June 30 as to fiscal 1971. And fiscal 1972 has not begun. But those are the tentative totals in today's budget.

## THE BUDGET SURPLUS AND DEFICIT SITUATION

[In millions of dollars]

	Trust funds	Federal funds	Total of the 2	Less intragovernmental transactions that wash out	Net totals
Fiscal 1972:					
Budget receipts (estimated)	\$75,490	\$153,720	\$229,210	-\$11,617	\$217,593
Budget outlays (estimated)	63,992	176,857	240,849	-11,617	229,232
Surplus (+) or deficit (-) (estimated)	+11,498	-23,137	-11,639		-11,639
Fiscal 1971:					
Budget receipts (estimated)	66,165	139,137	205,302	-11,109	194,193
Budget outlays (estimated)	59,200	164,665	223,864	-11,109	212,755
Surplus (+) or deficit (-) (estimated)	+6,965	-25,528	-18,562		-18,562
Fiscal 1970:					
Budget receipts (actual)	59,362	143,158	202,520	-8,778	193,743
Budget outlays (actual)	49,065	156,301	205,365	-8,778	196,588
Surplus (+) or deficit (-) (actual)	+10,297	-13,143	-2,845		-2,845
Surplus (+) or deficit (-) all 3 years (estimated)	+28,760	-61,808	-33,046		-33,046

These facts are certainly very sobering as we begin consideration of the President's budget.

We cannot confine ourselves just to needs for spending; we must also look at the financial resources which are available to pay for the spending. We must also look to the revenue side of the budget. The President must do that. The Congress must do that. The committees must do that. And the country must do that.

I do not stand here to lambaste the President or George Shultz of the Office of Management and Budget. They have an incredibly difficult job to perform, and our job is likewise incredibly difficult. The laws which mandate monumental spending are on the books, and they are the product both of the legislative and the executive branches of the Government.

We all recognize, I think, that as a practical matter it was impossible for the President at this time to submit a balanced budget. We know that is not in the cards in the light of the overwhelming deficit with which we are confronted for the current fiscal year. But we must be on guard and recognize that at best we are a nation of spenders. We do not want to add undue and unnecessary fuel to the spending flame, lest spending get completely out of hand.

## VARIATIONS FROM ORIGINAL BUDGET PROJECTIONS

Now, a budget is a plan for the times. Budgets embody hopes and expectations. They rest on many contingencies and uncertainties. They rest on a lot of assumptions. They are characteristically rosy and optimistic. This is generally always the case with budgets of all administrations. The present budget is no exception. For a variety of reasons, original budget projections must be taken with huge grains of salt. That is, for a variety of reasons, the final results when the budget year is over are usually billions wide of the original marks—often for the worse.

For example, the budget for the current fiscal year of 1971, when it was submitted to us just a year ago, was tentatively projected to be in the black

by \$1.3 billion. And now, according to the message presented to us today, it is not in the black by \$1.3 billion, but it is in the red—it is in the red by \$18.6 billion on the so-called unified budget basis, and it is in the red from the standpoint of Federal funds in excess of \$25 billion. The situation in a period of a few months went from a tentatively projected surplus of \$1.3 billion to a deficit of \$18.6 billion now reestimated in the unified budget.

There were many reasons for this turnaround. The President amended and supplemented his original budget. The executive branch miscalculated and un-

derestimated certain so-called uncontrollables such as interest on the debt. There was a shortfall of several billions on projected revenues because of the sluggishness in the economy. Congress failed to adopt certain revenue proposals. Congress made reductions in appropriation bills, but more than offset that by increases in mandated spending and backdoor provisions in nonappropriation bills. All of these factors contributed.

So this is one of the things that we must be alert to. Will the garment in which this budget is now dressed be the same garment when the year is over? I impugn the motives of no one. I recognize the problems of the budget for every President. But how do we know that the projections will be fulfilled? How do we know whether, instead of having a deficit of Federal funds as projected in the budget which was submitted today of \$23 billion for the forthcoming fiscal year, it might not be vastly more? The answer is, We do not know. But we do know that the final results will undoubtedly be vastly different—and could be vastly more serious, judging by recent experience.

Who knows whether or not this would make the inflation of former months look rather unimpressive?

It is a potentially dangerous fiscal situation which confronts this Congress, confronts the executive, and confronts the country.

I include an informative tabulation of variations between original budget projections and final budget results going back over a number of years:

## VARIATIONS IN ORIGINAL BUDGET PROJECTIONS

[In billions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Budget receipts			Budget expenditures			Surplus or deficit		
	Original	Actual	Swing	Original	Actual	Swing	Original	Actual	Swing
Administrative budget:									
1955	62.5	60.2	-2.3	65.4	64.4	-1.0	-2.9	-4.2	-1.3
1956	59.7	67.8	+8.1	62.1	66.2	+4.1	-2.4	+1.6	+4.0
1957	65.0	70.6	+5.6	64.6	69.0	+4.4	+4	+1.6	+1.2
1958	73.1	68.6	-4.5	71.2	71.4	+2	+1.8	-2.8	-4.6
1959	74.0	67.9	-6.1	73.6	80.3	+6.7	+5	-12.4	-12.9
1960	76.4	77.8	+1.4	76.3	76.5	+2	+1	+1.2	+1.1
1961	83.3	77.7	-5.6	79.1	81.5	+2.4	+4.2	-3.9	-8.1
1962	82.3	81.4	-0.9	80.9	87.8	+6.9	+1.5	-6.4	-7.9
1963	93.0	86.4	-6.6	92.5	92.6	+0.1	+0.5	-6.3	-6.8
1964	86.9	89.5	+2.6	98.8	97.7	-1.1	-11.9	-8.2	+3.7
1965	93.0	93.1	+0.1	97.9	96.5	-1.4	-4.9	-3.4	+1.5
1966	94.4	104.7	+10.3	99.7	107.0	+7.3	-5.3	-2.3	+3.0
1967	111.0	115.8	+4.8	112.8	125.7	+12.9	-1.8	-9.9	-8.1
1968	126.9	114.7	-12.2	135.0	143.1	+8.1	-8.1	-28.4	-20.3
Unified budget:									
1969	178.1	187.8	+9.7	186.1	184.6	-1.5	-8.0	+3.2	+11.2
1970	198.7	193.7	-5.0	195.3	196.6	+1.3	+3.4	-2.8	-6.3
1971	202.1	194.2	-7.9	200.8	212.8	+12.0	+1.3	-18.6	-19.9
1972	217.6			229.2			-11.6		

<sup>1</sup> Represents "Federal Funds" portion of new unified budget concept totals.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate in 1972 budget.

## THE FULL EMPLOYMENT BUDGET CONCEPT

The embracing of a deficit budget, a full employment budget concept, is a potentially dangerous approach to our fiscal situation. At best we are a nation of spenders, "from California to the New York Islands, from the redwood forests to the Gulf Stream waters." We are a nation of spenders, and we do not need any undue encouragement in that direction and I am fearful this budget policy may give encouragement to overspending and thus add to inflationary pressures. To us, restraint is as bitter as quinine. We want to talk about the pro-

grams we want to see financed; we do not want to talk about raising the money to finance them. That is too often the approach.

It is potentially dangerous to encourage the Congress to embrace a budget concept that tends to make deficit spending virtuous. How will we ever throw on the brakes when our needs will continue to be so great in so many fields?

If we do not throw on the brakes, what disaster may befall the Nation and wreck all of the programs in which we may be interested? In prior years we have looked with a jaundiced eye on deficit spend-

ing, but it is now proposed that we suddenly and affectionately embrace deficits of tremendous proportions with the assurance that this is just what the country needs. Are we making a virtue of spending money which is neither in hand nor in sight? I am afraid that is what this budget may tend to do.

Is the era of vetoed spending bills over? Our capacity for restraint will undoubtedly be severely tested as this Congress proceeds. Today is a day when we need to sound some warning in regard to the problems which confront us.

#### THE NEED FOR RESTRAINT

Congress watchers will be looking at the Appropriations Committee. We may be described by some as that tight-fisted, seniority-dominated Committee on Appropriations. However, we have been spending all of the money we have had plus additional billions of borrowed funds.

If we could be provided with more funds to meet all the needs of our cities and our environment and all of these other programs, that would be one matter, but we are not offered the additional revenue which might be required for these programs. Under these circumstances, we must be as cautious as possible. We must try to hold the line. Of course, we must try to say no to some programs which would merit funding under more favorable circumstances.

We have held the line rather well in the appropriation bills in recent Congresses. Our problem has been that we have not had the revenues to appropriate to meet all of the requests made. Congress watchers will be looking at spending which may be mandated by nonappropriation bills. In recent Congresses we have reduced the President's budget through appropriation bills, but we have increased the President's proposed spending through nonappropriation bills. We have to watch both avenues of spending if we are to watch our step as this session proceeds.

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Spending will provide periodic scorekeeping reports. They will be authentic in the future as they have been in the past. They will give a clear picture of the spending situation. So here we go again.

The demands upon us will be very great. I must say I feel that any President, and certainly this President, is entitled to have his projected program thoroughly scrutinized and examined. We must give the budget the consideration which it deserves, and it deserves the most profound consideration.

#### REVENUE SHARING

The question of revenue sharing is something we have had around for quite some time. Is it logical and is it wise for one legislative body to raise the money and then turn it over to another legislative body, the States or the cities, for their expenditure? Is that a practical approach to the problems which confront us? Would it not be better to undertake to find a better solution to the problem?

How can we expect the Congress to take the responsibility and the criticism for lending itself to extracting this additional money when tax burdens are heavy and then turning this money over to other levels of government for expenditure? The Congress will look a long time at this proposal. I think it should.

There is no revenue to share. There is a deficit to share for this year and next year. If the pending proposal were adopted, we would be sharing not revenues, but borrowed funds.

#### THE NEED FOR RESTRAINT

So, I would say, Mr. Speaker, that we have our work cut out for us. Speaking for the Appropriations Committee, I would hope that in the appropriation bills we can do a reasonably workmanlike job of holding the line within the overall figures projected in the budget. I am not familiar with all the figures in the budget, because it was presented only today, but I do know that since we are going in the red and since we are confronted with inflation and so many other problems—I do know it is prudent for us to try to hold the line as best we can.

Of course, big spending in a government such as ours is inevitable, but we must preserve the economy and seek a dollar in value for each dollar expended. It is important that we consider the budget item by item and it is important that we look at the total budget in an effort to better establish priorities.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

**THE SPEAKER.** Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bow) is recognized for 15 minutes.

**MR. BOW.** Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that I, as the senior Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, provide comment on the fiscal year 1972 Budget we have just received from our President. Certainly none of us has had sufficient time to study this document in depth. But I do believe this budget request is the most realistic alternative to effectively deal with the problems this Nation now faces, and which must be dealt with in the next fiscal year.

#### THE TRANSITION TO A PEACETIME ECONOMY

In the past 2 years, the Nixon administration has made remarkable progress in scaling down the conflict in Southeast Asia and curbing the rate of inflation. But this transition to a peacetime economy has not been without its price. It has involved substantial reductions in defense spending and the return of increasing numbers of personnel to the civilian labor force. Both results have had an obvious and expected impact on employment. Because of this the time has now come to carefully stimulate our economy in a way that will accelerate opportunities for the labor force of the 1970's without returning to the inflationary spiral of past administrations. I believe this can be accomplished by prompt consideration of this budget re-

quest and the legislative proposals our President outlined in his state of the Union message.

At the same time, I would not pretend to be completely satisfied with this request because, among other reasons, I am not a proponent of deficit financing—and neither is our President. But I do believe most of us would have proposed a very similar budget if faced with the same circumstances. These proposals are only orderly steps in the management of our Nation's economy at this point in time.

#### AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY AND REFORM

But, this budget is also much more than just a means of dealing with some of our immediate problems, or continuing the operation of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It echoes a theme of reform that our President has repeated since the day he took office. It uses the budget as an instrument of policy and realines the Nation's resources to deal with the Nation's problems.

This is particularly important at this point in time. For example, we must reaffirm to the rest of the world our resolve to spend what is necessary for our national security. The President, each of us, and every citizen we represent hope it will not be necessary to spend as much on defense as this budget requests. All of us would prefer to see these funds directed at some of our more pressing domestic problems. But no nation in history ever successfully negotiated strategic disarmament or anything else from a position of weakness. Our allies and others abroad must be assured that, if necessary, we are resolved to spend whatever is required to insure a strong defense in the interests of a strategy for peace. But even with the increase requested for defense, the portion of our total budget allocated for this purpose will drop from 36 percent in 1971 to 34 percent in 1972.

And we can earnestly hope that successful negotiations will even render some of these funds unnecessary before they have to be spent.

The domestic aspects of the budget deserve special attention. Preeminent is the proposed program of providing State and municipal governments with access to additional revenue. Although there may be disagreement about the mechanics of achieving this, there is no controversy over the extent of the problem. And certainly a county commissioner in Stark or Mahoning County in Ohio is more sensitive to the needs and problems of his county than a bureaucrat in Washington born in some other part of the Nation. I believe that only by building up a local revenue base can we ever look forward to reduced Federal taxes in the future.

Similarly, the reform of our welfare assistance programs and steps to improve our systems of health care are, if anything, overdue. A nation of healthy people with the opportunity and incentive to improve themselves is the greatest

long-term investment our country can make for its future.

## OUTLAYS AND RECEIPTS

We can all expect to hear a substantial amount of politically generated criticism about outlays, receipts, and the Federal funds deficit in this budget. I would like to remind you that the Federal funds deficit for fiscal year 1968, before this administration took office, was \$28.4 billion. The estimated Federal funds deficit in this budget is \$25.5 billion for 1971 and \$23.1 billion for 1972, both still lower than the high of 1968. Under the unified budget concept the deficits estimated for 1971 and 1972 are \$18.6 billion and \$11.6 billion compared with \$25.2 billion in 1968. But the most important point to be remembered is that in 1968 Federal outlays were allowed to substantially exceed full-employment revenues by \$25 billion. Under this administration there was a full-employment surplus in 1970 of \$2.6 billion and this budget estimates a similar surplus of \$1.4 billion for 1971 and \$0.1 billion for 1972. So although there is a deficit in this budget, its makeup is significantly different. This is why the President believes this budget will bring about "that kind of prosperity that has rarely existed in the American economy—a prosperity without war and without runaway inflation."

## CONGRESSIONAL COOPERATION REQUIRED

The development of the 1972 budget will require more cooperation from Congress than ever before. Over \$170 billion of the \$249 billion of budget authority requested will require new action on the part of the Congress. In many cases substantial action is required by the legislative committees before the Appropriations Committee can complete its business. The amounts of money that are involved follow:

## Recommended 1972 amounts requiring additional authorizing legislation

NOTE.—These amounts are recommended in the 1972 budget, not proposed for separate transmittal following enactment of the authorizing legislation.

[In thousands of dollars]

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Appalachian regional development programs	107,000
Foreign assistance:	
International security assistance:	
Military assistance	705,000
Foreign military credit sales	510,000
Supporting assistance	778,000
International development assistance:	
Multilateral assistance: International organizations and programs	168,000
Bilateral assistance:	
Grants and other programs	397,000
Development loans	655,000
Contingencies	100,000
Office of Economic Opportunity:	
Economic opportunity program	778,000
Peace Corps	71,200
Total, funds appropriated to the President	4,269,200

AGRICULTURE	
Food and Nutrition Services:	
Child nutrition programs	32,775
COMMERCE	
Economic Development Administration:	
Development facilities	160,000
Industrial development loans and guarantees	50,000
Planning, technical assistance, and research	20,855
Operations and administration	22,675
Regional Action Planning Commissions: Regional development programs	39,000
Maritime Administration:	
Ship construction	229,687
Operating-differential subsidies	63,129
Liquidation of contract authority	(176,016)
Research and development	25,000
Salaries and expenses	4,048
Maritime training	7,300
State marine schools	2,200
Total, Commerce	623,894
DEFENSE-MILITARY	
Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army	1,430,100
Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy	4,069,100
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy	3,328,900
Other procurement, Navy	206,800
Procurement, Marine Corps	66,200
Aircraft procurement, Air Force	2,897,500
Missile procurement, Air Force	1,944,400
Research, development, test, and evaluation:	
Army	1,932,100
Navy	2,407,100
Air Force	3,001,900
Defense agencies	497,000
Emergency fund, Defense	50,000
Military construction:	
Army	603,158
Navy	353,494
Air Force	278,000
Defense Agencies	25,400
Army National Guard	29,000
Air National Guard	10,600
Army Reserve	33,500
Naval Reserve	10,900
Air Force Reserve	5,700
Family housing, Defense	826,400
Homeowners assistance fund, Defense	7,575
authority to spend debt receipts	4,525
Special foreign currency program	6,744
Total, Defense-Military	24,026,096
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	
National Institutes of Health:	
Health manpower	463,457
Office of Education:	
Higher education	1,620,087
Education professions development	134,800
Libraries and educational communications	25,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service:	
Grants to States for public assistance	225
Youth development and delinquency	10,000
Total, Health, Education, and Welfare	2,253,569
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
Community development planning and management: Comprehensive planning grants	15,000
Community development: Open space land programs	90,577
Total, Housing and Urban Development	105,577
INTERIOR	
Office of Saline Water	27,025
TRANSPORTATION	
Coast Guard:	
Operating expenses	238,150
Acquisition, construction, and improvements	99,500
Reserve training	3,484
Research, development, test, and evaluation	1,201
Total, Transportation	342,335
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	
Operating expenses	1,848,380
Plant and capital equipment	276,726
Total, Atomic Energy Commission	2,125,106
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	
Research and development	2,517,700
Construction of facilities	56,300
Research and program management	697,350
Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,271,350
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	
Commission Civil Rights	400
Appalachian Regional Commission	1,075
Water Resources Council: Water resources planning	481
Total, other independent agencies	1,956
Grand total, budget authority	37,078,833
Liquidation of contract authority	(176,016)

Again this year the budget also includes a list of programs and activities that are inefficient, obsolete or low priority. In many cases these benefit only a narrow or select part of the population, and all too frequently not those most in need. The \$2.9 billion savings that would accrue from terminating or restructuring these programs in 1972 is a significant factor in the economic strategy of this budget. Of this amount, \$1.9 billion will require substantive legislation by the Congress. Our cooperation in this aspect of Federal reform is critical.

## BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The most notable highlight of this budget is the continued trend toward a larger percent of our resources to non-defense needs—even in the face of increased defense spending. The following tables illustrate the priorities of this administration:

## BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

[In billions of dollars]

Function	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972	Function	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972
National defense	81.6	13.1	40.2	45.9	49.6	80.3	77.5	Community development and housing	—.2	.2	(1)	1.0	.3	3.0	4.5
Human resources	2.7	14.0	14.5	25.4	35.4	72.8	96.2	Interest	3.5	5.7	6.0	8.3	10.4	18.3	19.7
Education and manpower	.2	.2	.6	1.1	2.3	7.3	8.8	Other	4.1	6.0	3.3	4.8	11.6	10.6	12.2
Health	.2	.3	.3	.8	1.7	13.0	16.0	International affairs and finance	3.3	4.8	2.0	3.1	4.3	3.6	4.0
Income security	1.2	4.7	9.1	18.2	25.7	43.8	60.7	Space research and technology	(1)	.1	.1	.4	5.1	3.7	3.2
Veterans benefits and services	1.1	8.8	4.5	5.4	5.7	8.7	10.6	General government	.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	3.3	5.0
Physical resources	5.9	5.9	5.7	10.1	14.5	21.1	25.5	Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0
Agriculture and rural development	1.6	2.8	4.0	3.3	4.8	6.2	5.8	Deductions and unallocable	—2.7	—1.7	—1.2	—2.3	—3.1	—6.4	—7.8
Natural resources	.3	1.2	.5	1.0	2.0	2.5	4.2	Total	95.2	43.1	68.5	92.2	118.4	196.6	229.2
Commerce and transportation	4.1	1.6	1.1	4.8	7.4	9.3	10.9								

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$50,000,000.

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION

Function	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972	Function	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972
National defense	85.7	30.4	58.7	49.8	41.9	40.8	33.8	Community development and housing	—0.2	0.6	(1)	1.1	0.2	1.5	2.0
Human resources	2.9	32.5	21.1	27.6	29.9	36.9	42.0	Interest	3.7	13.3	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.3	8.6
Education and manpower	.2	.5	.8	1.1	1.9	3.7	3.8	Other	4.3	13.9	4.8	5.1	9.9	5.4	5.3
Health	.2	.6	.4	.8	1.5	6.6	7.0	International affairs and finance	3.5	11.1	3.0	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.8
Income security	1.2	10.9	13.3	19.7	21.7	22.3	26.5	Space research and technology	(1)	.1	.1	.4	4.3	1.9	1.4
Veterans benefits and services	1.2	20.5	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.6	General government	.8	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.2
Physical resources	6.2	13.7	8.3	10.9	12.3	10.7	11.1	Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6
Agriculture and rural development	1.7	6.5	5.9	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.5	Deductions and unallocable	—2.8	—3.9	—1.8	—2.5	—2.6	—3.2	—3.4
Natural resources	.3	2.9	.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.9	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commerce and transportation	4.4	3.9	1.6	5.2	6.2	4.7	4.8								

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

In addition to the commitments to defense, welfare reform, and revenue sharing, a quick review of budget detail shows that allocation of increased resources has been targeted at the most important areas of concern.

For example, the budget includes increased funding for the Environmental Protection Agency and particular emphasis on water quality control, sewage treatment facilities, and pollution abatement in the Great Lakes.

Additional moneys will provide increased numbers of physicians and an intensive research effort to eliminate cancer from the spectrum of disease.

There is a further commitment to Law Enforcement Assistance, veteran's medical care, and the National Science Foundation. Housing programs are to be carefully restructured in order to make them more flexible to local needs. The entire Federal Government is being reconstructed so that it can contribute to progress instead of impeding it.

Thus then, Mr. Speaker, is a brief initial comment on the 1972 budget.

During the coming months the appropriations committee will commence its detailed review and you may be assured each item will receive deserved consideration. Our prompt and responsible consideration of this budget is an important part of the Government process and a vital step in the management of our economy.

I would also like to make a few observations related to the comments of my distinguished chairman.

Mr. Speaker, when I was elected to this Congress 20 years ago the outlays to operate this Government were \$43 billion—\$43 billion—you will find that on page 83.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in 20 years we have gone from \$43 billion to a request for outlays of \$229 billion.

I agree with my distinguished chairman that this is a cause for real concern. But I wonder where all of the responsibility lies for this increase in Federal spending that we have experienced.

In these past 20 years I have been a Member of the majority for only 2 years. For the other 18 years I have been in the minority. During those 18 years I think many of my colleagues will remember that the firm 5-percent across-the-board limitation on spending that I proposed was voted down. My claim that we needed a balanced budget never got very far. All of this time I was in the minority with support on this side of the aisle for trying to keep budgets down. But these budgets were still increased from \$43 billion up to this figure that the gentleman from Texas is so concerned about.

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

Mr. BOW. I shall be delighted to yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. MAHON. I had meant to make clear when I discussed that first \$100 billion budget which was submitted in January of 1965, that at that time the budget totals were on the so-called administrative budget basis—roughly equivalent to what is now the Federal funds portion of the budget.

Mr. BOW. Right.

Mr. MAHON. And of course it is not correct to compare the \$99.7 billion administrative budget which was submitted by President Johnson in January of 1965 with the current budget, because the current budget—

Mr. BOW. Is a unified budget.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. It is on the so-called unified basis, which includes the trust funds. The trust funds were not included in the \$99.7 billion figure. I will make that clear in the revision of my earlier remarks.

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman would

want to do that, and at the same time remember that, under the administrative budget, the Johnson administration left this administration with a \$28 billion deficit in 1968 which we tried to reduce, but without success.

So today I hear, from some Members on the other side, all this complaining about some reductions. It was brought up that estimates for certain activities were reduced. Then comes the chairman of the Appropriations Committee chiding us because of some increases. "Consistency—Thou art a jewel." Are we really trying to get the budget under control? I hope we are.

I shall join my distinguished chairman in trying to cut out every bit of unnecessary spending. But let us not use this budget as a political football with some people complaining that in some instances it is not large enough—that we have got to have more—while someone else comes up and says they are shocked because of its size. So I would hope that we can work together, not for the good of one party or the other, but for the good of the country and see if we cannot get some semblance of understanding as to what these large deficits mean for all of us.

Now I have pointed out the size of the deficit estimated for 1972 and that in 1968 the deficit was \$28 billion. But there is a difference. In 1968 we had full employment. The war was going on and there were some 500,000 troops in Vietnam. We are now shifting our economy from war to peace. We have been winding down on the war in Vietnam.

We do have a situation of unemployment and we have to do something about it. So an effort is now being made to submit a full employment budget based on 4 percent unemployment. But that condition did not exist in 1968 when inflation was running away because of large

deficit spending. At that time we had full employment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I again say I will join with my chairman and pledge my full support to reduce unnecessary spending. I hope the gentleman and his colleagues on his side of the aisle will help in every way they can.

#### OVERALL SPENDING CEILING

May I also say at this point—and it will be found in the RECORD—that I have today again introduced what I refer to as the fiscal responsibility bill. I would hope my distinguished chairman would give me support on this bill. You know we have put a ceiling on the executive department on how much they can spend, but there is no ceiling on the Congress as to how much we can appropriate to force excessive spending over the budget.

The bill I have introduced today would in addition to an executive department ceiling, put a limitation on the Congress on how much we can exceed the budget and force additional spending by legislation.

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

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I believe, along with the gentleman from Ohio, that we must again this year, as we did last year, establish an overall spending ceiling. I think it is important that we do establish it. It has a certain disciplinary value. It is, as the gentleman from Ohio pointed out, binding upon the executive, but it is not binding upon the legislative branch. It is impossible to bind the Congress on an expenditure ceiling because it involves the situation that what Congress may pass today can be modified or repealed tomorrow. The only practical way you could have a mandatory ceiling, as I see it, on spending insofar as the Congress is concerned would be for it to be written into some sort of constitutional amendment otherwise it simply does not appear to be effectively possible. It is regrettable that we cannot get a better handle on this. We could enact a measure limiting spending for next year at \$229 billion as fixed by the budget but I know of no way to prevent Congress, if it desired to do so, from raising that figure in a subsequent enactment.

Theoretically, I share the desire of the gentleman from Ohio, to fix a more meaningful ceiling but I see no way practical to achieve it. Yet a legislative ceiling tends to have a salutary effect.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman that he reconsider and study the bill I have again introduced today to put a ceiling on the Congress. I know the gentleman has been advised by some people that this is not right, but I also have been advised by constitutional lawyers that it is proper. I am sure that we can do it, and if the gentleman will join me in trying to do it, I think it would be a significant step toward establishing fiscal responsibility.

#### SALMON FALLS DIVISION, UPPER SNAKE PROJECT

(Mr. HANSEN of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2474 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Salmon Falls division, Upper Snake River project, Idaho.

The purposes of this bill are two-fold. First, this project will provide a full supply of water for the irrigation of 64,110 acres of land on the south side of the Snake River in southern Idaho; and second, construction and operation of the division will have a significant beneficial effect on the quality of the human environment, which can be achieved through a fuller utilization of our underemployed natural resources.

For many years the people living on the south side of the Snake River in southern Idaho have attempted to cultivate this fertile but dry land. Though attempts have been made to provide adequate, private facilities for irrigation, these efforts have met with limited success because of an inadequate and dependable water supply.

The available surface and ground water supplies have been fully utilized, but are just inadequate to serve the 49,380 acres presently developed. The facilities which my bill authorizes, along with the present facilities, will provide a full supply of water for the irrigation of 64,110 acres of land on the south side of the river, including the lands now developed.

Though the flows of this intensively used stream are completely appropriated during normal and dry years, during the years of above-normal runoff from the existing storage facilities the excess waters will be available to supplement the existing works in the Salmon Falls area.

My bill provides for the development of an auxiliary well field in the North Side Canal Company's irrigated area north of the river to make the water required for the Salmon Falls division available in the Snake River. Ground water would be pumped into the existing distribution system serving that area, thereby permitting an equivalent amount of Snake River water to be used by the Salmon Falls division. Section 5 of my bill provides an absolute guarantee of protection to water users in the exchange pumping area that the proposed water exchange will not adversely affect their water rights or supply of water, nor will it increase their costs.

For years, Mr. Speaker, the landowners in the area have worked diligently to develop their lands. With a little assistance they will meet with success in their efforts to convert these parched lands into valuable productive farms which would generate income sufficient to repay more than one quarter of the cost of the project. The bulk of balance of the irrigation allocation would be returned from revenues of the Columbia River Federal Power System.

Even though resultant economic benefits are sufficient to compel early passage of this bill, this project is doubly beneficial because of prospects for a greater utilization of currently underemployed

natural resources. Development of the Salmon Falls Division will create conditions that would increase upland game and water fowl populations. To this end, plans are being developed for improving the wildlife habitat in areas of low game bird population. This will be accomplished by reserving, for wildlife use, certain nonirrigable public lands within or adjacent to the service area. Some of these tracts will be planted in vegetation to produce both food and cover and be fenced to permit the vegetation to grow undisturbed by livestock.

And so, Mr. Speaker, we see that the development of the project will result in an environmental setting providing for a better use of both the natural and human resources of the area. The resultant water supply, which will be both adequate and dependable, will create a more stable economy with additional crop production and farming opportunities.

More goods and services to handle the needs of the farms will provide more jobs, thereby expanding the taxable base of the county, State, and Nation. To secure these benefits, I trust that the Congress will take early and favorable action on this bill.

As a part of my remarks, I include the text of H.R. 2474:

#### H.R. 2474

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Salmon Falls division, Upper Snake project, Idaho, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the primary purposes of providing irrigation water supplies and the enhancement of fish and wildlife resources, and other purposes, the Secretary of the Interior, acting pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Salmon Falls division, Upper Snake River project, Idaho. The principal works of the division shall consist of the Milner pumping plant, the Milner-Salmon Falls Canal, relief pumping stations, water distribution facilities, wells to provide supplemental water, drainage facilities, and related works.*

SEC. 2. Irrigation repayment contracts shall provide, with respect to any contract unit, for repayment of the irrigation construction costs assigned to the irrigators for repayment over a period of not more than fifty years, exclusive of any development period authorized by law. Construction costs allocated to irrigation beyond the ability of irrigators to repay shall be charged to and returned to the reclamation fund in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of June 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 200), as amended by section 6 of the Act of September 7, 1966 (80 Stat. 707).

SEC. 3. The provision of lands, facilities, and project modifications which furnish fish and wildlife benefits in connection with the Salmon Falls division shall be in accordance with the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (79 Stat. 213).

SEC. 4. Power and energy required for irrigation water pumping for the Salmon Falls division shall be made available by the Secretary from the Federal Columbia River power system at charges determined by him.

SEC. 5. Any exchange of water which may be required in connection with the operation of the division authorized by this Act shall be made in conformity with applicable State law and shall in no way jeopardize, diminish,

or otherwise alter contractual rights and obligations now in existence or water rights acquired under State law, and shall be without prejudice to, but in enjoyment of, the rights of the appropriator participating in the exchange as a user under his original appropriation. Existing water users shall bear no additional costs as a consequence of any exchange in their service area.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for construction of the works herein authorized and for the acquisition of the necessary land and rights the sum of \$47,252,000 (January 1969 prices) plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be required by reason of changes in the cost of construction work of the types involved therein as shown by engineering cost indexes. There are also authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be required for the operation and maintenance of said division.

#### ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET FAILS NATION'S SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, on the President's proposal recommending only a 6-percent increase in social security benefits.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, in reviewing the President's budget proposals for fiscal 1972, I am shocked and dismayed to learn that President Nixon proposes only a 6-percent increase in social security benefits and apparently recommends that the retirement test be increased to only \$2,000.

In view of the spiraling inflation which now has become the complete responsibility of this administration, it is cruel and inhumane for the Nixon administration to disregard the desperate plight of our elderly, so many of whom are endeavoring to sustain life below the poverty level. This Congress should immediately enact a bill which does no less than provide a 10-percent increase across the board, a minimum benefit of not less than \$100 and an increase in eligible retirement income to at least \$2,400.

#### SENATOR BENTSEN SPEAKS TO THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB

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

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, in November Texans elected a distinguished American to represent them in the U.S. Senate.

Hon. LLOYD BENTSEN of Houston, a former Member of the House of Representatives, was sworn in as the new Democratic Senator from Texas a short time ago.

Senator BENTSEN formerly represented a district in south Texas in the Rio Grande Valley. He served with distinction from 1948 to 1954, when he retired to go into private business.

During his years in the House, Senator BENTSEN supported and introduced a number of progressive measures, including a repeal of the poll tax, major water conservation and reclamation legislation,

minimum wage legislation, and Federal housing projects for low-income groups.

He also supported a strong defense posture and practical controls on Government spending.

On January 21, Senator BENTSEN delivered his maiden speech as a Senator before the Women's National Democratic Club.

In what the Washington Post called "a crackling declaration of independence" the new Senator from Texas, the Honorable LLOYD BENTSEN yesterday made his Washington debut in a speech before the Women's National Democratic Club.

In a strong speech tearing down the fiction of ideological labels, Senator BENTSEN served notice that he will be the voice of all Texans. I note with no small amount of pride that the Senator is willing to take on the administration or others, when he deems it to be in the national interest, to support his convictions that this Nation should restructure its priorities in the fields of education, health, environment, unemployment, and inflation, and yet, assuring us of a strong national defense posture.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues here may not agree with everything that Senator BENTSEN has espoused, but at the same time, I do know that each of us is vitally interested in the Senator's statement of policy. For that reason, I ask that Senator BENTSEN's remarks be reprinted in the RECORD. After reading his position, I think everyone will agree that here is a man to be reckoned with. The speech follows:

##### ADDRESS BY SENATOR LLOYD BENTSEN

I'm especially pleased to be with you today at the Women's National Democratic Club.

It took me a whole year to get here, because Texas is one of those states where we not only fight the Republicans, but we Democrats pair off and fight each other.

Believe me, it makes a person appreciate his public office after he's been through all of that.

Some of you may be surprised to see me here in view of President Nixon's comments about my election. You may remember that he called me a member of his "ideological majority" in the Senate and seemed to indicate that he was inordinately pleased with the outcome of the Texas Senate race.

If the Republicans were ready to claim me as a soul-brother, why did they send the whole first team down to Texas to campaign against me, and spend millions trying to beat me?

I will say that the Republican Administration did help me win the election.

They did it by campaigning so hard for my opponent.

Every time I looked up, another Republican official was coming into Texas to jump on the Democrats.

One thing they accomplished, I guess, was to make people aware of who was serving in Mr. Nixon's Cabinet. Up to that time a good many voters thought the only people in the Administration were Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew and Martha Mitchell.

And then just about the time we discovered Wally Hickel, they dumped him out on his ear.

I understand that President Nixon has been so concerned about his anonymous Cabinet that he placed top priority on finding a way to remind people that he really had a Cabinet.

I've been kidding John Connally about it ever since.

A lot of reporters have questioned me about my Democratic Party credentials. I admit to a little irritation about this, because my Republican opponent went to great lengths during the campaign to point out that I helped President Truman when I served in the House during the late forties and early fifties.

Well, I did try to help President Truman. I'm proud to be associated with Harry Truman's ideals, because those ideals are fundamental to what the Democratic Party is all about.

I am grateful for the two-party system, but there has never been any question in my mind about my own identity.

I am not a maverick or a renegade—and I am not the arch-conservative that some have tried to picture me.

I suppose the worst that can be said of me is that I am an Establishment Man—because I am identified with four major Establishments.

I am a Democrat, a Texan, an American, and a United States Senator, and not necessarily in that order.

I take pride in each of these institutions—and I have taken various oaths to uphold and defend them. But I recognize that each of them can stand change and improvement. For example, I have made a commitment in my first few days in office to co-sponsor a change in the filibuster rule. I will vote for changing Rule 22 on cloture to the three-fifths vote, rather than the two-thirds required now to cut off debate. This is a change in a great institution which I favor.

Each of these institutions has been changing since birth—and will inevitably and necessarily continue to change. This is true of the Democratic Party, the State of Texas, the United States and the U.S. Senate.

I am here today because I want to have a part in determining the direction of change—and Washington is the best base from which to work.

But I think we should move on to a more contemporary subject, such as the condition of this country in the year 1971 and what we're going to do about making it better.

At the outset of this Republican Administration, Martha Mitchell's distinguished husband urged the people to "judge us by our deeds, not our words."

I'm willing to do what the Attorney General suggested.

I judge the Administration by its deed in de-emphasizing the educational program, both by lower budget requests and the veto of Congressional appropriations. In the 1968 campaign Mr. Nixon said he was not going to shortchange education. His deeds speak louder than his words.

I judge the Administration by its deed in de-emphasizing public health and health research, and by its deed in putting a "now or never" label on cleaning up the environment and then urging the type of action we Texans call bob-tailed.

The President, in fact, requested almost three times as much money for the SST as he did for air pollution control.

In the economic field, the Administration claimed we could cool inflation without suffering from high unemployment.

Yet the unemployment rate was six percent in December and inflation is still with us. Now the Administration seems to be seeing the error of its ways, if recent jawboning efforts and reductions in the interest rates can be viewed as a changing position.

I could go on with these examples of Administration deeds I feel are short of the mark, but I didn't accept your invitation just to criticize the party which temporarily occupies the White House.

I really came here to tell you something of

myself and my views, to talk about issues I think are important in the 92nd Congress, and to review some of my hopes for the future of the Democratic Party in Texas and throughout the country.

Everyone here is a Congress-watcher, so I think you're entitled to analyze what kind of Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas will be during these next six years, God willing.

I think you should start with the assumption that I am not an excessively partisan man.

I do not hate Republicans. I do not question their patriotism, their morals or their integrity. I just happen to think that Democrats generally do a better job of running the country.

We have a great many severe problems in America and I think it's going to take the best that all of us have in us, whether we are Democrats or Republicans, to find some workable solutions.

As I have said, I believe President Nixon has made same bad mistakes along the way. When he does something I think is wrong, I'm going to do my best to inform the people of my state on the issue. But at the same time I am going to work as an American to help the President where I can and I am not going to engage in partisan carping just to hear myself talk. I don't think that accomplishes one sensible thing. In fact, I think the President's State of the Union offers promise—but again, we won't accept just good rhetoric, we await the deeds, the programs.

I do intend to be quite partisan, however, in my efforts to strengthen the Democratic Party of Texas, not only for the 1972 elections but also for the long range.

As you know, Texas Democrats have the reputation of operating under a rule-or-ruin philosophy.

Conventional wisdom has it that Democratic factionalism is so deep that the faction losing the primary election will either sit out the general election or work covertly to elect Republicans.

It used to be that the so-called conservatives were especially accused of this. Recently, some of the more liberal elements have decided that party loyalty isn't as sacred as they once declared.

Yet in 1970, Texas Democrats proved they could units to elect their nominees despite a bitter primary and the most highly organized and expensive assault ever waged by the Republicans.

In my race, people who had been avoiding each other on the street for years came into my local campaign offices to work side by side in a common cause.

Regardless of anything else you may have heard, this type of unity is what elected Democrats and defeated Republicans.

It was a positive vote of confidence in our Party and its candidates, and a negative vote against Administration failures. Added together, the election meant simply that most Texans recognize that the Democratic Party embodies the highest aspirations of all of our people.

And that is a sound base upon which to build an even stronger and more unified Party.

I do not for a moment pretend that serious differences among Texas Democrats have faded away. Indeed, there are still serious divisions among Democrats throughout the nation.

But the great strength of our Party is that it can live with differences while the Republican Party apparently cannot.

This diversity within our Party is nothing new, and I reject out of hand any suggestion that the best interests of the country would be served by Democrats turning their backs on one another and abandoning their Party in times of stress and disagreement.

That goes for Texas and it goes for the nation.

Our efforts must be to encourage the participation of larger numbers of people in Party affairs and welcoming the expression of divergent points of view.

In my campaign, I am proud I had the support of the vast majority of those who supported Senator Yarborough in the primary. They supported me not just because I wore the Democratic label, but also because they became convinced that I intended to represent all of the Democrats in my state.

I say to them again that I intend to do exactly that.

I intend to build on the unity we established in 1970 and to strengthen our Party so that we can again carry Texas into the Democratic column in 1972.

In that process, I do not intend to read anyone out of the Party nor do I intend to represent any so-called "faction" of the Party.

That is not what I was sent here to do.

And I feel it would be a tragic mistake for the National Democratic Party to follow the lead of Republicans and purge recalcitrant Senators or Representatives who do not follow the views of the Party leadership.

In the first place, our Party leaders are less identifiable, and those who are identifiable have widely ranging views.

In the second place, Democrats, unlike Republicans, do not function successfully as an exclusive club. We respect the views of all members and attempt to resolve our differences without tearing the Party apart. Sometimes we don't succeed, but we most often do.

Occasionally we have suffered while following that practice, but on the whole we have greatly benefited from it and the country has benefited as well.

Let me add a word here about organization. I am particularly interested in improving our Party organization in Texas and throughout the Nation to assure a broader role for women and for young people. I know it is a popular thing to say that here, but I said the same thing most emphatically in a memo recently sent to all Texas Democratic County and Precinct Chairmen.

I have seen women at work in campaigns, and I know how effective they can be. A dedicated housewife is worth a dozen ward heelers. In all candor, the Republicans have been more successful in the past, at least in Texas, in organizing women for political action.

But we have seen the last of that in Texas, because we are going to assign a very high priority to bringing Democratic women into the political process and utilize the unlimited political skills which they can provide.

In addition, we are going to work hard to bring young people into the system, not simply because of the 18 year old vote, but because they are talented and energetic and because we need them. The 1970 election provided some good news for the Democrats, but one of the disappointing factors was our failure to convince large numbers of young people to work in our campaigns.

That situation has to be corrected. Young people need more than lip service; we must give them authority and responsibility. The last few years have made abundantly clear that the older generation has no monopoly on managerial skills or on knowledge about the vital issues confronting this nation. The young were in the forefront of our struggle to preserve the environment and have played a critical role in our drive to reorder national priorities.

Now it is incumbent on us to channel those energies into effective youth organizations controlled in large measure by the young themselves.

Now let me shift gears for a moment and talk about some of the issues that particularly concern me and that will be the focus of my concern during the 92nd Congress. I do not pretend to make an exhaustive list, nor do I intend to go into great detail describing my remedies. I simply want to give you some idea of the direction in which I will be moving.

I know that all of you were pleased to hear the President offer his National Health Plan last week.

I think everyone will agree that this great nation, despite all of its progress in medicine, must renew its commitment that all Americans are entitled to the best health care it is possible to achieve.

The Congress recognized this need and I am pleased that the Administration also is taking positive steps.

Over the last five years we have witnessed a rise of 82% in the cost of hospital care.

We have a shortage of 50,000 doctors and a steadily declining percentage of the population going into the medical profession.

This has resulted in our country ranking 16th in life expectancy, 15th in infant mortality, sixth in maternal mortality, and 21st in the control of heart disease.

For America, that is totally unacceptable.

At the present time, I am reviewing the various plans for National Health Insurance offered during the 91st Congress as well as the proposal made by the President last week. Though I am not wedded to any particular plan, I do have some prejudices.

In the first place, I am convinced that no plan can be successful unless it includes a major role for the creativity and the economic discipline of private enterprise. A health insurance program totally under government sponsorship and control is not only alien to our system, it would also deny us the obvious flexibility and the incentive for quality improvements that are inherent in the present system when it is utilized properly.

But most of our present problems do not lie in the mechanism of providing health insurance; they lie in our inability to keep down health costs or to improve our efficiency in health services.

I believe that we have to provide incentives in new legislation which would encourage reforms in the health profession.

In the first place, we have to gear ourselves to providing programs of preventive care so that we can keep down the incidence of hospitalization and encourage procedures which will discover potentially dangerous medical conditions before they become serious.

In the second place, I believe that we have to expand our aid to medical schools and to medical students to alleviate our critical shortages in health care personnel.

These points are essential, it seems to me, if we are to attack the problem of rising health costs while at the same time improving the delivery of health services.

I also attach a high priority to education and research. Had I been in the Senate, I would have voted to override the President's veto of the Office of Education appropriation bill in 1970 as well as his veto of the Labor-HEW money bill in 1969.

In both instances, the President claimed that the bills were inflationary, but it was never clear to me why education and health should bear the brunt of the battle against inflation.

In fact, by vetoing education money bills the President was disregarding the advice of his own Task Force on Education.

When you cut government spending, there are certain programs that must be protected—and education is near the top of the list.

Now let me share with you some of my particular interests in education.

As many of you know, for six years in the House of Representatives, I represented a district in South Texas which has a predominant population of Mexican-Americans, so I have seen the problems of bilingual education first-hand.

In 1967, President Johnson provided the impetus for the passage of the Bilingual Education Act, an imaginative piece of legislation that opened the door to expanded Federal aid to school districts for programs to meet the special needs of children who have a limited knowledge of the English language.

Yet the promise of the Bilingual Education Act has never been fulfilled, for the program has generally been funded at less than one-half of the authorized level.

We cannot do an adequate job of working with children and adults who have language difficulties when we talk about that kind of money. I would remind you that an estimated 2½ million children in the United States are currently in need of bilingual education programs and that presently we are spending less than \$10 per child.

So we have to improve our funding in this area, and we have to strengthen the Bilingual Education Act so that we can train more teachers who are capable of teaching bilingual courses and develop the curricula to use in those courses.

Otherwise we perpetuate the same dreary cycle of frustration and failure which confronts many Mexican-American children who are incapable of coping with a school system which is unprepared to accept them.

On a related subject, I favor more adequate funding for Federal-State efforts in vocational education. It is nothing less than a national tragedy that 25% of the white and 35% of the black males between the ages of 16 and 19 who are out of school are unemployed, and that 27% of the white and 48% of the black girls in the same age bracket are in similar straits.

Yet our programs of vocational education are funded at less than 50% of their authorized levels.

We have to target more funds for vocational education programs and work to change the laws so that very poor school districts do not have to match Federal grants with local funds. Under the present system, the areas of highest unemployment are frequently unable to initiate meaningful programs of vocational training because their low tax base does not allow them to meet the 10%-50% Federal matching requirement.

I intend to support legislation which will allow the poorer districts to compete on an equal basis with more affluent districts and which will give vocational education the priority it deserves in the spectrum of our public concerns.

These are but a few of the educational issues that interest me.

I would also like to see more emphasis on programs of early childhood education. Several bills were introduced in the last Congress that would extend the benefits of Head Start type programs to a broader section of the American population.

The number of working mothers with children under the age of 5 is skyrocketing and by 1980 there will be approximately 5.3 million of these women in the work force. That will represent an increase of 43% in only ten years.

Many women want to work, yet they are tied to the responsibility of caring for very young children. Other women have to work; in nearly one-third of the families in which both parents work, the husband's income is less than \$5,000.

Yet the working mother is virtually ignored in Federally-aided early childhood programs.

I don't believe that we should arbitrarily exclude children from these programs simply because their parents' income happens to be above the poverty level.

So I tend to support somewhat broader early childhood programs than the President proposed in his Family Assistance Plan, which provides day care services only for the children of working welfare mothers. And I will be studying the various proposals to determine which is the most realistic and responsive to our needs.

Now let me say a few words about Federally supported research, especially in the fields of education, science, and health.

This country attained a preeminent position in science during the late fifties and early sixties largely because we were willing to invest substantial resources in basic scientific research. But over the last few years, these policies have been abandoned. Everywhere the mood seemed to be one of retrenchment—of cutting back on fundamental scientific research. I was pleased to note in Monday's *Washington Post* that the President has been reassessing the government's role in funding basic research and that the situation is due to improve this year; I certainly hope so.

Dr. Philip Abelson, director of the Carnegie Institute's geophysical laboratory in Washington, said recently that cutbacks in government research during the last five years have dealt a devastating blow to the nation's colleges and reduced our total scientific research effort by at least 30%.

In health, the situation is equally serious.

In education, we have cut back research budgets and are now spending only ½ of 1% of the education dollar on research efforts.

The total picture shows a decline of Federally supported research and development—from \$17 billion in fiscal 1968 to \$15.7 billion in fiscal 1971.

That's a decline from 3.5% of our gross national product of 2.7%.

I believe it would be both shortsighted and dangerous for us to continue a policy which will be harmful in the long run to our efforts in science, health, and education.

To reverse this situation, we have to re-establish priorities for basic research in the fields I've mentioned to insure that we have objective and innovative people with fresh ideas to revitalize the approaches we take to solving our problems.

I support President Nixon's announced plan to develop a National Institute of Education to provide a permanent staff of scientists, social scientists, and educators to engage in research on how to make our educational system more effective.

And I will vote to expand the funds for our vital programs of health research.

All of these steps are essential if we are to meet the challenges posed by the critical problems in all of these fields.

On another subject, I am keenly interested in legislation to provide tax incentives to encourage industry to locate in rural areas.

With an increasing number of people leaving the farms, we presently have a need to create some 550,000 rural non-farm jobs every year. If we fail to do so, we will be faced with a continuing out-migration of young and talented people from the rural areas to the metropolitan areas, which are already growing at a rate of 15% every five years.

I do not have to tell you about the dilemmas we now face in our cities—the overcrowding, the loss of dignity, the expanding welfare roles, and the environmental decay. It has been estimated that over one-fifth of the growth of the central cities has been due to out-migration, almost entirely from the rural areas.

To reverse this trend, it seems imperative to me that we make our rural areas more attractive to young people by locating industry and jobs where there are accessible to those now living there. Tax location incentives are a logical method to offset this

change and these incentives should be accompanied by others which would allow industry tax credits for training rural workers to participate in new occupations.

In this coming decade I hope to have a part in bringing stability to our national life and institutions.

By stability, I do not mean status quo. I do mean orderly change, without the violent rocking of the pendulum that creates a lot of noise and motion—but makes little real progress.

You know Saul Alinsky said the greatest social treason is to commit an act that provokes a more extreme reaction.

I believe this is true.

And I believe it is the responsibility of leaders to conduct themselves in such a way that the waste motion of extremism is avoided.

I have great respect for the institutions of government and the genius that gave us the framework that permitted this democracy to grow and develop for 200 years.

But the times have changed, and these institutions—which have been changing all the while—must continue to change.

And we must get on with the business at hand—

To restore full employment in the land;

To get the economy functioning in the way it should in a rich and diversified nation;

To reform our welfare system;

To attack the health crisis that is a national disgrace;

To shore up our failing educational institutions;

To clean up our environment and establish safeguards that will keep it clean; and

To make equality of opportunity a reality to all Americans.

Let me close now with a philosophical reflection.

A new Senator is always the object of a good deal of speculation from political writers and commentators, particularly those who are in the business of attaching labels describing his political philosophy.

I realize there is no way we can escape labels; they are a convenient shorthand method of slipping men into categories. Frankly, I believe they are going out of style, and I would caution you about attaching a label to me.

My approach to politics is to judge each issue on its merits and to avoid closing my mind to alternative solutions, provided they are reasonable and in the best interests of the people affected.

There is one label, however, that I accept proudly, and that is the label of my political party.

You and I both realize that the Democratic Party provides the kind of leadership and talent that this country needs to move safely through the seventies. And more of our countrymen are getting the message every day.

I hope that you—as members of the Women's National Democratic Club—and I—as a new United States Senator—can work together to strengthen and unify the Democratic party as it prepares once more to assume the leadership of this government in the years immediately ahead.

Thank you.

#### EQUIPMENT INTERCHANGE ACT

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

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to introduce in the 92d Congress a bill that I have introduced in the past, the Equipment Interchange Act. Although no hearings were ever held on this legislation or a related bill introduced by

the Department of Transportation, I feel that the goal of this bill is such that I must reintroduce it. At a time when various modes of our transportation industry are undergoing radical changes and problems, we must start looking for new ways for better transportation. Proper legislation can help the transportation industry innovate new streamlined, more efficient methods of serving the public.

There are many problems with regulations affecting freight shipments. The Equipment Interchange Act attempts to reach some of these difficulties. My bill would provide a way to expedite containerized shipments which utilize more than one mode of transportation. The bill would allow carriers of different classes—rail, motor, water, and air, to obtain authority for agreements with a carrier or groups of carriers in another class on the interchange of cargo containers, highway trailers, and related intermodal equipment. This would include establishment of procedures to determine per diem rates on such interchange equipment and the controlling regulations. To assure that the agreements would not be subject to antitrust violations, the Equipment Interchange Act would grant immunity when such agreements were approved by a joint board composed of members each from the ICC, FMC, and the CAB.

This approach would be a substantial step in simplifying our administrative proceedings on those transactions which cut across the lines of more than one regulatory agency.

In this session, I hope that the need for this legislation becomes apparent to all Members of the Congress, and we can see some action along these lines.

#### HOUma, LA., HAS ACTED AGAINST SMUT

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

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. Speaker, as the virulence of pornography invades the country, I would like to tell this body about one place where it has been stopped, and how it was stopped.

Houma, La., is one of the major communities in my congressional district, and it is a matter of great pride to me that I am here in the halls of Congress representing the citizens of that fine city. Houma is a place where people care about their town, their neighbors, their families, and, particularly, their children.

Recently a bookstore attempted to open in downtown Houma to sell smut. The citizens of Houma immediately sprang into action. The Houma people got together and said they were not going to let it happen to their town. They rolled up their sleeves and went to work. The churches joined in, the public officials acted—quickly and responsibly. The city's newspaper, the Houma Daily Courier, under the leadership of publisher Ray Dill put its full resources into the fight. A committee was formed to fight smut. As one would expect whenever a city supports its law enforcement officers,

the bookstore was soon closed and closed for good.

The city of Houma is now secure in the knowledge that its citizens will not have such a center of smut and filth spreading in its midst.

I have just turned over to the Judiciary Committee petitions signed by over 6,000 people of Houma asking that something be done about the traffic in pornography. These expressions of intent from the people of this fine city should surely aid the committee in the drafting of stronger Federal legislation on this subject.

In the 91st Congress we enacted legislation, which became effective February 1, to provide a means whereby citizens can have their names removed from the mailing lists of those who distribute sex-oriented advertisements. I hope the Post Office Department will make this new law known to citizens throughout the country so that they may take advantage of its procedures.

Enactment of that law was an important step toward protecting the privacy of the home. But I believe that stronger laws are necessary and I believe that we should take firmer steps in the 92d Congress in response to the requests of our citizens.

Our constituents are speaking ever louder in their demands for action. The example of Houma, La., stands before each of us in this distinguished body and deserves our closest attention, our most careful consideration, and our most earnest efforts and well-directed action.

#### THE 53D ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE AND 30 YEARS OF UCCA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) is not present. He has asked me to take over the direction of his special order. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to do so.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. FLOOD would have said on this occasion of the 53d anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, it is of singular importance to bring to the attention of our fellow Americans the cultural repressions and the attempts on the part of Russian Moscow to perpetrate national genocide in Ukraine, the largest non-Russian nation both in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe.

As part of its imperial consolidation program since 1964, which is a component of its overall design for expanded influence and eventual control in the Mideast, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere, Moscow has victimized and arrested scores of Ukrainian intellectuals, writers, and freedom activists because of their "bourgeois nationalist tendencies." On previous occasions, I

have supplied a long list of these victims. I append to my remarks a most recent example provided in the report, "The Culture Decimators Are At Work."

#### THE 30 YEARS OF UCCA

Before dwelling on the highlights of Ukraine's drive for national independence and freedom, it is important to take note, too, of the work in this direction by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, led by Dr. Lev. E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University and representing the convictions of over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry.

Its work in behalf of our national security these past 30 years cannot but draw the admiration and praise of every alert American. Although the causal reasons are different, in the recent period UCCA was one of the first to speak out against the sentencing of Valentyn Moroz in Ukraine, Moscow's anti-Semitism and the harsh sentencing of the so-called Jewish hijackers, the scandalous extradition of the Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, and now the death sentences imposed on the would-be Lithuanian hijackers Vitautas Simokaitis and his pregnant wife. These cases are all interrelated in Moscow's consolidation program and the reality of captive nations in the U.S.S.R., but in these repressive acts the differentiating cause of non-Russian nationalism in that empire must be carefully distinguished. For some indication of this, I also append to my remarks the informative pamphlet "Three Decades of UCCA: 1940-1970."

Mr. Speaker, to do intellectual and political justice to these and certainly forthcoming events of like nature, it is imperative that in this 92d Congress we establish a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations. In thought and action we must prepare ourselves for similar inevitable events in the dismal world of the Red empire and the over 2 dozen captive nations. The measure I propose and append to my remarks here will be cosponsored by many of my colleagues in the 92d Congress. The work of such a committee can also have a most salutary and contributory effect on the preconceptions of the present administration as regards the nature and composition of the U.S.S.R. For instance, although I do not agree with several observations made by Dr. Dobriansky's review of the President's "U.S. Foreign Policy for the 1970's," I believe in this particular respect he advances a vital point worth considering in depth, and for the RECORD I append this review to my remarks:

#### UKRAINE'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Just over 50 years ago a band of brave and patriotic Ukrainians unfurled the banner of revolt against their oppressors and proclaimed the Ukraine's independence. As the result of the revolution and the overthrow of the czarist regime in Russia, it was only natural that the largest non-Russian ethnic group in Russia's loosely-held polyglot empire should be the first to assert its freedom and proclaim its national independence. But wartime events over which Ukrainians had no control and unforeseen, sweeping post-war international convulsions which quickly succeeded one another proved disastrous and tragic to the newly-found Ukrainian independent state. Even before the end of

the war it was attacked by the Poles in the north, and at the end of the war it was too weak to withstand the deadly onslaught of Russia's communists. The sad result was that in the fall of 1920, a little over two years after achieving national independence, the Ukraine was forced to yield to the Red Army, thus bringing to a close a short but momentous chapter in its modern history.

Today the Ukraine is the second largest Soviet Socialist Republic in the Soviet Union, second only to the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic. The approximately 45,000,000 Ukrainians constitute about one-fifth of the Soviet Union's total population. The country has always been one of the most fertile grain-producing areas in Europe. As a matter of fact, the whole Soviet Union is dependent to a great extent for its grain supply and for a large variety of other food-stuffs on the Ukraine. Without the food produced by the hard-working Ukrainian peasants, the people of the Soviet Union would be living on the verge of famine.

It is tragic that so many millions of Ukrainians, constituting such an important and large segment of Eastern Europe, do not enjoy in their historic homeland many of the elemental amenities of a good life which are considered in free societies as the birth-right of all human beings. If the Ukrainian people were living under normal conditions—if they were somehow able to realize their national aspirations—there is no doubt that they would once again seize the opportunity to establish a democratic government based upon those freedoms which are essential to full intellectual and spiritual development. Unfortunately, however, for nearly five decades conditions have not been normal in the Ukraine. The unhappy Ukrainians have lived under conditions not at all suitable for the wholesome development of political, social and economic life as we know it. They have been persistently denied the attainment of their supreme goal: to determine the form of their national political life.

The Ukraine's geographical location and modern international politics have largely determined the course of recent Ukrainian history. Situated between powerful political groups of Europe and Eurasia, the Ukrainian people have not been allowed to pursue an independent national existence. Though older than the state of modern Russia, the Ukraine became a part of that country in the middle of the 17th century through the workings of power politics. Thereafter, until the rise of the Russian Soviet regime, the Ukrainians made the best of a bad situation and managed to get along as best they could with the Russians. Since the advent of the communist regime, however, this has been especially hard. Today, oppressed by their communist overlords, they long to throw off the yoke.

It is hard to believe, and sad to think, that these 45,000,000 patriotic and sturdy Ukrainians would have put up with the most despotic of all contemporary forms of government for nearly fifty years. It is even harder to imagine that the free world would allow this to happen. Yet that is one of the sad commentaries on our age. We in the free world have become victimized by such terrible dangers that we dare not raise a finger in defense of those suffering under alien regimes and under inhuman tyrants. Still, I firmly believe that there is hope in the Ukrainian struggle against communist tyranny, and as long as the Ukrainians retain that hope, and abide by their spirit for independence, their righteous cause shall never die.

For over fifty years Communists have ruled Ukraine with an iron hand. They have turned that fair land into a large prison house. Since 1920 there has not been any semblance of

freedom in the country. The tyrants in the Kremlin have seen to it that there will be no trace of any Western trappings in the country. In this darkness and depression there is one indestructible, ineradicable element of encouragement. That is the Ukrainian's innate and inborn desire for freedom and independence, his undying yearning for liberty. Fortunately neither the tyrants in the Kremlin, nor their minions in the Ukraine, can extinguish this spirit. As long as it is kept alive, as long as the ideal of national freedom is cherished by the Ukrainian people, no dictatorship can rob them of their right to freedom. And as long as they cling to that spirit, they will never give up their resistance to the Communist tyrants.

I am indeed glad to take part in the observance of the 53rd anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day. I ardently hope that the oppressed Ukrainians will soon regain their freedom and live in peace in their beloved homeland.

Mr. Speaker, I herewith submit as part of my remarks today the material that was previously referred to in my statement:

[From America, Jan. 4, 1971]

THE CULTURE DECIMATORS ARE AT WORK

(By Edith Kermit Roosevelt)

WASHINGTON.—A singular document has been smuggled out of the Soviet Union. It is a protest by Valentyn Moroz, a teacher and historian in Ukraine, over the calculated destruction of priceless and irreplaceable Ukrainian works of art.

Last month, the Associated Press reported that Moroz, about 35, had been tried near Lviv, near the Polish border, and sentenced to nine years in a prison camp on charges of writing anti-Soviet "propaganda." The particular document that he authored, entitled "A Chronicle of Resistance in Ukraine," is one of his pamphlets used in evidence against him. Moroz already has served a six-year prison sentence on an identical charge.

DELIBERATE DESTRUCTION

Moroz's 14-page account, which is being distributed by the Ukrainian Information Service Smoloskyp (P.O. Box 6066, Patterson Station, Baltimore, Md., 21231), describes how the destruction of Ukrainian cultural and religious symbols is deliberately plotted and carried out for political reasons by the KGB or Communist secret police.

By the destruction of Ukrainian culture, Russian Communists seek to destroy forever the potential for building a Ukrainian nation. About 30 million Ukrainians reside in the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Like other nationalities in the USSR, they are a breeding ground for dissent that the Kremlin must consider in pursuing its aggressive foreign policy. (In 1918, Ukraine enjoyed a brief period as an independent Republic incorporated again into the Russian empire).

In his account, Moroz tells how in 1969 the works of Michael Boychuk, a Ukrainian painter who died in a Russian concentration camp, were burned under the orders of Vasyl Lyubchuk, a Communist official who was in charge of cultural monuments and libraries in Lviv.

SCULPTURE AND GRAPHIC ART

Moroz charges that in the same year, works burned by Communist authorities from the Lviv Museum included those of Alexander Archipenko, a Ukrainian-American sculptor known for abstract figures and Yury Narbut, a graphic artist. Narbut's works were banned in Soviet Ukraine during Stalin's time and later rehabilitated. Now, in this era of a supposed "thaw," we have witnessed their actual physical destruction.

Moroz's account of the destruction of Ukrainian art treasures reveal the thoroughness with which this is being undertaken. He writes:

"The Lviv Museum of Ukrainian Art organized a special section of 'ideologically harmful' art (virtually a death chamber) . . . composed of Ukrainian classics."

Moroz relates how Lyubchuk received orders to prepare lists of the art to be destroyed. A government commission reviewed these lists. Not only were the century-old Ukrainian graphics in the Lviv Museum ordered destroyed by fire last year but more recently, the libraries in Kiev, Kartu, Ashkhabad and Samarkand also were burned down by government decree.

FEMALE DECIMATOR

Lyubchuk, Moroz says, has a feminine counterpart known simply as "Lituyeva." As former curator of the Stanislaviv Regional Museum, "Lituyeva" carried out her role as "cultural decimator." Beginning in 1953, she destroyed such unique art objects as those by the famous Ukrainian potter, Alexander Bakhmetyuk, and the works of Yuri Shkrybliyak and his sons, Vasyl and Mykola, engravers from the Carpathian region.

According to Moroz, former KGB officials, identified as Atamanyuk and his successor, Derevyanko, were given responsibilities in the Ivano-Frankivsk region in Ukraine for religious matters—meaning for the destruction of synagogues, churches and crosses. Last year, he relates, a wooden crucifix dating back to the 15th Century was thrown from a height of eight meters during an aeronautical construction project in Zhydachiv, in the Lviv region.

The KGB also is paying bands of young Communist "activists" 25 karbovantsi (about \$25) to destroy the remaining crosses which can be found at crossroads in Western Ukraine. These are known as "crosses of freedom" because they were erected at the time when serfdom was abolished.

AGREEMENT IN UNESCO

Ironically, during the second session of the UNESCO's General Assembly, the Ukrainian Communist delegation supported the "basic agreement of mutual recognition of art valuables." Western delegates to UNESCO now have the opportunity to bring up the question of how the burning of libraries, art works and crosses in Ukraine violates that agreement.

THREE DECADES OF UCCA: 1940-70

FOUNDING OF UCCA

In this year of 1970 the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), a nationwide organization of over 2,000,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent, is completing three decades of a fruitful and dynamic existence.

The UCCA was founded on May 24, 1940 in Washington, D.C., when 805 delegates from 168 localities, representing 2,000 Ukrainian organizations, decided to form a permanent body of Americans of Ukrainian origin which would seek a unified effort on behalf of the captive Ukrainian nation.

In one of its Resolutions, the newly-founded UCCA stated:

"We again declare to America and to the whole world that Ukraine wants to be, can be, and must be an independent state; that recognition of its rights to self-determination and independence on an equal footing with other peoples is in the interest of its people and in the interest of peace in Europe . . ."

The UCCA supported fully the United States in its war efforts against the Axis Powers and pledged its unwavering dedication to the principles of the American way of life and the republican form of government.

## BRIEF HISTORY OF UCCA

**FIRST CONGRESS OF UCCA:** Was held on May 24, 1940 in Washington, D.C., which gave birth to the UCCA. Nicholas Murashko, then president of the Ukrainian National Association, was elected first president of the UCCA.

**SECOND CONGRESS OF UCCA:** On January 22, 1944, 230 delegates gathered in Philadelphia, Pa. for the Second Congress. It approved a Ukrainian American war bond drive, authorized the establishment of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC), instituted The Ukrainian Quarterly, and decided to send a delegation to the conference of the United Nations in San Francisco, which was to be held immediately after the war. Stephen Shumeyko was elected president of the UCCA.

**THIRD CONGRESS OF UCCA:** On May 31, and June 1, 1946, the Third Congress was held in Washington, D.C. with 322 delegates attending. The Congress adopted the By-Laws of the UCCA and authorized its re-elected president, Stephen Shumeyko, to go to Paris and present a memorandum on the plight of Ukraine to the Peace Conference.

**FOURTH CONGRESS OF UCCA:** Was held on November 5 and 6, 1949 in Washington, D.C. at which 308 delegates took part, among them many newly-arrived Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons. One of the most important features of the Congress was the establishment of the *Ukrainian National Fund* (UNF) which became the financial basis of all UCCA activities and operations. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University, was elected president of the UCCA.

**President Truman's message to the UCCA**  
On November 2, 1949, President Harry S. Truman sent a message to the Fourth Congress of the UCCA, which stated:

"The fourth national gathering of leaders of various groups from all American citizens of Ukrainian origin offers a suitable occasion to congratulate you and the men and women you represent upon your fine contributions to American life.

"You are to be commended for your interest in and participation in our democracy and also for your interest in and efforts to aid your kinsmen overseas who are not able to enjoy the benefits of a society which we in the United States are fortunate to enjoy . . ."

**FIFTH CONGRESS OF UCCA:** On July 4, 5 and 6, 1952 the Fifth Congress was held in New York City, in which 799 delegates, representing 599 organizations, took part. The *New York Times*, in its editorial on July 4, 1952 praised the UCCA, "for those of Ukrainian origin in this country have played a proud and useful role among the many peoples whose blending has made our country great . . ." A special consolidation platform was adopted in order to draw the remaining Ukrainian organizations into the fold of the UCCA. The Hon. Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, was the principal speaker at the banquet. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky was reelected president of the UCCA.

**SIXTH CONGRESS OF UCCA:** Was held on May 28, 29 and 30, 1953 in New York City, with 430 delegates and 35 members of the UCCA Board of Directors attending. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and Dmytro Halychyn were elected chairman and president of the UCCA, respectively.

**President Eisenhower's message to the UCCA**

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, on January 19, 1958, sent a telegram to the UCCA, which read:

"To Members and Guests of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, I send greetings.

"The Ukrainians who have emigrated to this country have brought with them cultural and spiritual values which have contributed much to the American heritage. Holding in common the right of all peoples to determine freely their own form of government, we share a basic concern for the privileges and responsibilities of freedom . . ."

**SEVENTH CONGRESS OF UCCA:** Was held on February 21, 22 and 23, 1959 in Washington, D.C., with 331 delegates attending. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State Christian Herter, and former President Harry S. Truman sent messages. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and Dmytro Halychyn were re-elected chairman and president of the UCCA, respectively.

**EIGHTH CONGRESS OF UCCA:** Was held on October 12, 13 and 14, 1962 in New York City, with 339 delegates attending. At this Congress it was decided that individual contributors to the UNF would be entitled to send their delegates to the UCCA Congress, along with delegates from member-organizations. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky was elected president of the UCCA.

*President Kennedy's message to the UCCA*

On October 12, 1962 President John F. Kennedy, in a telegram to the Eighth Congress of the UCCA, stated:

"It is both natural and desirable that, while entering wholeheartedly into their responsibilities as members of the American community, those of our citizens who share a proud common heritage should voluntarily join together in free association to honor that heritage and to advance shared interests. It would be surprising and also contrary to American traditions if our citizens of Ukrainian descent failed to retain interest in their former homelands or to show concern for the fate and future of Ukrainians there . . . In accord with such sentiments and expressing the will of the American people, the United States Government strongly supports the just aspirations and rights of all peoples to national independence, governments of their own choosing and the employment of fundamental rights and freedom . . ."

**Ninth Congress of UCCA:** Was held on October 7, 8 and 9, 1966 in New York City, with 517 delegates attending. For the first time delegates chosen from contributors to the UNF took part in the Congress. Five of 58 central organizations abstained from taking part in the Congress, but remained in the system of the UCCA. The gathering received greetings from His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Slipy, Archbishop-Mayor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky was re-elected president of the UCCA.

**President Johnson greets Ukrainian American community**

On May 22, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson, in a congratulatory telegram on the completion of the Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C., stated:

"May thousands who will look upon this monument to Taras Shevchenko be ever reminded of his dedication to the ideas of human rights and the equality of mankind. May they be reminded, too, that this is a cause which has not yet been fully won as long as there are still bonds of servitude which keep men from enjoying their rights and their liberties anywhere in the world . . ."

**Tenth Congress of UCCA:** Held on October 24, 25 and 26, 1969 in New York City, drew 510 delegates from 1,200 societies, clubs and organizations, and was dedicated to the late Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, outstanding Ukrainian scholar and statesman. The work of the Congress itself was carried out by convention committees. At the banquet the principal speaker was the Hon. John H.

Chafee, Secretary of the Navy, who read a message from President Richard M. Nixon. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky was reelected president of the UCCA for the seventh consecutive term.

*President Nixon's message to the UCCA*

Dated October 16, 1969, the message of President Richard M. Nixon to the UCCA, read:

"My warm greetings to all who are taking part in the Tenth Triennial Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Ancestry.

"In a nation whose greatness is derived in large measure from its diversity, you have played a most constructive and meaningful role.

"Your rich culture, customs and patriotic spirit have been matched only by your industry and willingness to serve the public good.

"As President, I am deeply grateful for the support and encouragement I derive from within your ranks. And I welcome your assistance in the years ahead as we seek together to build the kind of society—and world—in which we have committed our hearts as well as our minds and hands . . ."

**PRINCIPAL UCCA OFFICERS DURING THREE DECADES**

**Presidents:** Nicholas Murashko (1940-44) (†); Stephen Shumeyko (1944-49) (†); Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky (1949-70).

**Executive Vice Presidents:** Dmytro Halychyn (†) and President (1955-1961), Joseph Lesawyer.

**Vice Presidents:** Anthony Batiuk, Stephania Bodnarchuk, V.R. Msgr. Myroslaw Charyna, Anna Cherniavsky, Philip Demian, Michael Dutkevich, Lev Futala, Dr. Walter Gallan, Helen F. Lototsky, Volodymyr Masur, Theodore Mynyk, John Panchuk, Esq., Stephania Pushkar, Dr. Volodymyr Pushkar, Eugene Rohach, Vasyl Shabatura, Olena Stogryn (†), and Prof. Michael Vetukhiv (†).

**Secretaries:** Anthony Cirkovsky (†), Stephen Kuriak, Eva Piddubchysyn, Theodore Mynyk, Ignatius M. Billinsky, Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Dr. Mykola Cenko, and Stephen Sprynsky.

**Treasurers:** Stepan Korpan, Michael Piznak, Esq., Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Jaroslaw Padach, and Peter Fucilo.

**Executive Director:** Stephen J. Jarema, Esq.

**General Counsels:** Michael Piznak, Esq. and John H. Roberts, Esq.

**Editors:** The Ukrainian Quarterly: Dr. Nicholas D. Chubaty (1944-1957); Dr. Walter Dushnyck (1957- ).

**The Ukrainian Bulletin:** Dr. Walter Dushnyck (1948-1970); Roman Olesnicki, Esq. (interim: 1954-1955).

**Auditing Committee (Chairmen):** Vasyl Shabatura, Roman Slobodian, Dr. Roman Huhlewich, and John Wynnnyk.

**Office Managers:** Julian Revay, Vasyl Mudry (†), and Ivan Bazarko.

**Staff Members:** Vera A. Dowhan, Secretary, Washington Bureau of UCCA, Volodymyr Hirniak (†), Dr. Volodymyr Kalyna (†), Theodore Kachaluba, Dr. Roman Klufas, Eleanor Kulchitsky, Roman Olesnicki, Esq., Andrew Lastoweczy, Dr. Ivanna Mirchuk-Ratych, Victor Paclawsky (†), Victor Prychok, Peter Sahaidachny, Dr. Vincent Shandor, George Tamarsky, and Maria Zuk.

**PRESENT EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UCCA**

**President:** Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C.

**Executive Vice President:** Joseph Lesawyer, Jersey City, N.J.

**Vice President:** Anthony Batiuk, Scranton, Pa.

**Very Rev. Msgr. M. Charyna, Philadelphia, Pa.**

Lev Futala, Yonkers, N.Y.

Stephania Pushkar, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Secretaries:** Ignatius M. Billinsky, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stephen Sprynsky, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Treasurer:** Peter Fucilo, Jersey City, N.J.

Administrative Director: Ivan Bazarko, New York, N.Y.

General Counsel: John H. Roberts, Esq., New York, N.Y.

Youth Coordinator: Mykola Semanyshyn, Irvington, N.J.

Editor: Dr. Walter Dushnyck, New York, N.Y.

Members: Prof. Bohdan T. Hnatiuk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Bohdan Kowal, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Walter Gallan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Theodore Mynyk, Scranton, Pa.

Volodymyr Masur, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Scranton, Pa.

William Dubetz, New York, N.Y.

Bohdan Shebunchak, M.D., Bloomfield, N.J.

Petro Samojliw, New York, N.Y.

Ewen Lozynskj, New York, N.Y.

Prof. Petro J. Stercho, Narberth, Pa.

Leonid Pacholuk, New York, N.Y.

John Chomko, Passaic, N.J.

Dementij Melnyk, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Edward Zarsky, New York, N.Y.

Andrij Chornodolskyj, Baltimore, Md.

Omelan Pleszkewycz, Chicago, Ill.

Staff Administrator: Ivan Bazarko, New York, N.Y.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF UCCA ACTIVITIES IN THREE DECADES

##### First Decade—1940-50:

The most outstanding activities of the UCCA in the first decade of its existence are summarized briefly below:

Reactivation of the UCCA during World War II (1944);

Founding of The Ukrainian Quarterly (1944);

Establishment of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) in 1944;

UCCA delegation to the U.N. Conference in San Francisco in 1945 (Stephen Shumeyko, Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky and Bohdan Katamay);

UCCA delegate at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1946 (Stephen Shumeyko);

UCCA helped in establishment of Pan-American Ukrainian Conference (PAUC) in 1947;

Founding of The Ukrainian Bulletin (1948);

Campaign for the enactment of the Displaced Persons Act (1948);

Campaign for the establishment of the Ukrainian Section of the "Voice of America";

Establishment of the Ukrainian National Fund (UNF) in 1949.

##### Second Decade—1950-60:

Establishment of UCCA Office and administrative staff in 1950, and network of UCCA branches throughout the United States;

UCCA efforts for ratification of the Genocide Convention by the U.S. Government (1951);

UCCA participation in U.S. psychological warfare program; UCCA Mission to Europe: Lev E. Dobriansky, Dmytro Halychyn, Walter Dushnyck and Stephen J. Jarema (1952-1953);

UCCA witnesses before the Kersten Committee on Communist Aggression, in Washington (1954);

UCCA participation in American political party conventions: Democratic Party (Stephen J. Jarema, Walter Dushnyck and Joseph Lesawyer) and Republican Party (Lev E. Dobriansky, Dmytro Halychyn, Michael Piznak, John Duzhansky and Walter T. Darmopray in 1952, 1956 and 1960 (and also in 1964 and 1968);

UCCA arranged annual observances of Ukrainian Independence anniversaries in the U.S. Congress;

UCCA delegate (Walter Dushnyck) to the Preparatory Conference for the World Anti-Communist Congress in Mexico City, in March, 1958;

UCCA hearings in U.S. Congress (Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki), and several other leaders (The Crimes of Khrushchev, Part II, in 1959);

UCCA participants at Colgate University Foreign Policy Conferences (Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Dr. Vincent Skandor and Walter Dushnyck);

UCCA campaign for "Captive Nations Week Resolution" which, authored by UCCA President Lev E. Dobriansky, was enacted by the U.S. Congress on July 17, 1959 (Public Law 86-90);

UCCA directed nationwide protests against the visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United Nations in New York in 1959.

##### Third Decade—1960-70:

Mass protests and demonstrations by UCCA against Khrushchev's second visit to the United States (1960);

UCCA secured recognition of Ukraine and the Ukrainian language in the U.S. Population Census;

UCCA sponsored U.S. Congressional Resolution on Shevchenko Statue (Public Law 86-749), enacted on September 13, 1960;

Establishment of the "Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America" and the "Shevchenko Freedom Award"; in a decade 54 awards were presented to various Ukrainian and American leaders, including former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Ground-breaking ceremonies at the Shevchenko Monument site on September 21, 1963 in Washington, D.C.;

Unveiling of the Shevchenko Monument on June 27, 1964 in Washington, D.C., in which ceremony over 100,000 persons took part, and at which former President Dwight D. Eisenhower was principal speaker;

UCCA Resolution in support of the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate (1964);

Editor of UCCA publications, W. Dushnyck was accredited correspondent at Ecumenical Council in Rome (1963 and 1964);

The UCCA sponsored a "Festival of Ukrainian Dance and Music" at the New York's World Fair in 1964 and 1965; at the 1964 program there was also a fashion show of historical Ukrainian women's folk costumes;

Annual participation of UCCA President Lev E. Dobriansky in the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League conferences in Taipei, Manila, Seoul, Saigon, Tokyo and Bangkok;

Active UCCA participation in All-American Conference to Combat Communism, Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CAECD), and American Committee for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Peoples of the USSR;

His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Slipy, Archbishop-Major of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Metropolitan John Theodorovich of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, greeted the IXth Congress of the UCCA, which met in the fall of 1966 in New York;

UCCA contribution to establishment of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) and its General Secretariat, in November, 1967 in New York; members of the Presidium for 1970-72 are Joseph Lesawyer—president; Ignatius M. Billinsky—secretary general; Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk—treasurer; and Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Julian Revay and Archbishop Mstyslav Skrypnyk—members of the Secretariat;

UCCA-led protests against arrests and trials of Ukrainian intellectuals by the Communist regime in Ukraine; participation of UCCA delegate Dr. Walter Dushnyck at the U.N. International Conference on Human Rights, held in April-May, 1968 in Teheran, Iran;

UCCA welcomed warmly His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Slipy during his triumphant visit in the United States in July and August, 1968;

UCCA protest against renewed persecution of Ukrainian Catholic Church as revealed by arrest and trial of Archbishop Vasyl Welychko, and many priests in Ukraine in 1969; protest sent to U.N. Secretary General U Thant;

UCCA delegation at audience with His Eminence Maximilian Cardinal de Furstenberg, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches, during which a memorandum to the Holy Father was submitted in support of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate;

UCCA supported relief campaign for Ukrainian victims of earthquake in Banja Luka, Yugoslavia in 1969; visit to Yugoslavia by UCCA officers, J. Lesawyer, UCCA executive vice-president, and Dr. Walter Gallan, executive board member.

#### UCCA PUBLICATIONS

##### (a) Regular Publications:

In this era of mass communication media, UCCA publications play a vital and important part in making the Ukrainian problem known throughout the world.

The Ukrainian Quarterly, founded in 1944, has served as an important medium of UCCA enlightenment and educational policies and information. By December 1969, the 25th anniversary of The Ukrainian Quarterly, a total of 98 issues had appeared with an impressive number of 224,000 copies. It reaches hundreds of the most important libraries, government and newspaper offices, universities and scientific institutions in the United States and Canada, and 62 other countries, including several behind the Iron Curtain. The greatest compliment paid the UCCA journal came from the organ of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Slovensky Prehled, No. 3, 1966), which listed the UCCA and The Ukrainian Quarterly among 12 top American "Kremlinologist" centers.

The Ukrainian Bulletin, founded in 1948 (which was merged with The Ukrainian Quarterly at the beginning of 1970), had been appearing as an organ of the PAUC (1948-1951); from 1951 as the organ of the UCCA. All in all, some 1,615,000 copies have been distributed throughout the world, with unbiased information on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

In addition, the UCCA publishes the Congress News (Kongresovi Visti) and UCCA News (Visti UKKA), which have been appearing for the past 20 years as supplements of Sloboda, America, Narodna Volya and the Ukrainian National Word.

##### (b) Books and Pamphlets:

During its 30 years, the UCCA has published a great number of books, pamphlets and Congressional reprints, which were disseminated throughout the world. Most important among them are:

Ukrainian Resistance; Experience with Russia (Vasyl Hryshko); Ukraine in Foreign Descriptions and Commentaries (Volodymyr Sichynsky); In Quest of Freedom (Walter Dushnyck); Persecution and Destruction of the Ukrainian Church by the Russian Bolsheviks (Gregory Luznycky); The Origins of the Soviet Regime in Ukraine and Ukraine and Russia (Matthew Stachiw); Ukrainians and Jews; Father Agapius Honcharenko: First Ukrainian Priest in America (Theodore Luciw) and others.

Among Congressional reprints the most important are: Communist Takeover and Occupation of Ukraine; The Crime and Khrushchev, Part II; Europe's Freedom Fighter: Taras Shevchenko, 1814-1861; and several Ukrainian Independence Day and Captive Nations Week brochures.

#### UCCA EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

The UCCA Educational Council, headed by Dr. Edward Zarsky, is one of the very vital sectors of UCCA activities. It has under its jurisdiction 75 Ukrainian schools, with 495 classes and 392 teachers.

Over 29,000 pupils receive instruction in the Ukrainian language, history, literature and geography in Ukrainian schools in the U.S.A. The UCCA Educational Council supervises 75 Ukrainian schools with over 5,000 pupils; the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. operates 38 Ukrainian schools with 1,300 pupils and 43 Sunday schools with 2,000 pupils; the UCCA Educational Council cooperates with the Supreme School Council (*Holovna Shkola Rada*) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory;

It also cooperates with the Ukrainian Catholic diocesan school authorities which have 20,000 pupils in 30 full-day parochial and 257 Saturday schools and 22 kindergartens;

It publishes textbooks, embracing over 30 titles with a total of 150,000 copies. These textbooks are used by Ukrainians in several countries.

It trains qualified teachers in a number of pedagogical institutes in New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago.

#### UCCA YOUTH DEPARTMENT

The UCCA Youth Department, headed by coordinator *Mykola Semenyshyn*, has the following objectives:

To coordinate common activities of youth organizations within the system of the UCCA;

To initiate its own general programs;

To provide forums for the exchange of views and seek solutions of common problems, and to make contact and maintain friendly relationship with other organizations;

To serve as a link between the UCCA Executive Board and youth organizations.

The UCCA Youth Coordinator operates through the Conference of Youth Organizations, consisting of the following members:

Ukrainian Scouts Association (PLAST), Ukrainian Youth Association of America (SUMA), Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations of America (SUSTA), League of Ukrainian Orthodox Youth, League of Ukrainian Catholic Youth, Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYL-NA), Association of Ukrainian Student Youth (TUSM), Academic Association (ZAREVO) and the Union of Ukrainian American Sports Associations (SUAST).

#### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FUND

In 1970, the UCCA is also observing the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Fund (UNF), established in 1949 at the Fourth UCCA Congress, but put in effect in 1950.

The UNF is the financial basis of all UCCA activities and operations. From January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1969 the UNF collected a total of \$1,708,320.25, which makes an average of \$86,000.00 a year, contributed by the Ukrainian community for the UCCA. The average yearly contribution was between \$5.00 and \$10.00 from a total of 12,000 contributors, which is hardly adequate, to say the least;

On the basis of conservative estimates, the UNF should have at least 100,000 contributors a year, who should donate a minimum of \$1,000,000 per year. In comparison with other ethnic groups in the United States, the Ukrainian group is not on a par with them as far as financial contributions are concerned.

On the 30th Anniversary of the UCCA and the 20th Anniversary of the UNF, the UCCA is striving to increase the number of its contributors who would insure the financial basis of the UCCA so that it could operate more effectively and attain its objectives;

If there are over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent in the United States, there must be found at least 100,000 of them who understand and support the objectives of the UCCA.

#### UCCA BRANCHES

The UCCA is carrying out its objectives through close cooperation with its branches and member organizations. In 1955 there were a total of 134 UCCA Branches; at the 10th Congress of the UCCA in 1969, the UCCA had 58 national or central organizations, and 93 UCCA Branches.

The UCCA Branch is a pivotal unit of the UCCA. It implements all decisions of the UCCA, such as observances of "Ukrainian Independence Day," "Captive Nations Week," contacts U.S. legislators, local press, radio and TV media, and collects funds for the UNF.

UCCA Branches are operating in the following states: Arizona—1; California—2; Colorado—1; Connecticut—9; Delaware—1; District of Columbia—1; Illinois—1; Indiana—3; Kansas—1; Maryland—1; Massachusetts—2; Michigan—3; Minnesota—1; Missouri—1; Nebraska—2; New Hampshire—1; New Jersey—12; New York—19; North Dakota—1; Ohio—7; Oregon—1; Pennsylvania—17; Rhode Island—2; Texas—1; Utah—1; and Wisconsin—1.

Not all UCCA Branches are effective and responsive. Some of them, however, are known for specific activities.

The UCCA Branches in New Haven, Conn. (president *Dr. Michael Snihorych*) and in North Dakota (president *Dr. Anthony Zukowsky*) maintain excellent contacts with American press, radio and TV media. UCCA Branches in New York (president *Dr. Roman Huhlewyk*, and fund collectors *Stephen Chuma* and *E. Manatsky*), Philadelphia (president *Dr. Ivan Skalchuk* and fund collector *T. Teshchuk*), in Newark (president *Yaroslav Rak*, fund collector *M. Kornyl*) and in Detroit-East and Hamtramck (president *Walter Tustaniwsky* and fund collector *A. Kobylansky*) are best known for their effective fund-raising. UCCA Branches in Lorain, Ohio (president *Prof. A. Karmazyn* and fund collectors *B. Kraichyk* and *S. Shuya*) and in Willimantic, Conn. (president *M. Tymkiw* and fund collector *V. Holovach*) succeeded in embracing the entire Ukrainian community into the system of the UNF. The League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent in Chicago, a branch of the UCCA (president *Taras Shypula*, fund collector *Volodymyr Nychay*) contributes to the best organized "Captive Nations Week" observance each year. The President of the UCCA Branch in Minneapolis, Minn., *Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky*, is one of the outstanding Ukrainian political and cultural leaders in the United States.

These are only a few examples, but there are many other UCCA branches which are very active and effective, but it is impossible to enumerate them all, for lack of space.

#### HOW CAN YOU HELP THE UCCA?

Any American of Ukrainian background who shares the political and educational objectives of the UCCA, could become a UCCA member by:

Being a regular contributor to the UNF by donating at least \$15.00 each year;

Taking part in all UCCA activities, on the local and national levels;

Subscribing to its publications;

Responding to all its appeals and supporting its activities for the benefit of the captive Ukrainian people and the preservation of the United States as a free and independent nation.

#### VOICE FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

The UCCA and *The Ukrainian Quarterly* were listed among 12 top American universities and institutes engaged in serious studies on the Soviet Union, by the official journal of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague. The article, written by *Emil Sip*, titled "American 'Kremlinologists,' Their Activities and Institutes," appeared in the

No. 3, 1966 issue of *Slovansky Prehled* (The Slavic Review), published by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague.

Other U.S. universities and institutes mentioned are the Russian Institutes at Columbia and Harvard, the Hoover Institution, the M.I.T., the RAND R & D Organization, and special research institutes at the Universities of Pennsylvania, George Washington, and Berkeley, the "Free Europe" Committee and the Council on Foreign Relations. The article stated:

"We are concerned with the serious publications, the result of scientific work at universities and scientific institutes, produced by groups and individuals . . . [This] serious scientific work is based on the collection and study of the greatest amount of available facts, which are credible and which endeavor to arrive at the most reliable and objective conclusions . . ."

In 1962 the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America established the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" to be presented to those outstanding Americans, Americans of Ukrainian descent, and others in recognition of their distinguished service to the cause of Ukrainian freedom and that of the captive nations in general. The first recipients were presented the award during the VIIIth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian descent, held in the fall of 1962, and others during the ground-breaking ceremonies and the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue in Washington, D.C. In 1963 and 1964, respectively, and subsequently during observances of Ukraine's independence anniversaries on January 22, during the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in 1967, finally, during the IXth and Xth Congresses of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, held in 1966 and 1969.

Thus far 55 distinguished individuals, including two U.S. Presidents and a head of foreign state, received this historical award. They are, in alphabetical order, as follows:

The late Hon. Alvin M. Bentley; Prof. Anthony T. Bouscaren; Ignatius M. Billinsky; Rev. Dr. Bernard Braskamp; the Hon. William G. Bray; the Hon. John H. Buchanan; Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Republic of China; the Hon. John H. Dempsey; the Hon. Edward J. Derwinski; the Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister of Canada; the late Hon. Everett M. Dirksen; Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky; the Hon. Thomas J. Dodd; the Hon. Peter N. Dominick; the Hon. Thaddeus J. Dulski; Dr. Walter Dushnyck; the late John Duzansky; the late Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; the Hon. Leonard Farbstein; Hon. Michael A. Feighan; the Hon. Daniel J. Flood; the Hon. Gerald R. Ford; Dr. Walter Gallan; Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky; the late Dmytro Halychyn; Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Harris; the Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, former Vice President of the United States; the Hon. Jacob K. Javits; the Hon. Paul Jones; the Hon. Kenneth B. Keating; the Hon. Edna F. Kelly; the Hon. Charles J. Kersten; the Hon. John Lesinski; Joseph Lesawyer; Robert J. Lewis; Rev. Edward J. Latch; Helen F. Lototsky; the Hon. Ray J. Madden; Prof. Clarence A. Manning; the Hon. John W. McCormack; Dr. Edward M. O'Connor; the late Hon. Barratt O'Hara; Prof. Michael S. Pap; the Hon. William Proxmire; the late Dr. Volodymyr Radzykewych; Julian I. Revay; the Hon. Howland H. Sargeant; the Hon. Hugh Scott; the late Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki; Dr. Matthew Stachiw; Rev. Clarence W. Stango; the Hon. Samuel S. Stratton; Prof. Augustine Shtefan; the Hon. Harry S. Truman, former President of the United States, and the Hon. Milton R. Young.

The design of all individual award plaques as well as this tableau was prepared by Dr. Roman S. Holiat of New York.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF UCCA

The UCCA, as a nationwide representative organization of Americans of Ukrainian descent, is a symbol of unity for Ukrainians in other countries and a beacon of hope and expectation for Ukrainians in the captive land.

It embraces over 1,000 Ukrainian organizations, such as fraternal benefit lodges, women's, students, youth, veteran associations, scientific and cultural associations, as well as sports, and other social groups and organizations.

Its uncompromising anti-Communist stance is a sharp thorn in the Soviet side, evoking charges that the UCCA is a "tool of Wall Street and American imperialists."

In the fall of 1969 a scathing pamphlet, titled "In the Backyards of History," published in Kiev, assailed the UCCA as a center of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists in the United States" and condemned all UCCA activities as the "products and inspiration of U.S. intelligence sources."

For 30 years the UCCA has stood firmly in defense of the Ukrainian people and defended their rights to freedom and independence.

Its further success will depend largely on your support and generosity, and your unwavering belief that the UCCA will continue to play an important role in the preservation of freedom in America and in regaining freedom and independence for captive Ukraine.

## H. RES. 102

Whereas on the all-important issue of colonialism the blatant hypocrisy of imperialist Moscow has not been adequately exposed by us in the United Nations and elsewhere; and

Whereas Presidential proclamation designating Captive Nations Week summon the American people "to study the plight of the Soviet-dominated nations and to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of the people of those captive nations"; and

Whereas the nationwide observances in the nine anniversaries of Captive Nations Week have clearly demonstrated the enthusiastic response of major sections of our society to this Presidential call; and

Whereas following the passage of the Captive Nations Week resolution in 1959 by the Congress of the United States and again during the annual observances of Captive Nations Week, Moscow has consistently displayed to the world its profound fear of growing free world knowledge of an interest in all of the captive nations, and particularly the occupied non-Russian colonies within the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the indispensable advancement of such basic knowledge and interest alone can serve to explode current myths on Soviet unity, Soviet national economy and monolithic military prowess and openly to expose the depths of imperialist totalitarianism and economic colonialism throughout the Red Russian Empire, especially inside the so-called Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and

Whereas, for example, it was not generally recognized, and thus not advantageously made use of, that in point of geography, history, and demography, the new famous U-2 plane flew mostly over captive non-Russian territories in the Soviet Union; and

Whereas in the fundamental conviction that the central issue of our times is imperialist totalitarian slavery versus democratic national freedom, we commence to win the psychopolitical cold war by assembling and forthrightly utilizing all the truths and facts pertaining to the enslaved condition of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia,

Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and other subjugated nations; and

Whereas the enlightening forces generated by such knowledge and understanding of the fate of these occupied and captive non-Russian nations would also give encouragement to latent liberal elements in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic—which contains Russia itself—and would help bring to the oppressed Russian people their overdue independence from centuries-long authoritarian rule and tyranny; and

Whereas these weapons of truth, fact, and ideas would counter effectively and overwhelm and defeat Moscow's worldwide propaganda campaign in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and specifically among the newly independent and underdeveloped nations and states; and

Whereas it is incumbent upon us as free citizens to appreciatively recognize that the captive nations in the aggregate constitute not only a primary deterrent against a hot global war and further overt aggression by Moscow's totalitarian imperialism, but also a prime positive means for the advance of world freedom in a struggle which in totalistic form is psychopolitical; and

Whereas in pursuit of a diplomacy of truth we cannot for long avoid bring into question Moscow's legalistic pretensions of "non-interference in the internal affairs of states" and other contrivances which are acutely subject to examination under the light of morally founded legal principles and political, economic, and historical evidence; and

Whereas in the implementing spirit of our own congressional Captive Nations Week resolution and the eight Presidential proclamations it is in our own strategic interest and that of the nontotalitarian free world to undertake a continuous and unremitting study of all of the captive nations for the purpose of developing new approaches and fresh ideas for victory in the psychopolitical cold war: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That there is hereby established a nonpermanent committee which shall be known as the Special Committee on the Captive Nations. The committee shall be composed of ten Members of the House, of whom not more than six shall be members of the same political party, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. (a) Vacancies in the membership of the committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection.

(b) The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members. In the absence of the chairman, the vice chairman shall act as chairman.

(c) A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum except that a lesser number, to be fixed by the committee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of administering oaths and taking sworn testimony.

SEC. 3. (a) The committee shall conduct an inquiry into and a study of all the captive non-Russian nations, which includes those in the Soviet Union and Asia, and also of the Russian people, with particular reference to the moral and legal status of Red totalitarian control over them, facts concerning conditions existing in these nations, and means by which the United States can assist them by peaceful processes in their present plight and in their aspiration to regain their national and individual freedoms.

(b) The committee shall make such interim reports to the House of Representatives as it deems proper, and shall make its first

comprehensive report of the results of its inquiry and study, together with its recommendations, not later than January 31, 1969.

SEC. 4. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times within or outside the United States to hold such hearings, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable.

SEC. 5. The committee may employ and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and other employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

SEC. 6. The committee shall enjoy a non-standing status, performing its duties in the course of the Ninety-first Congress and subject to renewal only as determined by needs in the completion of its work and further purposes of the House of Representatives.

## THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY, 1971

(U.S. Foreign Policy for the 1970's. A New Strategy for Peace. A Report to the Congress by Richard Nixon, President of the United States. The White House, 1970, pp. 160.)

This extensive report on U.S. foreign policy has been cast in book form and is must reading by all who are concerned with the security of our Nation. The report was originally submitted to the Congress in February 1970. It was the first of its kind by the President of our country. Now it circulates as a book. Although many questions remain after a careful reading of it, it cannot, however, be said that the chief directions and main principles of the Nixon Administration's foreign policy aren't clearly spelled out. Moreover, if some harbor any doubt about the most fundamental principles underlying our foreign policy, their enunciation in this couldn't be more unequivocally stated.

Since the publication of *Khrushchev Remembers* many observers and analysts have seized upon the theme of Moscow's influence on U.S. election results. Khrushchev boasted about the Kremlin's influencing the election of President Kennedy at the beginning of the 60's. Now much speculation and talk is centered on Moscow's attitude toward President Nixon. Analysts seem to agree that the Kremlin would enjoy a Nixon defeat in '72 so to be able to pursue more liberally its designs in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. There can be little doubt that the Kremlin strategists have examined meticulously the passages of this work.

Quite a number of issues raised in the book are subject to controversy and debate. It may be that the preparation of this report in the White House, rather than the scuttled one done in the Department of State, was attuned to the general character of the Congress, particularly on the Senate side. Too many compromising points are raised on subjects that deserve a more decisive and accurate statement. For example, in context, we are told, "Then, we were confronted by a monolithic Communist world. Today, the nature of that world has changed—the power of individual Communist nations has grown, but international Communist unity has been shattered. Once a unified bloc, its solidarity has been broken by the powerful forces of nationalism" (pp. 2-3). Now, in terms of historical accuracy, this is plainly a myth. In point of fact, there was never "a monolithic Communist world," even within the Soviet Union itself; the forces of nationalism were powerfully at work in the USSR since the 20's; and, objectively, there is no such thing as an individual Communist nation. A captive people under an imposed Red regime isn't suddenly transformed into a Communist nation. Furthermore, to immediately refer to the "Soviet Union and Communist China" after this

quoted statement would indicate that the USSR is concerned as one of the "individual Communist nations," which of course is patent nonsense.

It is points such as these that render this work vulnerable to detailed critical attack. The work can be said to rest on four paramount "N's"—New era, Nato, Nixon doctrine, and Negotiations. If we were to elaborate further on the criticism made above, demonstrating the primacy of imperial Soviet Russian power and the ultimate survival dependence of all the Red regimes, including Peking, on this power, it would become evident that the so-called "New Era" just appears to be so. From a realistic viewpoint, the basic issues of conflict are the same, the fundamental sources of power are the same, and the dominant drives for world domination on the part of Moscow are the same. To content oneself with the monolith myth is to blind oneself to these basic identities of twenty years ago and now.

Another mythical notion that certainly is not supported by Russian military doctrine is the mutual co-destruction thesis of the nuclear age. In this work it is stated, "There can be no gain and certainly no victory for the power that provokes a thermonuclear exchange. Thus, both sides have recognized a vital mutual interest in halting the dangerous momentum of the nuclear arms race" (p. 8). Obviously, there is no empirical proof for this. Assuming requisites of missile accuracy and the like, damage on both sides might be great, but this in itself doesn't foreclose the prospect of victory as the war shifts from nuclear weapons to conventional and revolutionary ones. Also, a technologic breakthrough in nuclear missile could produce swift victory either preemptively or by blackmail. In short, the mythical notion of no victory goes back to the Korean War and literally predates the missile race. It has overshadowed the nuclear arms phenomenon as well as Vietnam and our other involvements. It is not the result of arms nuclearity but rather of a progressive deterioration in national will and moral dedication and assertiveness.

In the light of established Russian Cold War tactics, issue can also be taken with bland statements of this order: "The insecurity of nations, out of which so much conflict arises, will be eased, and the habits of moderation and compromise will be nurtured" (p. 5). The notable fact is that in all the critical areas conflict is not the result of the insecurity of nations, but that the latter results from the former, which is essentially and critically foisted by Moscow and Peking, either directly or via proxies, such as Havana, Hanoi and others.

Other important highlights of the work include Nato, the Nixon doctrine, the national security council system, and area applications of U.S. foreign policy. The President minces no words about the strategic importance of Western Europe when he states that for "the foreseeable future, Europe must be the cornerstone of the structure of a durable peace" (p. 27). The strengthening of NATO is emphasized, and the creation of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society is hailed as a new dimension. As for the much-discussed Nixon doctrine, its essence is defined in these terms: "Its central thesis is that the United States will participate in the defense and development of allies and friends, but that America cannot—and will not—conceive all the programs, execute all the decisions and undertake all the defense of the free nations of the world" (p. 6). This low-profile and economical pitch has the merit of inducing others to assume a fair share of the defense burden, but what if another Vietnam emergency arises on other continents, will we

abstain to involve ourselves because of the errors of the besieged country? This would be a sure way of extending the already long list of captive nations.

In line with the doctrine it can easily be stated, "Our cooperation with Asian nations will be enhanced as they cooperate with one another and develop regional institutions" (p. 8). But the real question is, "By virtue of the fact that 'We are a Pacific power' (p. 54) and our power far surpasses all others in the aggregate, doesn't positive leadership based on this power call for a catalyst to Pacific solidarity?" As to leadership and the national security council system, the President is correct in saying that "Every view and every alternative must have a fair hearing. Presidential leadership is not the same as ratifying bureaucratic consensus" (p. 18). However, on the subject of the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR, it can be held that no fair hearing has as yet been extended for this vital issue.

Pertinent to the preceding observation, the sections on the USSR and Eastern Europe show the same faulty notions that have characterized our policy in the past. Just a few strictures here. The statement that the "Communist world in particular has had to learn that the spread of Communism may magnify international tensions rather than usher in a period of reconciliation as Marx taught" indicates a complete misreading of Marx, not to mention his total systemic irrelevance to the current situation, and no appreciation of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism. Moreover, to imply that the Soviet Union is a country like other countries (pp. 136-137) and that a monolithic national such as "the Soviets" (p. 138) exists, reveals further the groundless conceptions underlying the so-called "pursuit of negotiation and detente." Briefly, the constant reiterations of the desire to negotiate, to pursue peace, and to create a stable world order are politically necessary and discreet, but little is told here about the strategy and tactics of both Moscow and Peking to undermine these objectives and at the same time to advance their imperialist goals. Quite simply, the people aren't being told the harsh facts of our international life.

The work virtually concludes on this basic note: "The pursuit of peace means building a structure of stability within which the rights of each nation are respected: the rights of national independence, of self-determination, the right to be secure within its own borders and to be free from intimidation" (p. 157). To support this positively requires detailed concern for its negation in the very area that coun's in the final analysis, namely the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR itself. This necessary step has yet to be taken by our President. It is not accommodated in this work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my friend and colleague, the Honorable DANIEL FLOOD, who has asked me, in his absence, to lead my colleagues in our commemoration of the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian independence. I know this is an occasion close to his heart, and I am honored that he has asked me to represent him.

Mr. Speaker, we are here again today to commemorate an anniversary of independence which should certainly be a joyous occasion. Yet, this 53d anniversary of Ukrainian independence will not even be officially recognized in the Ukraine, because that nation is under Soviet occupation and oppression. Therefore, it is up to the free world to see that this anniversary is not forgot-

ten and to dedicate ourselves to the struggle of the Ukrainians to once more see their homeland free.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America—UCCA—represents over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry in this struggle to free the Ukraine. A resolution passed in 1940, when the UCCA was founded, states:

We again declare to America and to the whole world that Ukraine wants to be, can be, and must be an independent state; that recognition of its rights to self-determination and independence on an equal footing with other peoples is in the interest of its people and in the interest of peace in Europe.

These words to me reflect the struggle of our own nation almost 200 years ago. We know the joys of independence and freedom. In fact, we sometimes take them for granted, because they are so much a part of our daily lives. It is because we know and experience freedom, however, that we should be encouraged to lead the fight for those who would know freedom too.

I am very close to the people of Ukrainian descent in my own Congressional District in New Jersey. All of us present today have been lead in prayer by one of the most distinguished members of this group, my good friend, Bishop Mark. Through these friends I have come to know of the personal struggles which they have endured to enjoy freedom.

Americans of Ukrainian ancestry have contributed much to our own heritage. Yet they have not forgotten those who have remained behind in the Ukraine. This dual role of American citizen and fighter for Ukrainian freedom has been noted and commended by every President since Truman. Dr. Lev. E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, president of UCCA since 1949, has supplied me with a pamphlet entitled: "Three Decades of UCCA: 1940-1970." I would like at this time to place in the RECORD quotes from that pamphlet from our last five Presidents so that my colleagues, and all American citizens, will be reminded of the high regard our leaders have had for our citizens of Ukrainian descent and for their cause.

President Truman's message to the UCCA:

On November 2, 1949, President Harry S. Truman sent a message to the Fourth Congress of the UCCA, which stated:

The fourth national gathering of leaders of various groups from all American citizens of Ukrainian origin offers a suitable occasion to congratulate you and the men and women you represent upon your fine contributions to American life.

You are to be commended for your interest in and participation in our democracy and also for your interest in and efforts to aid your kinsmen overseas who are not able to enjoy the benefits of a society which we in the United States are fortunate to enjoy . . .

President Kennedy's message to the UCCA:

On October 12, 1962, President John F. Kennedy, in a telegram to the Eighth Congress of the UCCA, stated:

. . . It is both natural and desirable that, while entering wholeheartedly into their re-

sponsibilities as members of the American community, those of our citizens who share a proud common heritage should voluntarily join together in free association to honor that heritage and to advance shared interests. It would be surprising and also contrary to American traditions if our citizens of Ukrainian descent failed to retain interest in their former homelands or to show concern for the fate and future of Ukrainians there . . . In accord with such sentiments and expressing the will of the American people, the United States Government strongly supports the just aspirations and rights of all peoples to national independence, governments of their own choosing and the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedom . . .

President Eisenhower's message to the UCCA:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, on January 19, 1958, sent a telegram to the UCCA, which read:

To Members and Guests of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, I send greetings.

The Ukrainians who have emigrated to this country have brought with them cultural and spiritual values which have contributed much to the American heritage. Holding in common the right of all peoples to determine freely their own form of government, we share a basic concern for the privileges and responsibilities of freedom . . .

President Johnson Greets Ukrainian American Community:

On May 22, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson, in a congratulatory telegram on the completion of the Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C., stated:

May thousands who will look upon this monument to Taras Shevchenko be ever reminded of his dedication to the ideals of human rights and the equality of mankind. May they be reminded, too, that this is a cause which has not yet been fully won as long as there are still bonds of servitude which keep men from enjoying their rights and their liberties anywhere in the world . . .

President Nixon's message to the UCCA:

Dated October 16, 1969, the message of President Richard M. Nixon to the UCCA, read:

My warm greetings to all who are taking part in the Tenth Triennial Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Ancestry.

In a nation whose greatness is derived in large measure from its diversity, you have played a most constructive and meaningful role.

Your rich culture, customs and patriotic spirit have been matched only by your industry and willingness to serve the public good.

As President, I am deeply grateful for the support and encouragement I derive from within your ranks. And I welcome your assistance in the years ahead as we seek together to build the kind of society—and world—in which we have committed our hearts as well as our minds and hands . . .

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, let us go forth today rededicated to the fight for Ukrainian independence and the fight for freedom everywhere. We must win this fight if our own freedom is to survive.

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

Mr. PATTEN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOGAN. I should like to associate

myself with the remarks of the gentleman in the well.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add my voice to help commemorate the 53d anniversary of the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence.

I am scheduled to make a speech Sunday in my district before the Washington Metropolitan Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Whenever I attend a function of this nature, sponsored by the relatives and friends of the thousands of people living in the captive nations, I come away with a deep feeling of gratitude that they are so active and dedicated. If only their enthusiasm and spirit would communicate itself to those Americans who seem so unaware of the plight of the thousands and thousands of people who still live under Communist domination and oppression.

Because of this country's involvement in Southeast Asia, there has been a growing awareness in the last few years on the part of many Americans of the strategic importance of the captive nations with respect to U.S. national security and to the security of the free world. I am, however, still appalled at the many misconceptions which prevail among some Americans about the captive nations concept. Despite the worldwide publicity given to the U.S. Captive Nations Week resolution 10 years ago and the annual reaffirmations of it since, it still remains a mystery why so few in the free world comprehend the concept.

I said here on the House floor during Captive Nations Week last year that it seems very ironical that the free Asian people have come to understand the meaning and significance of the captive nations concept far more perceptively than many of our own people. This awareness on the part of the Asians was most evident to me during my 1969 tour of several Southeast Asian countries. I was impressed with their grasp on this problem while so many Americans, who should espouse freedom and self-determination more than any other people in the world, openly scoff at the sincere warnings of those Americans who have witnessed Communist tyranny firsthand.

The answer to this paradox, of course, lies in the fact that when your very life and existence is directly threatened, as it is in all of free Asia, you view the total struggle more acutely, more sharply, and with greater insight.

I was heartened to read that this difficult lesson was learned by a student group who had just returned to the United States last summer after a vacation-study trip to several East European countries. These young people came back to the United States with sincere gratitude that they were Americans and were able to leave the countries they had just visited without any governmental restrictions about their departure or return. These young people experienced for the first time, and firsthand, what it means to live under Communist rule. They quickly became disenchanted with their contemporaries who espouse the doctrines of Soviet regimes. They returned to our great country, proud to be

Americans and to be able to enjoy the freedoms which the American Declaration of Independence accords them.

I fervently hope that the relatives of those living in captive nations will not give up hope for the eventual freedom of their loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 2 years ago, when I was first elected to the House of Representatives, I was asked to help in whatever way I could to secure the release of an elderly and ill Russian woman who had received a life prison sentence in 1962 for currency speculation. This lady's relatives in Philadelphia and Washington asked for my assistance because they were convinced that she was not guilty of the charges and felt that her case should be reviewed by the Soviet Presidium. Her husband was given a death sentence on the same charge and was executed. She had also, many years before, lost her two young daughters in the Nazi terror.

I became interested in the case and initiated action with the Soviet Embassy here in Washington, with the State Department, with the Lithuanian Presidium, and, indeed, even with Premier Kosygin of the Supreme Soviet. Our attempts in her behalf were, at first, barely heeded by the Soviet authorities, and later received only a cursory acknowledgment. But today I was informed that the Soviet Union had, at long last, released this poor woman from her prison cell in Russia. Let us hope and pray that this humanitarian attitude will accelerate.

When Bishop Mark Hundiak prayed at the opening of this session today:

On this day of the fifty-third anniversary of the proclamation of Independence of the Ukrainian National Republic, we offer to you, our Merciful Father, humble and fervent prayers for the Ukrainian people and all captive nations enslaved by the godless and cruel Red regime. Sustain them, Good God, in their aspirations and struggles for liberty and independence.

I, too, prayed that the Ukrainian-Americans in this country would not give up hope: that they would not lose faith but will continue their efforts to bring the plight of these poor people to the forefront of the public eye. I hope that the case I just mentioned will bolster their resolve and give them the needed inspiration not to give up the struggle.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleagues in observing the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian independence—the day when Ukrainians declared themselves a free people only to be subsequently taken over by Bolshevik invaders.

The burden of the totalitarian rule imposed on the freedom-loving Ukrainian people weighs heavily on the spirits of all of us who cherish liberty. Our hearts go out to those Ukrainians who vigorously protest that the government forced upon them by the Communists is simply an administrative arm of the Soviet Union and not their government.

The spirit of liberty and truth lives on in the Ukraine, and it is this which gives us hope that this people and the other captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain will some day again be free.

Americans must never forget the nations which live under the hand of the dictator. We must do everything within our power to see that the fires of liberty are never extinguished in these suffering lands.

I personally marvel at the determination of freedom-loving Ukrainians, their fervent resolve to stand up to the iron fist of dictatorship. For their dedication to truth and freedom, I salute them. I share with them the hope that one day they will cast off their bondage and regain the independence which is rightly theirs.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague. Before beginning my remarks, I want to commend him and the able gentleman from Pennsylvania for arranging this observance of Ukraine's independence.

On January 22, 1918, while World War I still raged, Ukraine ended centuries of Russian domination by declaring its in-

dependence from its giant neighbor. Following the Russian Empire's negotiation of a separate peace with the German Empire, the Romanoff dynasty had been ousted and a provisional government set up. The new administration did not last long, being overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

Ukraine's freedom proved ephemeral. Whether Russia was ruled by the czars or the commissars made little difference to the Ukrainian people, who were taken over by the Soviet Union in 1920.

No fewer than 69 nations have gained independence since the end of World War II. Fifty-one of them are smaller geographically than Ukraine, which is 232,046 square miles in area.

Only three of the 69 countries—Pakistan, Indonesia, and Nigeria—have populations that exceed Ukraine's 47 million. Nauru, which achieved independence in 1968, has 8 square miles of territory and 6,500 inhabitants.

Like all lovers of freedom, liberty, and independence, I have rejoiced when the

peoples of new nations severed the ties that had previously bound them to colonial empires such as those held by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Spain. I was pleased when the United States granted independence to the Philippines.

Mr. Speaker, how much longer must Ukraine and other Soviet colonies, such as Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, remain on the sidelines as the parade of newly independent nations marches by? Let us insist, the next time the Soviet Empire asks us to sign any sort of treaty, convention, or other agreement, that she demonstrate her good faith by granting independence to Ukraine and the other captive nations.

As part of my remarks, I include a table which lists the countries that have secured their freedom since World War II, together with the dates of independence, areas, and populations, as well as the nations which formerly controlled them:

Nation	Secured independence from—	Date of independence	Area in square miles	Population	Nation	Secured independence from—	Date of independence	Area in square miles	Population
Algeria	France	1962	919,591	13,349,000	Maldives	Great Britain	1965	112	108,000
Barbados	Great Britain	1966	166	260,000	Mali	France	1960	464,000	4,881,000
Botswana	do	1966	275,000	629,000	Malta	Great Britain	1964	122	318,000
Burma	do	1948	261,789	26,980,000	Mauritania	France	1960	419,231	1,140,000
Burundi	Belgium	1962	10,747	3,475,000	Mauritius	France	1968	720	800,000
Cambodia	France	1953	69,898	6,701,000	Mongolia	China	1945	592,664	1,240,000
Cameroon	France-Great Britain	1960	183,581	5,680,000	Morocco	France-Spain	1956	172,834	15,050,000
Central African Republic	France	1960	236,293	1,518,000	Nauru	Great Britain	1968	8	6,500
Ceylon	Great Britain	1948	25,332	12,240,000	Niger	France	1960	489,189	3,750,000
Chad	France	1960	495,753	4,000,000	Great Britain	1960	356,669	63,870,000	
Congo	Belgium	1960	905,563	17,100,000	Japan	1948	46,540	13,300,000	
Do	France	1960	132,046	880,000	North Korea	1949	61,293	20,700,000	
Cyprus	Great Britain	1960	3,572	630,000	North Vietnam	1947	365,529	132,000,000	
Dahomey	France	1960	43,483	2,640,000	Pakistan	Great Britain	1946	115,707	37,158,000
East Germany	Germany	1949	41,659	17,096,000	Philippines	United States	1965	150,333	5,090,000
Equatorial Guinea	Spain	1968	10,852	286,000	Rhodesia	Great Britain	1962	10,166	5,500,000
Fiji	Great Britain	1970	7,055	519,000	Rwanda	France	1960	75,750	3,780,000
Gabon	France	1960	102,089	485,000	Senegal	1961	27,699	2,512,000	
Gambia	Great Britain	1965	4,005	357,000	Sierra Leone	do	1965	225	2,033,500
Ghana	do	1957	91,843	8,600,000	Singapore	Great Britain-Italy	1960	246,201	2,730,000
Guinea	France	1958	94,925	3,890,000	South Korea	Japan	1948	38,004	31,130,000
Guyana	Great Britain	1966	83,000	742,000	South Vietnam	France	1955	65,948	17,867,000
Indonesia	Netherlands	1949	735,865	116,000,000	Southern Yemen	Great Britain	1967	112,000	1,220,000
Israel	Great Britain	1948	7,993	2,822,000	Sudan	Great Britain-Egypt	1956	967,500	15,186,000
Ivory Coast	France	1960	127,520	4,195,000	Swaziland	Great Britain	1968	6,704	410,000
Jamaica	Great Britain	1962	4,411	1,959,000	Tanzania	do	1961	363,708	12,926,000
Jordan	do	1946	37,500	2,160,000	Togo	France	1960	21,850	1,815,000
Kenya	do	1963	224,960	10,506,000	Tonga	Great Britain	1970	269	83,000
Kuwait	do	1961	6,178	570,000	Trinidad and Tobago	do	1962	1,979	1,040,000
Laos	France	1949	91,429	2,893,000	Tunisia	France	1956	63,378	5,027,000
Lesotho	Great Britain	1966	11,716	930,000	Great Britain	1962	93,981	9,500,000	
Libya	Italy	1951	679,358	1,869,000	Upper Volta	France	1960	105,869	5,278,000
Malagasy Republic	France	1960	228,000	6,643,000	Western Samoa	Great Britain (New Zealand)	1962	1,130	141,000
Malawi	Great Britain	1964	36,100	4,398,000	Zambia	Great Britain	1964	290,586	4,208,000
Malaysia	do	1963	128,430	19,583,000					

Note: Population estimates are all 1969 except Barbados, Mauritius, Nauru, Niger, and Philippines, all 1970, and North Vietnam, 1968.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that I must continue a tradition I began 18 years ago when I took a seat in this honorable body. I say, "unfortunate," because each year that I helped mark Ukrainian Independence Day, there was hope in my heart that next year it would not be necessary; that perhaps at long last, the freedom-loving people of the Ukraine would finally have achieved independence, liberty, and self-determination.

That phrase, "self-determination," has been much abused by the Soviet Union when it speaks of nations far from its shores. But what about the captive peoples it holds subjugated within its borders? Who speaks of them? Who thinks of them?

Who, Mr. Speaker? I do. We do. We, the Members of this body, as evidenced

by our recognition this year—as we have in past years—of Ukrainian Independence Day, of which January 22 was the 53d anniversary.

It marks the short-lived but gloriously independent Ukrainian Republic. True, it stood less than 3 years and was overwhelmed by hordes of Soviet troops.

But time is only relative. The spark of independence, of patriotism, of love for the motherland was not lost in the 300 years of Russian domination that preceded January 22, 1918, nor in the 50 years of remembered subjugation which has followed.

And it will never be lost; not in the hearts of Ukrainian people in the Ukraine, nor in the hearts of millions of Ukrainians in this Nation who fled their native land to seek freedom here for their descendants.

Let us hope—let us indeed pray—that next year such statements will no longer be necessary.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, today Members of the House are joining in the observance of the 53d anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. Each year we mark this observance by statements indicating our continuing concern for the 47 million people of the Ukraine and our support for their continued desire to realize freedom from oppression.

Some may question the usefulness of this annual observance but I believe that the hopes of these people must be rekindled by the knowledge that other people around the world understand their plight and pray for their freedom.

Recently, we witnessed the very real and practical impact which world opinion, when mobilized and expressed, can

have on the policies of a nation—even a dictatorship. The problem of Soviet Jewry has not lessened but the incivilized treatment of those accused of treason has been reduced solely because of world opinion. This then is ample reason why we cannot afford to turn away from oppressed people in any corner of the globe.

This then is the purpose of observing Ukrainian Independence Day—to hold out a small ray of hope to people in all captive nations and to let them know that we have not forgotten them.

**Mrs. GRIFFITHS.** Mr. Speaker, today, I am proud to join my colleagues in commemorating the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian Independence. It is a day on which peoples of the free world can rejoice, for in that declaration by the Ukrainian patriots 53 years ago, there was manifest once again man's dedication to the principle of self-determination. At a time when many people in the world live under varying stages of tyranny, it is appropriate for all of us to recall the valiant struggle for freedom and independence which Ukrainians have waged for centuries.

At the end of World War I, when the czarist regime was overthrown and the Russians were unable to hold the Ukrainians in check, then the people of the Ukraine proclaimed their independence and established their national government in the newly created Ukrainian Republic. On January 22, 1918, in the city of Kiev the Ukrainian state declared its independence in the tradition of our own American Revolution. But the tyranny of the czars was soon replaced by the tyranny of the Communists. Independence was short lived and the Bolsheviks quickly moved back in 1920 and took over where they left off before World War I. Independent Ukraine ceased to exist, and the country became part of the Soviet Union. They were deprived of their freedom, yet they still clung to their ideals of freedom and independence, only by keeping alive the spirit of freedom can captive citizens ever hope to be free. Today, the Ukrainians continue to cherish the memories of that short-lived period of freedom.

On this occasion it is fitting that we pay tribute to the Ukrainian people and to their never-ending quest for national sovereignty. As Americans, we must ever remember that as long as any nation remains subjugated to another, as long as any man is denied the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, our task is not done.

**Mrs. HICKS** of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I urge every American today to join the 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent in celebrating the 53d anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. Their devotion to the cause of freedom and the dignity of mankind is a source of inspiration to all nations that strive for liberty.

Ukrainians have been acknowledged leaders in the cause against the spread of communism. Their unique knowledge of this enslaving philosophy has kept this country constantly aware of the threat it poses to our security. The people of this country are truly grateful for their vital concern for democracy.

Ukrainians are a proud and cultured people. Their history is illustrious and dotted with the glorious deeds of heroes and events. They have brought with them to this country this same pride and cultural values which have played such a vital role in molding the American heritage.

Mankind's need for freedom has never been greater and with this in mind, I salute the achievements of the Ukrainian Americans, who have been the greatest leaders in this cause.

**Mr. ST GERMAIN.** Mr. Speaker, for more than 50 years the Ukrainian people have been suffering under Communist totalitarianism imposed upon them by the Kremlin. It is one of the ironies and tragedies of contemporary history that these gallant and gifted people, totaling close to 50,000,000 have been fated to suffer under alien tyrants in their homeland for so long. As a matter of fact, the modern history of the Ukrainian people is the story of their ceaseless struggle for their inalienable birthright, freedom and independence.

These hardworking and rugged folk of the fertile steppe land in Eastern Europe tilled their bountiful farmlands for centuries and enjoyed the fruits of their labor in full freedom. This was true from the late Middle Ages down to the middle of the 17th century. Then in the year 1654 an unfortunate event brought about a change in their status, a fateful change whose consequences have been tragic to the people of Ukraine.

In that year a treaty of alliance was signed between the Russian czar and the Ukrainian leaders. At the time the leaders of the Ukraine construed this as a mutual aid treaty, but soon the wily Russian czar gave it a different twist, declaring that by that treaty Ukrainians had placed their country and their fate under his care. Unfortunately, the Russians being more powerful, their view prevailed, Ukrainian independence was jeopardized, and soon the Ukraine became part of Russia and its people subjects of the czar's autocratic regime.

Most of modern Ukraine's misfortune and the misery of its people stem from that fateful treaty, the unilateral interpretation given to the terms of that treaty by the treacherous Russian czar. Thenceforth, the Ukrainians were forced to abandon their national traditions and be attached to the great Russian family. In other words, the czar's government set out to Russianize, by compulsion if necessary, all Ukrainians. Imperial decrees banned the use of Ukrainian as the official language. In schools the teaching of Ukrainian was not permitted, and the whole country was treated as a colonial possession of the imperial Russian Government. And that Government ruled over it with an iron hand, through its callous and ruthless agents, for some 250 years.

Fortunately, however, the Russians were not able during that long period to denationalize and Russianize the Ukrainians. The more oppressive the hand of the alien regime, the more the Ukrainians resented and resisted its rule, and rebelled against their overlords. At the same time their fervent yearning for

the return of their glorious days was manifest by their desire to keep alive their national spirit as a potent and living force in the country. The ideals of freedom and independence were kept alive by their dedicated and patriotic leaders, and the people nursed these ideals in their hearts. Finally, after enduring the czarist autocracy for some two and a half centuries, they witnessed the birth of the independent Ukrainian National Republic early in 1918. January 22 of that year, the birthday of the Republic, became a memorable landmark in Ukraine's checkered history.

The precarious existence of the Ukrainian National Republic did not last long. After valiantly struggling for its life for about 2 years, the newly created state was robbed of its freedom by its implacable foes. The Red Army attacked and invaded the country in November 1920, and by the end of that month independent Ukraine ceased to exist. Forthwith it was made part of the Soviet Union, and so it remains to this day.

Today, the Ukrainian people, living in one of the most fertile parts in Eastern Europe and constituting there one of the largest ethnic groups in all Europe, are denied their most cherished birthright, the freedom to live according to their wishes and to work for their own salvation in their historic homeland. But even under abominable, almost unbearable, conditions the dauntless people of the Ukraine have not given up their hope for freedom. On the observance of the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day we pray for their deliverance from Communist tyranny and for the attainment of their national goal, their freedom.

**Mr. HELSTOSKI.** Mr. Speaker, January 22, 1971, marked the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian Independence, a proclamation which has great significance for all freedom-loving people. The Ukrainian nation had finally attained the freedom it was so cruelly denied during centuries of czarist domination.

Tragically, Ukrainian freedom was to be short lived, for although its independence was recognized by many countries, including Soviet Russia, the Russian Government soon invaded the Ukrainian state. Heroically, the Ukrainians, devoid of foreign assistance, resisted the incursion of Soviet Russia for almost 3½ years in a struggle against a numerically superior force.

The Ukrainian nation was unjustly stripped of its sovereignty, but the spirit of its citizens survived political subjugation. During the Second World War, the Ukrainian people organized an active resistance movement, the Ukrainian Partisan Army, which fought against both Hitler's and Stalin's regimes. Ukrainians were punished harshly for such acts of patriotism, and this persecution continues today with the repression of Ukrainian youth and intellectuals. The strength of the Ukrainian spirit has rendered these measures ineffective, and Ukrainian culture remains alive because the Ukrainian nation is steadfast in its resistance to totalitarian Soviet force.

In recent weeks, Soviet oppression has

again been evidenced in the harsh sentences announced for the alleged hijackers in Leningrad and Soviet insensitivity to the outcries of Polish workers against economic hardships. These injustices further demonstrate Soviet Russia's ongoing policy of ruthlessly denying basic human freedoms to those under the yoke of Moscow.

Americans of Ukrainian ancestry can take comfort in the example set by the Ukrainian people in their resistance to Soviet domination. Although a captive nation, Ukraine can rightfully be proud of the dauntless spirit and courage of its people in the face of vicious overlords. May the unwavering resolve of Ukrainians be an inspiration to us all. I share in their hope that they may regain the freedom and independence they so manifestly deserve.

**Mr. YATRON.** Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to observe the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

On January 22, 1918, a national council at Kiev declared the Ukraine a free and sovereign republic. Although this great dream was soon transformed into a nightmare of Russian domination, no amount of military force or political repression could destroy their vision of independence.

Many Ukrainians fled their homeland to escape tyranny, but each carried with him a strong sense of nationalism and an unwavering commitment to freedom. Despite five decades of Soviet oppression, the idea of self-determination has endured and flourished.

It is a privilege to be able to join my colleagues, my countrymen and freedom-loving people throughout the world in commemorating the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian independence. Let us never forget the sacrifices these patriots have made for the cause of freedom. And let us always remember the ancient precept that so long as some men are enslaved, none of us are truly free.

**Mr. GIAIMO.** Mr. Speaker, 53 years ago, the Ukrainian people declared their freedom and independence. Today, we commemorate the anniversary of this proclamation with a mixture of sadness and hope.

It is a time for sadness, Mr. Speaker. The flame of independence has not burned in the Ukraine for half a century. A brave nation has been thrust into darkness, and only a few of her people have ever seen the light of freedom. To historians, 50 years is but a fleeting moment; to those without freedom, it is an eternity.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, we must not doubt for a moment that the desire for freedom still burns in Ukrainian hearts. We need look no further for our inspiration than the deeply meaningful words of Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko in "My Legacy":

When I shall die, pray let my bones  
High on a mound remain  
Amid the Steppeland's vast expanse  
In my belov'd Ukraine;  
That I may gaze on mighty fields,  
On Dnieper and his shore,  
And echoed by his craggy banks  
May hear the Great One roar.

When from Ukraine that stream shall bear  
Over the sea's blue sills  
Our foemen's blood, at last shall I  
Forsake the fields and hills  
And soar up to commune with God  
In His eternal hall,  
But till that Day of Liberty—  
I know no God at all.

Thus, this solemn occasion must also be a time of hope and renewed dedication. Those of us who have our freedom must continue to hold the torch for those who do not. The brief moment of Ukrainian independence 53 years ago must serve as a beacon for the future, not a reminder of the cruel past.

As the brave Ukrainian people continue their quest for freedom, we must remain always at their side. That is the purpose of today's observance—to let them know that we are with them. In the name of freedom, in the name of humanity, we can do no less.

**Mr. DINGELL.** Mr. Speaker, the Ukraine is the largest Slavic country in Eastern Europe, and it has the second largest Slavic ethnic group in the huge land mass extending from Eastern Europe to the Pacific Ocean. The Ukrainians number close to 50,000,000 today, but these dauntless fighters for freedom have not been successful in staving off fatal threats to their national existence. That is why, since the middle of the 17th century, they have been compelled to endure the oppressive yoke of czarist Russia, and then the even more oppressive yoke of Communist Russia. But there was a short and happy interlude of about 2 years, in 1918-20, when they seemed masters of their own fate and captains of their national soul.

As the result of the Russian Revolution and the defeat of imperial Austria in the First World War, the autocratic forces which had been holding down the Ukrainians were overthrown, and so the Ukrainians had the golden opportunity of asserting their freedom. On January 22, 1918, they proclaimed their independence. Then the democratic government instituted in the new Ukrainian National Republic did its utmost to cope with the new state's multiple problems, but it had neither the manpower nor the resources to cope with these effectively. In the meantime the Ukraine's inveterate foes, now in Communist garb, were preparing for the kill. Before the Ukrainian National Republic could master sufficient force with which to stave off impending threats to its existence, the country was attacked by the Red Army in the fall of 1920 and overrun. In late November of that year it became part of the Soviet Union. Thus ended the brief 2-year period of independent existence for the Ukrainian people.

Since those fateful days of 1920 the whole world has been radically transformed in many respects, but unfortunately the Communist yoke imposed upon the Ukrainian people by the men in the Kremlin has not changed. The Communist Russians are more masters of the Ukraine today, and more firmly entrenched there, than they were in the 1920's. On the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day we pray for the elimination of Communist tyranny in

Ukraine, and for the eventual freedom of the Ukrainian people.

**Mr. PEYSER.** Mr. Speaker, January 22, 1971, marks the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian independence, a day on which we honor the valiant Ukrainian people. They are a people who have struggled to maintain their national integrity for hundreds of years, and even now, under conditions which call for the utmost courage and faith, they persist in their fight.

This persistence is inspired by the ever-fresh memory of an independent Ukrainian state. That independence goes back to the Middle Ages, before the Ukrainians were subjected to the domination first of the Poles, and then of the Russians. Over the long centuries of subjugation, Ukrainians never lost that dream of independence, and never bowed to the yoke of oppression. Their fondest hopes were realized when, on January 22, 1918, an independent National Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed.

These hopes were soon to be dashed. The new Soviet Union, which at first recognized the Ukraine, turned on the fledgling state as soon as it felt strong enough to do so, and reconquered it. A Communist tyranny more grinding than even that of the czars, settled over this unhappy land. Many Ukrainians made their escape to more hospitable climes, but they never abandoned their love for their homeland, and their burning desire to see it free. Even today within the Ukraine itself, there are patriots who work for that freedom, and who know the significance of January 22, although they cannot celebrate it openly.

For us, in this free country, there is a particular significance on this anniversary. It reminds us forcefully that there are people in this world who cherish freedom, just as we do, and who do not cease to struggle for it under the most adverse conditions. It reminds us that the United States has always been the champion of freedom and self-determination. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, professes to believe in wars of national liberation, but refuses to liberate its own subject nationalities. I would hope there is an object lesson in this which is not lost on the newly independent countries of the world. I would further hope that our country can draw increased devotion to the spirit of freedom from the eloquent example furnished by the Ukrainian people, which is symbolized in their independence day.

**Mr. DELANEY.** Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join my colleagues today in paying tribute to the great Ukrainian people.

On January 22, 1918—53 years ago—these valiant and proud people declared the independence of their native land, and freed themselves from the bondage of their Russian masters.

Tragically, their period of independence was short-lived. After 3½ years of fighting, their ferocious and heroic efforts were overwhelmed by the massive and brutal onslaught of their Communist attackers. Tragically, the noble people of the Ukraine were brought under the domination and tyranny of the Soviet Socialist Republic.

Persecution, oppression, and banish-

ment followed. But despite their suffering and tragedy, the great Ukrainian people have not lost sight of their driving dream of freedom.

It is my hope that the freedom and liberty we enjoy in the United States will become a way of life for the Ukrainian people, and all others who exist in lands now controlled by Communist oppressors.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure and an honor to join my esteemed colleagues, the Honorable DANIEL J. FLOOD and the Honorable EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, in commemorating the 53d anniversary observance of the independence of the Ukraine.

Although this freedom was short, its memory lingered in the hearts of the Ukrainians; and, as we celebrate this historic date, so too, it is celebrated in the hearts of the Ukrainian people everywhere. Obviously, when the principle of individual freedom is tasted, it is a craving not easily forgotten because of involuntary abstinence.

The Soviet policy of imperial colonialism has been repeatedly in evidence in Eastern Europe and around the globe. This denial of the rights to self-determination and personal liberty is not merely historical data. Just recently the scandalous extradition of the Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, the sentencing of the Jewish hijackers, Russian anti-Semitism, the plight of the rioting Polish workers and the systematic Russian penetration in the Mideast and Latin America have again demonstrated to us what the people of the Ukraine have been suffering for 53 years.

Yet, there is no doubt in my mind that increased contact with the countries behind the Iron Curtain has been largely responsible for the growing assertion of dissatisfaction with their Communist oppressors and liberalization movements in such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the Ukraine. The desire for freedom remains strong and vibrant in these captive peoples.

Ukrainians still hold firm to the vision of their homeland as an independent nation, at will to chart its own national course. It is encouraged, I believe, by the American ideal which underlies the foundation of this country: the idea of the dignity and worth of the individual man. It is this alternative—that of free voices raised with truth to combat, in some measure, the injustice and totalitarianism of Soviet Russia—to which the people of the Ukraine turn. It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, our duty to communicate this idea to people everywhere.

To accomplish this, the channels of dialog already open must be expanded and new ones must be found and nurtured. The ultimate result would be greater freedom for the people of the Ukraine and other captive nationalities in Eastern Europe. It is to this goal that we must sincerely rededicate ourselves upon this anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day. On this occasion I wish to reaffirm my support for a permanent and just solution to the plight of

the Ukrainian people who have been denied the basic human rights of freedom and self-determination.

Those who are the custodians of democratic institutions have a sombre responsibility to those who have been repressed—to restore human dignity and spirit through the expansion of free thought and the continued search for social and human justice for all men.

I join in commemorating the just, but shortlived, freedom of the Ukrainian people.

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, today is the day set aside by the House for the observance of the 53d anniversary since the Proclamation of Independence of the Ukrainian National Republic and the 52d anniversary of the Act of Union, whereby all Ukrainian territory was united into one independent and sovereign state of Ukraine. The Independence of Ukraine was proclaimed in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, on January 22, 1918, and the Act of Union took place 1 year later.

The Ukrainian National Republic was recognized by foreign governments including Soviet Russia. Shortly after this recognition Russia began a large scale invasion of Ukraine. For 3½ years the Ukrainian people waged a gallant struggle in defense of their country but it was subdued to a puppet regime of the Soviet Socialist Republic.

The freedom-loving people of Ukraine have not accepted the Soviet-Russian domination and have since been fighting to regain their independence by all means accessible to them. During the Second World War the Ukrainian people organized a powerful underground resistance movement known as the Ukrainian Partisan Army—UPA—which fought not only against the Soviets but the Nazi regime as well.

The present Kremlin leadership continues to persecute Ukrainian intellectuals, professors, poets, writers, scientists, and commentators. The international press has been providing a vast amount of documentation on the suppression of the Ukrainian culture.

Available evidence from Western observers shows that the ever-increasing tempo of repression has failed to intimidate the Ukrainian people.

Both the U.S. Congress and the President have expressed their concern over captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. by enacting the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in July 1959.

On behalf of the approximately 25,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent now living in North Dakota, I insert a proclamation of "Ukrainian Independence Day" issued by North Dakota Gov. William L. Guy in the RECORD at this point:

#### PROCLAMATION

Whereas, on January 22, 1971, Ukrainians in North Dakota and throughout the free world will solemnly observe the 53rd anniversary of the proclamation of a free Ukrainian state, and

Whereas, after a defensive war lasting 4 years, the Ukrainian state was destroyed in 1920 and a puppet regime of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was installed, later becoming a member state of the Soviet Union, and

Whereas, the once free Ukraine is now no more than a colony of Communist Russia

and its vast human and economic resources are being exploited for the purpose of spreading communism, and

Whereas, the United States Congress and the President of the United States of America have recognized the legitimate right of the Ukrainian people to freedom and national independence by respectively enacting and signing the Captive Nations Week Resolutions in July, 1959, which enumerated Ukraine as one of the captive nations enslaved and dominated by Communist Russia, and

Whereas, some 25,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent now living in North Dakota have made significant contributions to both state and nation.

Now, therefore, I, William L. Guy, Governor of the State of North Dakota, do hereby proclaim Friday, January 22, 1971, as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in North Dakota and urge all citizens to demonstrate their sympathy with an understanding of the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation to again achieve its rightful inheritance of freedom and independence.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the Seal of the Great State of North Dakota to be affixed this 13th day of January, 1971.

WILLIAM L. GUY,  
Governor.

Attest:

BEN MIER,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) in commemorating today the 53d anniversary of the Ukrainian independence.

Today, while we are preoccupied with Communist aggression in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, we pause to remember the fate of another people—who also struggled, who lost, but who have not given up hope. January 22 was the 53d anniversary of Ukrainian independence, an independence proclaimed in 1918, only to be lost again in 1920.

The people of the Ukraine suffered as a divided nation under the rule of Russian czars for over 300 years. When the czarist regime crumbled during 1917, the long-awaited opportunity for independence came. A group of Ukrainian patriots declared their intention to seek independence in December 1917, and declared it achieved on January 22, 1918. The newly independent Ukraine was a war-torn country and the preservation of independence was to prove impossible. The Red army invaded the Ukraine in the spring of 1920. In 1923, the Ukraine was forcibly made a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, making the Ukrainians among the first victims of a new imperialism, through which the Soviet Union has now become the world's greatest colonial power.

The Ukraine experienced no respite during World War II. Its land again became a battlefield for the contending forces of East and West. The Soviets withdrew only to be replaced by other cruel masters—the Nazis. Following World War II, Soviet authority was reasserted, and tightened. Cruelest of ironies, the Ukrainians, on Soviet insistence, were given a delegation to the United Nations. But this delegation is a sham. The facade of independence cannot disguise the ugly fact of subservience.

With a population of more than 45 million, the Ukraine has a territory which exceeds in area that of several Western European nations combined. Rich in human and material resources, the Ukraine's history and culture are more than a thousand years old. In an era which has seen the rise of many new nations, some of them throwing off colonial bonds after long periods of subjugation, is it not a singular injustice that the Ukrainians, along with their neighbors in Eastern Europe, continue to be subject to exploitation by the worst colonial system of modern times?

Today, Mr. Speaker, our attention is riveted to Soviet manipulations in the Middle East and continuing Communist military activity in Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam. Directing public attention to the people of the Ukraine and other victims of Communist aggression is an extremely proper reminder for us.

I am very pleased to note the interest of the Members of the House in today's commemorative events since it signifies the growing awareness of true conditions within the Soviet Union and further recognizes that the dictators in the Kremlin, for that matter, cannot be peaceful law-abiding statesmen due to the fundamental falsehood of the Communist philosophy.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PATTEN. 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 matter of this special order.

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

There was no objection.

#### THE PENN CENTRAL RAILROAD

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. ADAMS) is recognized for 1 hour.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject matter of this special order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, last December it was necessary to bring to the floor of the House a bill designed to keep the Penn Central Transportation Co. operating so that railroad service would not collapse in the northeast section of the United States in January of 1971. In my remarks to the House at that time, I indicated that the bill being considered was an interim emergency program and the Congress would have to consider again in the 92d Congress the whole matter of the financial collapse of the United States largest railroad.

I have taken this time today to report to the membership of the House the present situation regarding the Penn Central

Railroad and to remind the Members that the problems of the Penn Central have not been solved and that further action will undoubtedly be necessary this year in order to maintain railroad service in the geographic area of the triangle measured by Chicago, Boston, and Washington, D.C.

As you are aware, the Penn Central Transportation Co., which is the railroad operating portion of the Penn Central Co., is under a section 77 reorganization before the Federal court in Philadelphia. The trustees for the court testified to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in December that they would be unable to continue operating through the month of January unless they received some form of financial relief because the day-to-day operating cash of the company would be exhausted during January 1971.

The enactment of Public Law 91-663, the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970, made available a Government guarantee for trustees' certificates concerning railroads that were undergoing reorganization. The predictions of the trustees regarding the financial crisis proved to be true, and pursuant to Public Law 91-663 the trustees requested the Secretary of Transportation to guarantee \$100 million worth of trustees' certificates. I have discussed this matter with the Secretary of Transportation and with the trustees. The establishment of this guarantee has been completed and on January 26, 1971, the trustees drew down the first \$15 million made available by these trustees' certificates in order to pay obligations due during the month of January.

The trustees have also indicated to me that on February 2 they will be required to draw down an additional amount for the payment of the retroactive wage award. By March 1 they will have drawn down \$68 million to pay current operating costs and to complete payment of the retroactive pay award. They have further indicated to me that during the months of March and April they will be required to draw down the remaining amount of the \$100 million trustees' certificate fund.

I have inquired as to the form of these certificates and I wish to report to the Members that these certificates are being sold through a syndicate by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith and a number of other brokers and investment bankers and they will be sold to corporate investors and others in the form of trustee notes; \$50 million of these notes are in the form of 5-year certificates bearing interest at 6.125 percent. The remaining half of the certificates are in the form of 15-year certificates bearing interest at the rate of 7.05 percent.

The trustees also report to me that they have attempted to sell assets of the corporation but this has proved to be very difficult because of the claims of creditors on the nonoperating assets of the company. These creditors have threatened litigation if any of the assets are sold and the values are uncertain.

For example, the trustees have attempted to sell the Great Southwest Co., a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Co. As

reported in the public press last week it was found that the assets in this company had been considerably overvalued and the prospective purchaser decided not to purchase the property.

There also exists the threat of the creditors of the Great Southwest Co. to stop any sale that threatens their security. The Buckeye Pipeline Co. and Arvida Corp. are other nonrailroad subsidiaries that could be sold. The creditors of these corporations say these assets should not be sold if that were to endanger the structure of the subsidiary company. These corporations are also subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania Co., which is in turn a subsidiary of the Penn Central Transportation Co. The creditors of the Pennsylvania Co. have threatened litigation if there is any attempt to sell off the stock of its subsidiaries such as Arvida or Buckeye Pipeline and any proceeds are used for any purpose other than protecting the creditors' rights and assets of the Pennsylvania Co.

A third difficulty is that the stock of the Pennsylvania Co. subsidiary is pledged for an amount in excess of \$300 million and the creditors who have this stock as a pledge have threatened litigation if any funds from the sale of assets are taken from the Pennsylvania Co. into the Penn Central Transportation Co., which might jeopardize the value of the Pennsylvania Co. stock.

I mention these hurdles to demonstrate the difficulty in selling the assets of the Penn Central complex and realizing a substantial cash flow into the railroad operations in the immediate future. As the Members are aware, the problem of the Penn Central Transportation Co. during the next 6 months will be to maintain a sufficient operating cash flow to pay the wages of the men and the day-to-day operating expenses. This is why legislation guaranteeing trustees certificates was necessary in December and is the reason why the Congress will probably be faced with a collapse of service in the area served by the Penn Central during the middle of this year.

I have available in my office the most recent income statement of Penn Central Transportation Co. which was given to the trustees and filed by the trustees, which gives a comparison for the months of November 1969 and November 1970. I have not included this in the record because the Interstate Commerce Commission is completing an investigation of the accuracy of these figures and the propriety of certain accounting methods which have been used in the past by this company. I would be most happy to make these figures available to any Member who wishes to examine them, but I do not wish to place them in the record at this time because I am not certain that they provide an accurate picture of the cash position of this company. I can say, however, with some accuracy that a large day-to-day operating loss is continuing.

I am not recommending at this time any particular solution, but instead I am making this report to the membership of the House so they may suggest whatever solutions they may deem appropriate. In the debate on the certificate

guarantee bill—Public Law 91-663—in December, many Members criticized the bill and suggested that this was not the manner in which to approach the imminent collapse of the Penn Central. No one, however, had a specific solution to offer as to what should be done. I earnestly hope that the Members who are interested in developing a solution to this problem will do so immediately and make those of us on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee who must deal with this matter aware of their suggestions.

I know that Chairman STAGGERS of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is aware of this problem. It will undoubtedly be necessary to hold further hearings on this matter later in the spring. We hope to have the Members' suggestions prior to that time.

I would simply like to sound a note of caution to those who believe that an easy solution is to simply nationalize this railroad and have it operated by the U.S. Government. The Supreme Court decided in the case involving the New Haven Railroad that a condemnation or other seizure by the Government of the operating properties of that railroad would require a payment of just compensation to all the owners and creditors of that railroad. Thus it was required that millions of dollars be paid for the New Haven Railroad properties even though the New Haven Railroad was in bankruptcy and had operated at a loss for many years.

Regardless of the accuracy of the balance sheet of the Penn Central Transportation Co., it can be assumed that the total book value of the assets and shareholders' equity of the Penn Central Transportation Co. is probably in excess of \$4 billion. The most recent balance sheet for November 30, 1970, lists total liabilities and shareholders' equity at \$4,653,652,191. There is great danger, therefore, if the Government were to simply condemn or nationalize the Penn Central Transportation Co. that the taxpayers would be required to pay several billion dollars for this property even though it is in reorganization and is sustaining a continuing operating loss. Any solution, in my opinion, should not require the taxpayers of the United States to pay this kind of money to insure the continued operation of the Penn Central Transportation Co.

I would point out that no single railroad entity or combination of railroads in the United States is capable of buying the Penn Central Railroad from the trustees. I know of no combination of financial interests in the private sector which has expressed any interest in buying out and thereafter operating the Penn Central Railroad. Its sheer size and complexity probably means that the Federal Government must be involved in some fashion in continuing railroad service unless some miracle occurs. I might suggest that it may be that a public corporation involving both the industry and the Federal Government will have to be considered as a means for operating this system while the assets that are not essential to maintaining railroad service are liquidated. This could take the form

of a Comsat-type corporation or another type of semipublic corporation which would combine the operating experience of the Nation's railroads with the financial resources of the Federal Government. I do not in any way propose this as the solution to the problem, but offer it as a possible alternative to either outright nationalization or the chaos of collapse with operations being continued through a Federal department such as the Department of Defense or Department of Transportation for the movement of essential goods.

In conclusion, my sole interest in this matter is to maintain railroad service for the public in the Northeast and Midwestern sections of the United States. I think the solution will be a very difficult and complex legislative matter and I hope that all of my colleagues will be considering alternative solutions and will give to those of us on the committee the benefit of their thinking as to how we should proceed.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, in the near future, Congress will have to decide what must be done to help the Penn Central Transportation Co. out of its financial and spiritual morass.

Most important to me and my constituents is Penn Central's mass transit operations. The behavior of the Penn Central in this regard has been, at least as long as I have been a commuter, inexcusable. For years, I, and thousands of other commuters like me, have been subjected to—among other things—the indignities of late trains, "annulled" trains, dirty trains, unsafe trains, heated trains in summer, unheated trains in winter, misleading information, wrong information, no information, unanswered phones, deteriorating facilities, and archaic ticketing systems. This is nothing new; these conditions are obvious to anyone using Penn Central commuter facilities. It is also clear that many of these inconveniences were deliberately allowed to occur by the Penn Central in order to convince the ICC that these services should be dropped.

Over the years, the human cost, in terms of missed appointments and frazzled nerves, has been heavy; the economic cost, in terms of business lost, is incalculable.

This deplorable situation cannot be allowed to continue, and it would be inconceivable to allow this passenger service to be discontinued or to deteriorate further.

I realize that the Penn Central cannot solve the mass transit problem along its rights-of-way by itself. It will take a heavy joint effort by the Penn Central and the Federal and State and local governments. It has been stated that more money is spent in 6 weeks on highways than on mass transit in the last 6 years. This represents a ratio of 37 to 1. In 1969, \$5 billion was spent on highways and only \$200 million on urban public transportation. The figures for 1970 are a slight improvement but they still indicate that Government, which historically has assumed responsibility for all basic intercommunity transportation, must devote a greater share of its resources to solving this problem.

Significant contributions must be made in the years ahead by labor and management, the Department of Transportation, the ICC, various State utility commissions, regional transportation authorities such as SEPTA, the Penn Central itself, and the general public.

I also believe that the ultimate solution to the problems of commuter railroads requires a permanent source of financing. One of the many possible methods is indirect financing such as is now in operation on the Philadelphia-suburban New Jersey Lindenwold Line, which is essentially underwritten by the Philadelphia Port Authority and its bridge tolls.

But whatever Congress decides to do to help the Penn Central, we must not fail to come away from our deliberations without some clear plan of action to expand and upgrade the quality of all our mass transit systems around the country, including those systems along the Penn Central right-of-way, and regardless whether or not it is decided that Penn Central should or should not run those mass transit systems for which it is currently responsible.

With the imminent establishment on May 1 of the National Railway Passenger Corporation—RAILPAX, designed to salvage our long-haul passenger service, we must now turn our full attention toward both saving and improving our national medium and short-haul passenger services.

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, in an age of manned space travel, the conditions to which we subject our commuters who ride the Penn Central to work daily are unforgivable. The poor passenger service on the Penn Central has made the suburbs like Siberia.

While the Penn Central asks for the fare increases, stories of 1- and 2-hour delays in service are commonplace. How can fare increases be justified unless the railroad can demonstrate some improvement in service.

The men and women who ride the Penn Central to work every day have become fed up with the constant stream of excuses which they receive for a lack of civilized treatment. A passenger rebellion is now brewing. The paying passengers of the Penn Central are asking the railroad for an end to the slow torture that they are now confronted with. They have been patient for long enough. As one who has ridden the railroad for 20 years, I understand their plight.

As the fare has constantly risen the service has degenerated. Passengers are treated like cattle. There are late trains, stalled trains, jam-packed trains and no trains; broken rails, burning rails and loose rails.

Safety precautions are all but forgotten. The lack of fire extinguishers and first aid kits is appalling.

The situation has regressed to a point that many commuters can no longer make morning appointments in New York City because the arrival time for trains has become so undependable. Dinners grow cold at night and parents no longer see their children because of the constant late arrival of trains.

Mr. Speaker, the plight of Penn Central's commuter should be declared a dis-

aster. The New York State Public Service Commission should not grant the Penn Central further rate increases until such time as they can demonstrate a sufficient improvement in passenger service and safety to justify such increases.

To illustrate the plight of these abused commuters I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the following newspaper articles:

[From the New York Times, July 4, 1970]  
FIRE HALTS TRAINS UNDER PARK AVENUE—  
PENN CENTRAL COMMUTERS EVACUATED NEAR  
72D STREET

(By Grace Lichtenstein)

Three city-bound Penn Central commuter trains had to be evacuated in the tunnel under Park Avenue near 72d Street last night after they were trapped because of a smoky third-rail fire. No one was injured.

A spokesman for the railroad said it could not determine how many passengers had been evacuated.

A spokesman for the Fire Department later charged that there had been a long delay in putting out the fire because no one could tell where the train or the fire were located inside the tunnel.

No Penn Central commuter trains are equipped with radios, according to a spokesman for the company, so that once a train enters the tunnel at 96th Street there is a communication blackout until it appears at Grand Central Terminal.

Thousands of commuters, both inbound and outbound, were delayed by the fire, the third involving the Penn Central in the last week.

Power on the line's two inbound tracks was shut off shortly after 7 P.M. It was restored on one track at 8:24 P.M. but remained out on the other. The line hoped to complete repairs on the damaged track in time for the morning rush hour, the railroad spokesman said.

#### RADIO EQUIPMENT URGED

"We feel each train should be radio-equipped in this day and age to eliminate any panic conditions," Deputy Fire Chief Christopher Matkovic declared.

A spokesman for the railroad conceded that the trains probably were without radios. "We don't have proper communications right now," he said. "We admit our communications lack something."

The railroad "contemplates" installing radios in all its trains when the Metropolitan Transportation Authority takes over operations, he added.

The railroad said it could not find out until morning which three trains had been evacuated or how many passengers had been involved. "Our dispatchers are too busy," explained the spokesman.

At 9 P.M., the railroad reported delays of 20 minutes on all divisions. However, commuters reported trains arriving in the city up to an hour and a half behind schedule.

One passenger who was on the 6:43 to Croton-on-Hudson when the fire occurred said flames had licked the side of his train as it moved past the blaze inside the tunnel. A few people screamed, he said, but a conductor came through and calmed them down. The passengers who were evacuated walked a short distance along the tracks to an exit at 72d Street.

#### CONFUSION ON FIRES START

There was some confusion as to how the fire started. The railroad said it assumed that the 5:15 train from Brewster, which came into Grand Central minus a third rail shoe, had started it.

However, some fire officials at the scene said the cause was a rubbish fire in the tunnel that spread to the third rail.

The fire alarm was received at 6:51 P.M.,

fire officials said, but firemen were unable to locate the blaze in the tunnel until 7:28 P.M.

The Penn Central has suffered four crippling mishaps in the last three weeks. A week ago Monday, 25,000 commuters were delayed during the morning rush hour by a fire in the Park Avenue tunnel, which also started on the third rail.

The next evening, a blaze broke out on a Harlem Division train near the Fordham station in the Bronx.

On July 13, a major fire on the Harlem River drawbridge snarled Penn Central commuter service for two hours during the morning rush hour.

[From the New York Times, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1970]

#### 6,000 COMMUTERS ARE DELAYED BY PENN CENTRAL FIRE

(By Nancy Moran)

The sixth major fire in two months delayed 6,000 Penn Central commuters from Westchester and Connecticut for up to 73 minutes during the morning rush hours yesterday.

Several hundred passengers ran coughing and gagging out of a burning train just north of the Melrose station, at 162d Street and Park Avenue in the Bronx. The fire was caused by a short-circuit in the undercarriage of the train's first car. North and south of the station, 28 trains stood still.

No one was injured, but dozens of passengers on the 8:30 A.M. train from Fleetwood said they had been badly frightened by thick smoke and shooting sparks. Witnesses said that many tried to escape by smashing windows.

"The passengers panicked and started hitting the windows—they broke about four—and tried to jump out," said Junior Cruz, who helped lead people from the burning trains. Mr. Cruz, works at Century Iron Works, ran across the street to the railroad tracks when he heard an explosion shortly before 9 A.M.

"There was a lot of noise and smoke. The ladies cried, 'Oh, my God,' and wept and the men ran out of the car as fast as they could. I told everyone to keep calm, that it was only a short-circuit, and then they quieted down," Mr. Cruz said.

Firemen arrived on the scene at 9:02 A.M. and ordered all power on the line to be shut off so they could extinguish the blaze. Power was shut off between 150th and 200th Streets in the Bronx, causing trains on the Harlem and New Haven division to slow down or stop moving. Service on the Hudson division was not affected.

A spokesman for the Penn Central said the short-circuit was caused by a metal object that popped up under the train, causing the metal third rail shoebeam to short-circuit.

The shoebeam encases the cables that carry power from the third rail to the car's motor. The short-circuit started a fire in the cables' insulation that spread instantly to the rest of the undercarriage.

The fire was extinguished by 9:30 A.M. and power restored before 10 A.M. Service was back to normal by noon, according to the railroad.

Asked to comment on why there had been five fires in two months on the line, William McLaughlin, the spokesman said:

"Most of the fires have been short-circuits or trash fires. I attribute them to bad luck and a dry summer, not defective equipment."

More than 25,000 commuters were delayed up to three hours on July 13 and more were delayed on July 27 by fires on the tracks. Fires caused shorter delays on July 21, July 28 and Aug. 3.

Yesterday, while the power was off, hundreds of commuters on trains stalled north of the Melrose station swarmed over the tracks, searching for a way to the street 20 feet above them. A railroad foreman, who asked that his name not be used, said "people were running all over the tracks like chickens."

"The conductors didn't seem to know what was going on, so most of us got off the train walked into the station and hiked to the subway," said Thomas Klippstein, a welfare caseworker who was on the 8:30 A.M. train from North White Plains. His train was stalled directly behind the disabled train.

"The delay annoyed the hell out of me—I'm not a regular commuter—but other passengers seemed to take it in stride," he said. "I guess you get used to shoddy treatment."

[From the New York Times, Nov. 4, 1970]  
COMMUTERS DELAYED IN 4-TRAIN TIE-UP OVER  
LOSS OF A SHOE

Four Penn Central commuter trains from Westchester County and Connecticut were stalled in the Park Avenue tunnel yesterday morning for three and a half hours after one of the trains lost a third-rail contact shoe.

Hundreds of riders from the halted trains were led out of the tunnel shortly after the mishap. However, 200 commuters who had been given the choice of leaving their trains or waiting in them until repairs were made chose the latter course. They arrived at Grand Central Terminal shortly before noon.

The trouble occurred at about 8:25 A.M., when the 7:57 from Fleetwood on the Harlem Division lost the contact shoe and tore up about 200 feet of third rail. The train halted at 72d Street. Three other trains on the same track, the 6:19 from New Haven, the 7:52 from New Rochelle and the 7:55 from Crestwood, had to stop behind the first train.

A third-rail flash fire, apparently not connected with the train delay, developed at about 8:30 A.M. near 96th Street and Park Avenue, just outside the tunnel. It was quickly put out by city firemen.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 26, 1971]  
1,000 EVACUATED IN PENN CENTRAL FIRE

(By Robert Lindsey)

A fire in a locomotive on the Penn Central tracks under Park Avenue at 72d Street halted all service in and out of Grand Central Terminal for an hour last night.

The fire broke out in one of two locomotives pulling the Penn Central's 5:09 from Grand Central to Stamford, Conn., delaying the commuters and holiday travelers aboard the train for two hours.

About 1,000 passengers on the 5:09 and the 5:13 to Rye, N.Y., which was halted in the tunnel behind it, were evacuated through an emergency exit in the tunnel at Park Avenue and 59th Street.

Several thousand more passengers, according to police estimates, were left stranded in Grand Central by the fire. No passengers were injured, but half a dozen Penn Central employees were treated for smoke inhalation.

Power in the tunnel was shut off while firemen worked on the blaze. It was restored at about 7:40 P.M. on several tracks. A passenger on the 5:49 train on the Harlem Division said the train sat at the platform in Grand Central for 45 minutes, then moved slowly through the smoke-filled tunnel.

#### EVACUATION GOES SMOOTHLY

Passengers on the two trains halted in the tunnel by the blaze said the evacuation went smoothly. Brian Ford, an electrical engineer from Rye, who was on the second train, said that a little smoke drifted through the cars and that firemen then came through the train telling everyone to get off.

Passengers on both trains said one reason panic was averted was that they could hear all the plans for evacuation over a recently installed public address system.

Some passengers grumbled about the delay when they emerged from the tunnel at 59th Street, but most were in good humor. Some passengers on the second train said they had been told that another engine would pull their train out.

After power was restored, the two empty trains and another behind them that had not been evacuated were towed back to Grand Central. The police patrolled the tunnel after the evacuation to make certain that all passengers had been removed.

The evening delay was one of several that plagued rail commuters on both sides of the Hudson River yesterday as thousands of New Yorkers prepared for the Thanksgiving weekend.

The Penn Central said more than 26,000 New Jersey commuters had arrived up to an hour late at Pennsylvania Station because of a derailment and sabotage to the railroad's switching system by a man who broke into a railroad substation. The police said the intruder had contended that "Mr. Thompson" had pulled the switches "to get heat and light."

Meanwhile, many of the 69,000 commuters on the Penn Central's New Haven, Harlem and Hudson Divisions arrived in New York City up to 30 minutes late, and in a few cases even longer, because two trains broke down and blocked the tunnel leading to Grand Central Terminal.

#### THINGS BETTER ON L.I.R.

On the Long Island Railroad, things were comparatively better.

A spokesman for the line said it experienced no serious difficulties except for the cancellation of the 7:23 A.M. train from Long Beach to Penn Station because of mechanical problems. In New Jersey, problems began Tuesday night, when several cars of a Jersey Central freight derailed at Hazlett on the Long Branch line between Bayhead Junction and Woodbridge. The line is used both by the Jersey Central and the Penn Central.

Although one of the two tracks blocked by the derailed cars was cleared at 5:30 A.M., traffic moved slowly, and riders bound for New York and Newark were delayed for as long as an hour.

At 6:25 A.M., troubles hit the Penn Central's main line. The railroad said electric power to its switches and signals was suddenly lost on a 17-mile stretch between Metuchen, N.J., and a point north of Newark.

The railroad investigated and discovered that levers controlling the flow of power had been switched off in an unattended substation at North Elizabeth. Railroad guards said they went to the substation and arrested Edward M. Zemaitis, 23, of Newark, who they said had apparently gained access to the locked facility through a window. The railroad said it was reviewing security procedures to prevent recurrence of the breakdown.

#### POWER RESTORED AT 7:38

Although electricity was not shut off to the trains' propulsion systems, loss of power to the switches and signals caused the railroad to impose special safety procedures that sharply slowed up traffic. Power was restored at 7:38 A.M.

On the other side of the Hudson, the Penn Central said the 5:21 A.M. train from New Haven stalled en route to Grand Central because of a broken air hose.

Later, the 6 A.M. train from Stamford, and the 7:17 A.M. train from Tarrytown broke down within a few minutes of each other in the Park Avenue tunnel just north of Grand Central.

The Stamford train arrived 50 minutes late and the Tarrytown train 37 minutes late. Meanwhile other inbound trains had backed most of the rush hour. The problem also caused cancellation of some inbound trains.

[From the Washington Post, June 4, 1970]  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION DECRIES "FILTH, DECAY": PENN CENTRAL ATTACKED FOR NEGLECT

PHILADELPHIA, June 3 (AP).—Penn Central, the world's biggest privately owned railroad company, was accused by a state official

today of operating "filthy" trains that are frequently late and of maintaining "decaying" stations.

Commissioner James McGinn Kelly of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, which is investigating Penn Central's commuter service, said in an interim report to the PUC, that passenger complaints "disclose a pattern of neglect bordering on contempt for the public."

Kelly said that last winter's performance, including wholesale cancellations of trains because of weather, can only be averted if Penn Central spends the summer months repairing equipment.

Kelly said the PUC should make periodic inspections to make sure proper maintenance procedures are followed.

Penn Central and the Reading Railroad receive subsidies from the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority to provide increased commuter service at reduced fares. Penn Central has been fined more than \$34,000 for service failures, while the Reading has a credit of nearly \$8,900 for providing better than minimum service, the PUC said.

Penn Central has said its passenger train business is a losing proposition, that the only thing that can save it is government take over or heavier subsidies.

#### THE DANIEL AND PHILIP BERRIGAN MATTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Iowa). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOGAN) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, late on the night of December 9, 1970, charges were raised here in this Chamber concerning the testimony of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover before a Senate subcommittee in which he named Daniel and Philip Berrigan, convicted destroyers of U.S. Selective Service records, as leaders of a group which was plotting to blow up underground electrical conduits and steam-pipes in Washington and to kidnap a high Government official. Several of my colleagues and I pointed out at the time that it was not Mr. Hoover who made this information public; it was the Senate subcommittee. His testimony had been given in a closed session.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ANDERSON), who raised those charges, declared Mr. Hoover could "vindicate himself by an apology" if the charges against the Berrigans were false. He also declared that if the charges "are not false or careless, then we have a right to expect the Justice Department to institute Federal grand jury proceedings promptly."

Well, the Justice Department did just that, and a grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa., on January 12, 1971, indicted Philip Berrigan and five others on charges of conspiring to kidnap Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and to blow up a part of Washington's heating system. Daniel Berrigan was named as a coconspirator but not a defendant.

One would think that would be the end of the charges about the case being tried in the press. In fact, Mr. ANDERSON was quoted just after the indictment was announced as declaring, "An open adjudication of the allegations against the Berrigan brothers has been my prime concern from the beginning."

But if one is to believe an Associated

Press report from Louisville, Ky., published in the Washington Post of January 25, 1971, Mr. ANDERSON apparently is not satisfied to allow justice to take its course through the courts. This report says Mr. ANDERSON on January 24, 1971, told some 250 churchmen at the general board meeting of the National Council of Churches that the "issue of political repression is inherent" in the prosecution of the Berrigan brothers. He also is quoted as saying political repression was manifest in the brothers' "trial by headlines" when Mr. Hoover detailed the charges prior to the indictment.

I remind the gentleman Mr. Hoover's comments were made in the confines of a closed Senate subcommittee hearing, not at some public gathering like the general board meeting of the National Council of Churches.

If "trial by headlines" is sinister is not "defense by headlines" equally threatening to justice?

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point the article from the Washington, D.C., Post on January 25, 1971, along with editorials from the Chattanooga News-Free Press of January 13, 1971, and the Phoenix Gazette of January 15, 1971.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 25, 1971]  
OPPRESSION SEEN IN CASE OF TWO PRIESTS

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Rep. William R. Anderson (D-Tenn.) told representatives of the nation's major Protestant Orthodox churches today that the "issue of political repression is inherent" in the prosecution on conspiracy charges of brothers Philip and Daniel Berrigan.

He said the case against the two Roman Catholic priests, "like Jesus and his apostle Paul before them, has caused an awakening of national conscience."

The 250 churchmen at the general board meeting of the National Council of Churches gave him a standing ovation.

The two priests, now in federal prison for destroying draft records, have been charged in a new grand jury indictment with plotting to kidnap presidential aide Henry Kissinger and blow up heating systems in some federal buildings.

Philip Berrigan was named among seven defendants and Daniel Berrigan among six coconspirators not cited as defendants.

Anderson said political repression was manifest in the brothers' "trial by headlines" when FBI director J. Edgar Hoover detailed the charges prior to the indictment.

Anderson is a former Navy hero and critic of the Vietnam war.

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News-Free Press, Jan. 13, 1971]

#### BERRIGANS, HOOVER, REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON

With terrorist political kidnappings and hijackings going on throughout the world today, many Americans have fearfully watched for signs that some elements within our country might seize a prominent American and hold him in an effort to gain surrender to their demands.

When he was appearing before a Senate subcommittee on Nov. 27, 1970, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover explained the increased challenges to his agency in these words:

"Willingness to employ any type of terrorist activities is becoming increasingly apparent among extremist elements. One example has recently come to light involving an incipient plot on the part of an anarchist group on the East Coast, the so-called 'East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives.'

"This is a militant group self-described as being composed of Catholic priests and nuns,

teachers, students, and former students who have manifested opposition to the war in Vietnam by acts of violence against government agencies and private corporations engaged in work relating to U.S. participation in the Vietnam conflict.

The principal leaders of this group are Philip and Daniel Berrigan, Catholic priests who are currently incarcerated in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Conn., for their participation in the destruction of Selective Service records in Baltimore, Md., in 1968.

"This group plans to blow up underground electrical conduits and steam pipes serving the Washington, D.C., area in order to disrupt Federal Government operations. The plotters are also concocting a scheme to kidnap a highly placed government official. The name of a White House staff member has been mentioned as a possible victim. If successful, the plotters would demand an end to United States bombing operations in Southeast Asia and the release of all political prisoners as ransom. Intensive investigation is being conducted concerning this matter."

Strangely this serious revelation prompted Rep. Bill Anderson, D-Tenn., to take the floor in the House of Representatives to make an attack on the FBI's Mr. Hoover and an impassioned defense of the jailed Berrigan brothers, who had jumped bail and were locked up only after a lengthy search. Rep. Anderson, who has been charting a peculiar and erratic course from admired naval hero to a leftwinger in his public career, reportedly had read some of the Berrigan's writings and had visited them in prison, becoming very much impressed with them. Therefore, he took their side against J. Edgar Hoover. A challenge was issued that if Mr. Hoover's grave allegation were supported by facts, there should be prosecution of the charges.

Yesterday, the news came out with the serving of papers that a Federal Grand Jury had indicted Philip Berrigan and five others on charges of conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and plotting to blow up heating systems of five Washington buildings next Feb. 22. Daniel Berrigan and six others were named as co-conspirators but were not indicted.

Now the stage is set for the defendants to be brought into court on these very serious charges and for a full and fair trial to be given on the evidence.

Rep. Anderson responded to the indictment by asserting, "An open adjudication of the allegation against the Berrigan brothers has been my prime concern from the beginning." Tennesseans should be particularly interested in the partisanship of Rep. Anderson in this case as well as being concerned over possible threats to the safety of governmental officials.

[From the *Phoenix Gazette*, Jan. 15, 1971]

#### APOLOGIES TO HOOVER

There is a campaign by the Communist-loving New Left not only to force J. Edgar Hoover out of his job as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but to smear his name so badly in the process that nobody would ever again pay any attention to anything he might say.

It is understandable that the actual American Reds and their conscious sympathizers would participate in the effort. Hoover is one of their most capable and dangerous enemies, and to get him out of their way would be a momentous victory. It is more difficult to find cause for the actions of some other Americans who seem to have joined the get-Hoover vendetta.

We have in mind the columnists, TV commentators and politicians who whooped up a storm of derision for Hoover after he testified under questioning at a U.S. Senate hear-

ing Nov. 27 that a plot to kidnap a highly placed government official was under investigation, and that the inquiry involved the draft-protesting, bond-skipping priest, the Rev. Philip Berrigan and his brother, Daniel, also a priest. You'd have thought that Hoover had viciously, irresponsibly and untruthfully manufactured a fiction out of whole cloth for some devious purposes of his own. Hoover, they shrieked, should resign.

Well, sir, a federal grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa., has now indicted the Berrigan brothers and four others on charges that they conspired to kidnap presidential foreign policy adviser Henry Kissinger and blow up heating ducts in government buildings. We remind our readers that an indictment is not a conviction, and we are not commenting here on the truth of charges that are made. Guilt or innocence will be properly decided in a courtroom.

What we are pointing out is that Hoover said an investigation was under way, what it involved, who it involved, and that he was the country's top police officer making an official report to a committee of the U.S. Senate on a matter of grave national concern. He told it the way it was. His detractors owe him an apology.

#### FUNDS TO FIGHT LEAD-BASED PAINT POISONING

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 14, 1971, the President signed into law the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, Public Law 91-695. This brought to successful culmination efforts of hundreds of individuals and organizations across the country, who have been working for creation of a Federal anti-lead-based paint poisoning program. Almost 2 years ago, I introduced a package of three bills to create such a program. The enactment of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act brought that effect to fruition.

Now, the need is for funds. Ten million dollars has been authorized for fiscal year 1971 for the new law, and \$20 million for fiscal year 1972. It is essential that these funds be appropriated.

Lead-based paint poisoning is a disease afflicting some 250,000 children across the Nation. It causes illness, brain damage, and even death. Yet the disease is preventable. It need not take this terrible toll, a toll exacted from small children who eat the lead-tainted paint and plaster which falls from the walls and ceilings of their slum dwellings.

Some local anti-lead-based paint poisoning programs have begun. Some of them are quite successful. But in many localities, no program exists or, if it does, it is inadequate. The Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act can help to create effective programs, and that is why it must be funded.

Title I of the new law authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to units of general local government for the purpose of developing and carrying out local programs to detect and treat lead-based paint poisoning. For fiscal year 1971, \$3,330,000 is authorized, and for fiscal year 1972, \$6,660,000.

Title II authorizes the Secretary of

Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to units of general local government for programs to identify those areas that present a high risk to the health of residents because of the presence of lead-based paints and then to develop and carry out programs to eliminate lead-based paint poisoning. For fiscal year 1971, \$5 million is authorized; for fiscal year 1972, \$10 million.

The third title of the new law authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to conduct a research and demonstration program to determine the nature and extent of the lead-based paint poisoning problem, and methods of removing lead-based paints from interior surfaces, porches, and exterior surfaces of residential housing. \$1,670,000 is authorized for fiscal year 1971; \$3,340,000 for fiscal year 1972.

The amount of money authorized is not large. If appropriated, it would be only a negligible portion of the Federal budget. But the good that can be accomplished is enormous. To secure these funds, I and my distinguished colleague from New York (Mr. HALPERN) have introduced legislation to provide for full funding of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act. Forty-seven of our colleagues have joined us in cosponsoring this legislation—H.R. 1748, companion bills H.R. 1749, H.R. 1750, and H.R. — and H.R. 1751, companion bills H.R. 1752, H.R. 1753, and H.R. —. The 49 Members sponsoring this legislation are:

Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mrs. CHISHOLM.

Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DOW, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. LENT.

Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NIX, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PEYSER.

Mr. PODELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. WOLFF.

We urge the quickest possible appropriation of funds for the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act. The children of America are waiting.

#### REVENUE SHARING TO IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO AID INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES

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

Mr. McDONALD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, revenue sharing is a means to restore to local government the power and authority to conceive and implement programs beneficial to each individual community.

It is not a temporary answer to the many problems facing local government; it is a permanent solution. I believe firmly in the concept, and because of that belief

I rise today to take issue with recent comments by several of my colleagues against revenue sharing.

The arguments presented against revenue sharing have been filled with ifs. As a consequence of this iffy rhetoric, the conclusions presented are far from valid.

The power and authority—or self-reliance—of local government has eroded to a dangerous point. Local elected officials—those closest to the electorate—are hard pressed to perform up to their capabilities for one major reason: Lack of adequate funds.

Over the past few decades, the Federal Government has tried to help local communities by offering categorical grants for specific areas of concern. That philosophy has helped many communities in providing partial funding for certain basic services.

I served as Redford township supervisor in Michigan before coming to Congress. During my 6 years as a local public official, I saw problems develop on my doorstep. Because of my close contact with the residents of that community, I was able to ascertain each problem as it surfaced, and establish a system of priorities.

Unfortunately, the Federal funds available for that community's use did not always fit the need. For instance, I would go to the Federal catalog to see what funds were available to fulfill community needs. We built a fire station, but what we really needed was fire-fighting equipment.

So the decisions as to how local funds were to be used were not always left up to the local officials held responsible for public spending.

Revenue sharing will reduce this gap between promise and performance.

It will put money into the hands of local authorities to spend where it is needed. In many instances, Federal funds which are available to solve a local problem cannot be used because the community does not have the matching funds necessary to qualify.

Most of our national domestic problems are due to lack of action at the local level. It is not that local authorities will not solve the problem. They cannot solve it.

In the past few days, I have heard much against this concept.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder what rationale was used by some of my colleagues in reaching the apparent conclusion that a Congressman has some special talent for determining what is good and what is bad for local government.

Just because I am a Member of Congress, I do not consider that I am any more qualified today to spend public funds than I was while serving as Redford township supervisor.

Our system of government is the best on the globe because it leaves local decisions to local authorities. It is people in individual communities who require basic services. They foot the bill, and in return expect certain standards of service from those they pay to serve.

Self-determination is the key word in our Republic. It is time that all Members of Congress remember that

we are sent here to serve, not to rule. I trust it will not come as a shock to some Members that in this Nation the people govern.

The Federal Government is sharing billions of dollars with local governments in an effort to combat the many serious problems facing all communities. But is our spending effective? In allocating these funds, I fear we have fallen short of our goal.

If a local community wants to build a swimming pool with their tax dollars, why should Congress stand in its way? I say if there is a need for sewers, or fire-fighting equipment, or more policemen, let the people determine spending priorities through locally elected officials.

There are two key provisions in the proposed revenue sharing plan which I should mention at this time. One is that no city or county will receive fewer Federal funds than they do at present.

The second provision is that revenue sharing funds cannot be used in a way which discriminates against some of the people.

In recent days I have heard and read statements listing the winners and losers under revenue sharing. These statements simply are not true. Far too often criticism comes before a close examination is made of the proposal.

According to a recent article in the Washington Post, a spokesman for an organization of State legislatures said 20 State legislatures either had passed, or were considering, a resolution petitioning Congress for a constitutional convention on revenue sharing.

This indicates to me a high degree of interest in State, county, city, and local governments for revenue sharing. It seems only fair that this idea be fully explored before any decision is made as to its benefits or drawbacks. It is an exercise in futility to condemn a concept without benefit of full and complete knowledge of it.

I plan to introduce the President's revenue sharing plan in this session of Congress as a cosponsor. I introduced a similar measure last year.

My colleagues have expressed several uncertainties about revenue sharing and raised many questions about the plan and its effect on our fiscal and economic posture.

I recognize the areas of doubt, and share with my colleagues the desire to bring into public view the benefits and the dangers of such a plan. But I also share with my colleagues and with the people of this country the knowledge that there are critical fiscal problems which are seriously affecting the quality of life. We cannot brush aside an idea that appears to offer relief.

Revenue sharing is a bold and innovative approach designed to extricate State and local governments from the quagmire of financial crisis. To the wage earner, and to the homeowner, it offers an opportunity to escape from escalating property and sales taxes. To those of us in Congress, it offers an historic opportunity to invest some of the funds for which we are responsible into the heart of America.

I have faith in our form of government, and in the people who have made it strong. I am willing to reinvest that faith in the American ideal of self-determination. And I urge my colleagues to join me in reaching out to the Nation to form a partnership with local governments—a partnership based on trust. Our Government is of, by, and for the people—is it not?

#### THE SANTA CLARA PLAN CAN PRESERVE A PRECIOUS NATIONAL RESOURCE WHICH IS VITAL TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE 1970'S

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GUBSER) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, at the present time in my congressional district and in dozens of other districts like it, there are thousands of highly trained and technically competent scientists and engineers in the unemployment lines. These are men and women who were encouraged by this Government to become scientists and engineers following the shock wave which reverberated across the Nation when Russia launched its sputnik. These are the scientists and engineers who built the great weapons systems which today guarantee our national security.

Prolonged unemployment is a social problem of catastrophic proportions to the person who is unemployed, to his community, and his country. But in a broader sense, prolonged unemployment of scientists and engineers means breaking up a scientific base of expertise which can only be replaced at great expense. When individuals with the talent to solve our tremendous environmental problems continue to drive taxicabs and work for \$2.50 an hour as department store clerks and Santa Clauses, we are wasting a great natural resource. I might add, Mr. Speaker, that these are the professionals who are systems oriented and can approach the great environmental problems of mass transit, solid waste disposal, air and water pollution, and produce the same degree of success as when they approached our defense requirements of the nuclear and space age.

As each day passes and the unemployment lines grow longer, we will be dissipating one of our greatest national assets.

I recognize, Mr. Speaker, that redirecting the talents of these unemployed scientists and engineers into environmental fields cannot be accomplished overnight. But the time has come to make a start and to try.

The so-called Santa Clara plan, which I will describe during the course of these remarks, is such a start. It is innovative, and is something far more than a WPA for scientists and engineers. It is geared to the private enterprise system and the needs of a nation which is suffering growing pains in the 1970's.

The plan has been developed by Mr. Harries-Clichy Peterson, distinguished businessman and scientist, who is listed in "Who's Who in America," above a long

list of accomplishments as a business consultant all over the world. He has developed this plan and has been ably assisted by Miss Vera Moldt, chairman of Professional Employment Search Cooperative and Experience Unlimited, self-help organizations of unemployed scientists and engineers in the San Francisco Bay area.

To this point, the Small Business Administration has shrugged off the proposal with the usual answer that funds are not available, and the law would not allow Government sponsorship of the Santa Clara plan. In addition, the Secretary of Labor and other departments have all paid the plan lip-service saying that it is interesting and intriguing, but after their expression of approval nothing has happened. Such is the way of bureaucratic big government. Everybody nods approval of a nice idea, but nobody seems to do anything about it.

Mr. Speaker, the Santa Clara plan is unusual. It deserves more than the usual bureaucratic brush-off and for this reason I am addressing the House today hoping that my remarks will be noticed by someone in this sprawling Government of ours who will do something constructive about an honest proposal which is in the national interest.

The most effective manner in which I can present the Santa Clara plan is to read a paper offered by Mr. Harries-Clichey Peterson entitled "Entrepreneurial Grubstakes for Idled Dynamos." In this paper Mr. Peterson clearly describes the problem and cogently offers his plan as a partial solution. Mr. Speaker, under my previous permission to revise and extend my remarks, I offer this paper by Mr. Peterson. The paper follows:

ENTREPRENEURIAL GRUBSTAKES FOR IDLED DYNAMOS

(By Harries-Clichey Peterson)

I.

A strange cleavage is splitting the professional middle class in America.

On one side stands the educated, successful, affluent American. Confident in self and community, this modern squire works a comfortable 40-hour week, returns home evenings happy with family, and relaxes graciously on weekends, a better man for the next week. Inflation curbs are beginning to improve his living standards. Politicians cater for his vote. Merchants kowtow for his money.

The splinter group lives in sharp contrast. Each work week confronts the head-of-household with depressing discouragement, evenings humble him before family, and weekends yield no spiritual recovery, leaving him a worse man for the next week. Inflation curbs have destroyed his livelihood. Politicians disregard his small vote. Merchants shun his uncertain credit.

The affluent group is employed; the other, not. That is the simple difference.

**Expendable Elite.** Professional unemployment in many parts of the USA has risen sharply and apprehensively. The resulting plight is both unprecedented and unexpected. Company after company has announced layoffs of professional workers. Very few hire. Resumes inundate employment offices. An occasional aerospace scientist is seen tending a bar, hacking a cab, or peddling something in home parties—and usually doing an awkward job of it. The real unemployment problem, however, is hidden by the proud, but

desperate professional living off past savings and trying to eke out survival masquerading as a "consultant", while endlessly job-searching.

Immediate damage resulting from the evident demoralization and economic wasteage of such unemployment has created numerous family disasters, reaching national significance. Moreover, the Nation's investment in professional education and experience is a resource whose continued full utilization is essential to America's future progress.

What went wrong? Why have the ravages of up-and-down roller coaster employment so characteristic of blue collar work in heavy industry in Detroit and Pittsburgh now struck the big city headquarters office and the suburban research firm, laying off professionals whose employment traditionally has been secure?

The root cause is our fight against inflation, but de-militarization and "de-professionalization" add significant aggravation.

**No Painless Deflation.** We haven't yet found an easy way to halt inflation. We just blindly hoped that transitional hardships would be mild and short-lived. Yet, once credit is turned off, an inevitable cascade of trouble follows: housing starts decline, industry slashes capital expenditures, and finally demand slackens for all goods and services except the most basic consumer necessities. Under these conditions, employment, too, drops. Worst of all today—with the unemployed caught helpless in the middle—one political party denies that any correction of its past administration was necessary, while the other disavows the existence of any real recession under its current administration.

There must be a better way to have full employment and steady prices, but we seem not to dare to innovate where social and economic controversy may result. It appears easier just to sit still and suffer, rather than upset old patterns.

**De-Militarization.** Despite de-escalation of the Vietnam War effort, overall U.S. military expenditure continues to rise, a billion dollars more this year than last. What most affects high-technology professional employment, however, are peculiar distortions within the military budget. It is sophisticated weaponry that bears the heaviest cuts.

Military operational expenditures have risen, mainly due to the recent years' surge of inflation, plus some attendant mismanagement. But the expenditures concerned with the constant betterment of our military machine versus that of Russia and China have been severely cut. This was easy to do when many people are sick of Vietnam and since the consequences—such as inferior air and sea craft—do not show up immediately. We taxpayers had wanted neither to quit Vietnam nor recognize it as a real war deserving a wartime economy with high taxes and rationing to drain off the inflationary effect of defense spending. As is so often the case, indecision gives the worst of all alternatives: Vietnam fired inflation and smothered long range military preparedness.

If Vietnam had not existed, it is quite likely that military expenditures would have continued strong in the high technologies and advanced research so well carried out by America's professionals. The obvious position of political self-interest for them is to stop the war and restore long range military preparedness versus Russia and China. However, Hanoi does not cooperate with the first and newly perceived, pressing domestic needs and our deficit economy hinders the second. Therefore, no major restoration of sophisticated weaponry programs seems likely.

**Limitations of Defense Contractors.** Criticism can also find its way to those who were in position to anticipate the aerospace slash. Some will argue that defense industries exist

to serve the military customer and in no real sense at all to serve employees. Thus, when the government wants to turn it off, the defense machine should respond quickly and save taxpayer money. Similarly, those who took higher pay to enter this volatile industry, should have foreseen or been forewarned of associated risk and the need to reserve savings and maintain alternate employment possibilities.

Some critics have even taken the view that government has been far too liberal in pumping money into the educational system, doing so faster than civilian business could employ graduates, then funding the aerospace industry beyond real need just to create a "welfare" means to absorb the surplus professionals, and that it is time to halt this self-serving university-military-industrial alliance.

In any case, defense contractors are conspicuously inept to adjust to down-side need of the market place. When government wants military or space goods, they staff up lavishly, escalate costs, underprice to get startup orders, then reprice, renegotiate and by haggling and lobbying succeed to carry on a chaotic business of inconstant employment. This is not to deny that in their heyday our nation's defense contractors represented massive aggregates of power, able to deliver goods quickly, in huge volume, and often to incredibly high performance standards. It does say that the industry also produced a "negative product" of ephemeral employment that was not fully felt until recently.

By contrast, many non-defense firms regularly employ corporate development and new product managers to give perpetual vitality to their enterprises. The oil and minerals industry give themselves reserves for a decade or more. Forest industries plan up to fifty years ahead to assure business continuity. Many of America's most successful manufacturers maintain—out of their own pre-tax profits—scientific and market research facilities designed to create a reserve of new products. For example, Cincinnati Milacron, the nation's largest machine tool maker has found it more profitable to reserve funds during good times in order to retain its best men during slack times, than to fire, rehire, and retrain. These funds are not used for welfare or make-work tasks, but to push modernization and diversification. Has any major defense contractor ever seriously tried such an approach? Has any ever bothered to argue the case for special contract and tax treatment to facilitate a conversion reserve?

The point here is that defense contractors do not feel any real obligation for the continuity of their business, employment, or even market-need fulfillment. They respond mainly to requests for bids. They seldom initiate, even to meet commonly perceived needs. Fettered by high overhead, they dare not compete against civilian entrepreneurs. Probably this is natural and, in the long run, good. Who wants the clumsy, often harshly regimented bureaucracy of a Lockheed or General Dynamics in civilian business life?

**De-professionalization.** With technology the prime dynamic of our age, professional workers have become a significant business expense, one no longer sacred in times of cost cutting. But an even more powerful, although subtle, influence has also been at work. The bull pens of today's administrative offices corral many college graduates who are no longer professionals at all; they are merely "personnel" with somewhat above average pay.

They waded through college and got degrees as passports to jobs. After enduring oversize college classes, computerized testing, and personal worth according to Go or No-Go stereotypes, the graduate quickly

learned the "name of the game" and discarded his professional independence. He stepped into a squire's life immediately upon leaving college. Maintaining this good life then became his first daily imperative. Traditional, arduous professional building blocks were looked upon as no longer necessary. He catered to office politics and his boss's demands for "practical" expediencies. He became a good "team member," surrendering risky line responsibilities and initiative to those already in charge.

As college laxity de-emphasized personal responsibility, business too tended to slight the value of professional independence. "Staff" became synonymous with "yes men", comfortable, busy, yet superfluous and increasingly removed from sense of responsibility for business profit and destiny. Some firms tried to fight this by setting up separate profit centers and delegating profit responsibility downward. But the mass of bureaucracy remained resistant.

In many cases, if the professional had fought—and won—the battle to keep his integrity and cost-effectiveness, he would today be in a vastly stronger position. Consider the self-reliant, independent accountants, engineers, economists, lawyers, etc. They aren't an employment problem. Over the years they built up private practices, providing genuinely needed services. Now they can survive economic cycles better than their captive counterparts in industry.

Perhaps there is a lesson here: American industry may have over-captured professionals, to the detriment of industry and human. Management should accomplish more staff work via temporary, truly independent professionals that sometimes talk back; less via tame, permanent personnel.

In defense-oriented technical offices, a professional distortion has occurred just as undesirable, but opposite to that of administrative offices. Driven by ceaseless military demand for combat-winning performance, the defense professional has perfected his skills to historically unprecedented achievements in science and technology. Yet, through excessive specialization, he lost contact with the means to commercialize his skills. An especially unfortunate consequence is that today's high-technology professional, instead of being welcomed in old-line industries as a potential innovator breathing in new progress, is often feared as being too costly in working methods and product design. At director and top management level, there can be deep reluctance to gear up old methods to sophisticated, bold, new approaches that also carry unaccustomed risks. Sometimes personal resentment and jealousy can also hinder talent conversion.

## II.

**Who Gets Fired First?** The businessman confronted with sagging sales, first tries to maintain earnings by cutting costs. He begins by borrowing from the future, trimming research, development, and advertising. Then, he prunes personnel down to the basic core of sales, production, and accounting. Out go staffers who solve general problems or create new opportunity. These functions can be carried on at reduced rate by those who remain, or be deferred until business recovers.

Management begins pruning with the less efficient, less necessary, and more cheaply replaced people. In practice this usually means fire old, hire young. Out goes the \$2000 per month age-48 hard-tiger-become-soft bureaucrat. In comes a freshly schooled, young tiger, age-28, carrying a \$1000 per month price tag. Youth has been asking for a better chance at promotion, for an end to rank by seniority. Now, competitive conditions are giving youth its due.

For professionals, seniority rules established by unions to protect family life do not apply. In fact, the opposite occurs and

the top manager would be foolish not to take advantage of today's recession to rejuvenate his professional team.

Just as the housewife in a free market selects her purchases on value alone and never the factory working conditions under which they were made, the stockholder demands rising per share earnings and remains quite indifferent to any employee hardship or other "negative product" or "social pollution" the pursuit of profit entails. He expects management to isolate him from such concerns. Thus, companies, as now motivated, can have no real responsibilities—when the chips are down—for the social consequences of their personnel actions, no matter how nice were the platitudes uttered in good times.

Are today's unemployed professionals an across-the-board sampling of merit, or bottom-of-the-barrel dregs? In many instances whole work sections, regardless of individual merit, were laid-off due to defense project termination. In other instances, human nature may have retained some men because of important factors of office politics. But in other cases, one gets the distinct impression that much of today's firing was selective. Certainly, good management requires firing by inverse merit. So, some of today's professional unemployed probably were among the less effective people in their former jobs. For them, being laid-off, while harsh, is a means to force taking stock of one's own personal cost-effectiveness and going about the hard task of downgrading, or of improving personal worth to an employer, and doing so against competition that is now very aggressive.

In a sense, all this reconfirms America's enduring strength and fairness: Reward the best. No job is a sinecure. Title and position alone can not forever defend an incumbent against competitive assessment of his real worth to an employer.

**The re-employment battle.** The ease of professional job recapture varies inversely with age. Admittedly, there are laws against discrimination on account of age, but employers neatly side-step this. For example, specifying that only five years experience is required, translates to "we want a man under thirty." Even governments quite commonly limit entry age for uniformed forces, and strongly hint at preferred age limits elsewhere.

For the young professional, age 25 to 35, re-employment prospects can be reassuring. In normal times, this age "sells nicely", as the people brokers. Even in today's recession, the young professional has no cause for alarm. An aggressive résumé campaign, a little patience, and, at worst, perhaps taking a small pay cut or moving to a new locality will land him a job.

People in the 35 to 45 age bracket fall into a more difficult situation. First the 35-45 man must recognize that industry has suddenly tired of the senior staffer sure that the world owes him a living because of his "professional" status. Paper shuffling, representing his firm on expense account at conferences, and a few astute pontifications are not enough. In today's tough job market, re-employment will probably be as a staffer, not supervisor. Hence, the employer, confronted with recession pressures, will demand performance and innovation of clear value to him here and now. Once the professional understands that how many times he can pay his upkeep is the game now, he is on his way to re-employment.

For the man over 45, offering merely his general professional ability on a résumé, steady re-employment at anything approaching his former boom-time pay is virtually impossible. If he does not have money saved up to buy a job in a small business, or is unwilling to retire to humble work, only two alternatives remain: Take a job in sales or small unit management where com-

pensation depends solely on measurable daily results, such as real estate or securities sales, store or motel management; or, create his own job, individually or in a group.

An example of professional job creation would be the offering of a novel system of inventory control, assuring immediate cash savings several times outweighing the professional's upkeep. When faced with pragmatic cash advantage, an employer may overlook age. True, there is little grace and dignity in this hard, constantly competitive work. But when it succeeds, the economic rewards build self-confidence in the strongest and most enduring way. An extension of the job creating alternative would be to team up right from the start with an entrepreneurial group seeking to form a new business. If the chronologically older man has special skills and youthful attitudes and can-do drive, the pragmatic intimacies of such a group can often readily and quite wholesomely absorb him profitably.

**Bankrupt Palliatives.** Many unemployed professionals are joining hand-holding, self-help groups such as Forty Plus Clubs or Experience Unlimited Chapters. Organizing can contribute strength, but only if means to goals are realistic. The present organizations of professional unemployed usually focus on more intensified job search, retraining, or seeking consulting assignments.

These steps are not good enough for today's needs. What real gain can there be in better job search when the unemployed professionals greatly outnumber openings? In retraining, where is there an excess of jobs lacking qualified applicants? Is it socially acceptable to retrain down to displace others? In consulting, is it reasonable for an employer—under present concepts of professional utilization—to pay out extra cash for an outsider, when he has surplus insiders? The conclusion must be that these steps are palliatives at best.

Moving to another area sometimes helps, but where now are there jobs open? For every firm hiring, such as Litton in their DX naval ship program in Los Angeles, there are hundreds of well-qualified résumés per job opening. Also, in a down-market, many home-owners can not sell their homes quickly enough and at a good enough price to get out of their mortgage and pay for the cost of moving. They are trapped. Finally, there is the question of area loyalty. Some professionals, particularly those in the attractive environments so popular with aerospace employers, fiercely resist moving "backward".

## III.

Clearly, America needs a modern, effective tool for redeployment of unemployed professionals under conditions that are politically, socially, and economically acceptable.

The need is quite distinct from bringing into the mainstream of American economic (and hence social) life disadvantaged minorities who first need to be brought up to employable standards. Today's professional unemployed has already developed his ability to contribute and his eagerness to work make him a "good buy" for an employer. Yet we have no working tool for professional redeployment and the palliatives of better job search, retraining, etc. are bankrupt. They just sound nice. If nothing bolder is undertaken, professional unemployment will aggravate a sharp and potentially explosive social cleavage. Moreover, we waste the fruit of years of professional education and experience, a national asset that underlies our military and economic strength and personal living standards.

**Political Priorities.** Today's unemployed professionals do not like being an expendable elite. They want jobs and challenges now, not after an "adjustment" has run its course. However, as a class seeking special consideration, they face substantial political handicaps: First taxpayer money spent in the

ghettos returns more votes. Second, many politicians feel a deep moral obligation to help disadvantaged minorities, before helping the middle class. Third, many voters resent the seemingly overpaid and under-worked life that the professional has traditionally enjoyed, perhaps even at the ordinary guy's expense, and see no reason now to help a fallen elite.

What can the unemployed professional do to gain some political priority? He must forget appeals to sympathy and for help. Instead, he must find new means to be of service. And, he must organize to speak with a louder voice.

The argument the unemployed professional should sell is: that America has pressing needs, that established firms are slow to respond, that today's unemployed professionals have skills to meet those needs, and that new business creation is what the nation requires. This argument will get him a share of available resources.

*An extraordinary opportunity to fulfill needs.* America has newly perceived, but already very pressing, needs for new goods and services in housing, the city, transportation, law and order, education, ecology, health, and others. It has insatiable desire for greater material convenience in daily living. It wants wholesome leisure and recreation. Ever more mechanization and automation are needed to constantly boost productivity. We will also continue to need improved military systems and, in underdeveloped areas abroad, new tools for nation-building.

These needs have been critically publicized, but established organizations seem to be dragging their feet. Automobile manufacturers and oil refiners, for example, resisted public cries against pollution and even now seem responsible only to forceful legislation. The rigid structure of vested interests into which such old-line organizations have naturally hardened makes quick, major changes too risky to undertake.

Yet, an extraordinary opportunity to fulfill these needs is at hand. Never before has there been such an availability of professionals. They have been advancing science and technology in atomic energy, computers, electronics, medicine, space, etc. They have mastered systems approaches to heroic as well as mundane tasks. They stand ready to tackle America's new needs now.

Not only do we have defense industry engineers and scientists available, but in the central cities we have many generalist management professionals made surplus by the current retrenchment to a hard core of basic operations. For "me too" products the combination of these two complementary, but unfamiliar, people may be unrealistic to immediately stand up to competitive necessities. But for the unusual needs of developing pioneer products, where all is new and to be learned, such combination could be very practical and effective.

Today's unemployed professionals—particularly the high-technology elite—have an abundance of ideas to meet America's needs. Some of the new business ideas circulating in the San Francisco area, for example, concern pollution measurement, control, and abatement; solid-state electronics for home, car, office, and factory; instruments for medical diagnosis, crime fighting, traffic control, and civic information exchange and digestion; high-performance composite materials; modular housing; wheeled vehicle electric propulsion; etc. In services, several different groups have well thought-out ideas for local recreational projects and tourist attractions, educational systems, and cargo and passenger transportation management. Most are realistic in market assessment, even under today's general retrenchment.

Neither defense or commercial firms have succeeded in fully exploiting this available technology and human talent. The unworked

alternative is the entrepreneurial, or new business creation, channel.

After all, the purpose of having an economy is to successfully match work and savings with human needs. Start-up endeavors represent imaginative ways to meet genuine needs. When a good project succeeds, it usually carries the bad one, as far as net social and economic gain to the community are concerned.

Moreover, by according the entrepreneur a hero's role, we can awaken creative energies and provide fresh, disciplined inspiration to the unemployed and to disillusioned youth. This is because many Americans feel trapped in hopeless ruts of routine and complain that creativity for them is impossible. Attaching on this front, lead by a new breed of entrepreneur operating in a modernized system, could begin to effect the national liberation in quality of life on the job that many of America's internal critics advocate, but have not been able to engineer. Conversely, failure of government to supply the leadership to unite the now obvious ingredients for a great step forward would diminish its authority.

*Stalled Entrepreneurial System.* An entrepreneur is the person who creates new business. He does this by bringing together an idea, a balanced team of key men, a business plan, and the money to carry it out.

Ideas don't always come from the lead entrepreneur. They often arise in the minds of technical men or marketing men, who soon team up with men of strong will, broad business management skills, and some knowledge of how to get money. Today, our technology pool in the universities, the defense community, and industry is running over with exploitable opportunity.

Creative by nature and occupational experience, many professionals have very specific ideas for meeting today's needs. Often, in their former employ, these men could not have gotten such ideas accepted. Defense management responds to government requests for bids, seldom initiates, and its overhead and management philosophy hardly equip it to exploit new ideas at its own risk. Commercial management usually has its own backlog of new products fitting hierarchical momentum and is slow to accommodate inputs direct from individuals, even if in-house staff. In other cases, the ideas may have originated by team effort, but did not happen to meet immediate company plans and thus were shelved. Sometimes, simply too much bureaucratic "paralysis by analysis" killed development initiative. The alternative was to leave the company.

As little as two years ago, a man willing to leave corporate employ and possessing a good idea and team of people qualified to execute it, enjoyed a seller's market. Venture capital sources and often investment bankers would compete to provide financing. The founders might have retained as much as 75% ownership, even in a startup situation. 25% ownership, the entrepreneur must have dropped to a third. And, just to retain a 25% ownership, the entrepreneur must have a very exceptional project. Finally, very, very few of these exceptional projects get financed today. While much of our economy rolls on, although at reduced pace, the American entrepreneurial system is today inoperative concerning startups.

Seed money has dried up. Unless the would-be entrepreneur has his own or family's savings to start up independently, he must abandon his idea. Such conditions constitute the severest blow to American entrepreneurship sustained since the 1930 depression. The would-be entrepreneur needs initial capital, or seed-money, to carry out studies and other preparatory work essential to obtain conventional financing. Without it he is helpless to begin. It is exactly at this point that our entrepreneurial system has stalled.

The drying up of venture capital results from the general curtailment of credit, compounded by the inability of ventures started several years ago to get expansion money from conventional sources, thus forcing the venture capitalist to apply whatever funds he can get to protecting earlier investments, not starting up new ones. In addition, those who do have extra funds, find it more attractive to seize opportunities to buy existing businesses in financial trouble at distress prices, than to invest in startups.

Typically, investor interest in startups does not reach its peak until the height of a business boom, when the price of a going business becomes unreachable and it is cheaper to start a new one, or when he can sell an earlier investment at such profit that he can afford to pay for a new startup.

Unfortunately, this understandable cycle of interest in startups is exactly opposite to national need, and it accords no influence to the availability of ideas and needs and professional talent. It accentuates booms and busts.

The utilization of new business ideas is important for our national strength, not only materially and economically, but also for the spiritual needs of many people to be innovative, or to simply find refreshing change in work opportunities. College youth resents business because of its irresponsibility to outside ideas and difficulty to enter except as conforming hirelings. Seasoned employees still feel frustration to business reluctance to change. For both, any morally successful business system must provide some real hope, even if very slim, that an able, strong willed individual can exert change. Once this hope dies, the system ceases to support human happiness on the job, although it may go on producing goods.

The present virtual cessation of new venture startups is proof that we need a new, revitalized entrepreneurial system in America. Education of investor attitudes, education of entrepreneurs in startup disciplines, and seed-money availability are the keys to a better system.

*"Just an Idea".* The first institution created especially to finance new ventures was American Research & Development Corporation, in Boston, in 1946. It pioneered new concepts with mediocre profit for twenty years until a fortuitous success in a computer firm boosted its assets ten-fold in several years. Some wealthy men, notably Rockefeller and Whitney, formed private venture capital firms which more quickly became successful.

In 1958, Congress enacted the Small Business Investment Act, which offered, two-to-one, government funds to match private venture capital in "Small Business Investment Companies". SBIC's. There was, and is, a grossly inadequate body of knowledge to guide these operations. At first, many investors used the SBIC's for government leverage in personal real estate deals, until nipped by a 1965 law limiting real estate investments to one-third of total. By many SBIC's did succeed in mobilizing completely new sources of venture capital.

In the natural struggle for competitive profit, the SBIC's gradually learned how best to exploit existing laws. They saw themselves, of course, less as instruments of social change, than engines of profit. Accordingly, they evolved patterns of operation which moved as close to conventional financing as possible without giving up government advantages. This generally means to back only going enterprises with actual sales and, preferably, earnings. They came to consider only on a very exceptional basis startup situations.

To become an exception, the startup entrepreneurs must have a proven "track record", already have substantial cash in their project, have a readily sellable "me too"

product with specific sales lined up, and a comprehensive business plan showing high profit probability. Lesser situations would be discussed, but generally to broaden the investor's education, not to provide financing.

At times, this boiled down to little more than raiding a successful firm, inducing a department head to leave with his entire staff, and set up a new shop on the other side of town. Typically, this was a far cheaper way to acquire participation in a successful industry than to buy existing shares. It was exciting and it provoked more intense competition for talent, but it did nothing to help create new businesses with pioneer products.

Compared to such opportunities, the sincere, but naive, innovator with a good idea and some solid technology and market sense behind it, would be sidetracked as "having nothing at all, just an idea". Yet, without ideas, collateral, track record, and all the other substance of a "real" business do not create progress. It is the intelligent, prudent, commercial management of the two assets—tangible and intangible—that advances us. The would-be entrepreneur is told "when you get your seed money from someone else and have some sales, come back and see us". That "someone else" is a sop, a polite fiction. It isn't available.

How does the exceptionally creative man break out of the confining walls of bureaucracy, peer jealousies, riskless department budgets? Is it sound for society to wait for the creative man to first fight his way up out of the jungle by political and administrative drive to make his track record and accumulate substantial cash before his ideas become credible? New means to competitively take from substantial men, even if without substantial cash, their best ideas and convert them into new business reality are needed today. Moreover, these men often know the much more difficult job of pioneering a new business, where search for new solutions can be more important than already knowing proven routine.

Another preconception, not always valid, is that technical men make poor lead-entrepreneurs. If they are prima donnas and blind to profit ingredients, this is true. Yet, in many new business situations, technology creates the first dynamic force and can become so important that the technologist should enjoy the motivation of playing the leading role, hiring salesmen, money men, and general business administrative managers as his subordinates. All that is needed is a balanced team of equals, without prejudice for the leader's background. If the would-be technologist-entrepreneur recognizes the need for a balanced team, he can be an outstandingly successful head of enterprise.

*Educational Gap.* Wildcatting oil wells has a low success ratio. So do entrepreneurial wildcats. Yet, the oil industry is constantly improving its skill in assessing a geological situation to determine whether it warrants investment. Is venture capital doing the same?

Venture capital firms, placing the bulk of their money in already established firms, rely mainly on conventional analysis of financial data. To this they add technology assessment, usually by an outside consulting expert, and a somewhat greater research into future projections than normal in conventional financial analysis. This works well, in the key sense that many venture capital firms are quite profitable.

But they haven't solved the analytical challenge of the start-up. They avoid it, or insist on track record and founder cash. These are just familiar, not real, confidence builders. What is important is the comprehensiveness of the pre-investment study and founder strength to fight unexpected obstacles in an uncharted environment.

The preinvestment study is the most powerful argument the entrepreneur can use to get money. Yet, there is no textbook or course taught on how to prepare it. No SBIC offers anything other than a brief chapter outline, or checklist. The pre-investment study deserves more attention from the educational community. In fact, the whole process of getting an idea, organizing for new business creation, financing a startup, and managing it is neglected by our colleges and educational firms. The art of entrepreneurial practice should be taught on an adult, extension basis. The difficulty of raising startup capital proves the weakness of present systems of project evaluation. Here is a critical focus to improve new venture average success ratio.

To help assure sound project development, some training and coaching in entrepreneurial practice by successful entrepreneurs is needed not only now, but, as the recession continues to discourage forward business planning, it will be even more needed as we face a shortage of new business projects.

Improving entrepreneurial techniques for unemployed professionals would have important benefits for programs to stimulate minority enterprise. The point here is: How can we hope to create black entrepreneurs when we still haven't really got any system working to create entrepreneurs out of white people who are already well educated and professionally experienced?

*Entrepreneurial grubstakes to make ideas bankable.* A grubstake is funds furnished a mining prospector on promise of a share in his discoveries. It became famous as a wealth generator in California and Alaska. By analogy, this is the keystone need to modernize America's entrepreneurial system, to broaden its reach.

We have come to accept generally that substantial personal cash is indispensable to advance a new idea. This is just too simple and lazy. It is extravagant neglect of opportunity to revitalize the pace of progress.

The heavy-weight professional, with a well thought-out new business idea should have means to obtain seed-money at concept stage to prepare his idea for conventional financing. This early money is not for bricks and mortar, nor for invention, nor for fundamental research. It is for organizing for execution an already developed idea, for costing production, for verifying markets, for rounding out a balanced founder team, for calculating pro forma profitability, for documenting claims and logic. The purpose is to enable would-be entrepreneurs to do the work necessary to seek conventional venture capital.

A partial precedent is that charitable foundations and government research and scientific agencies give project research grants on a competitive basis. For new business situations there are compelling reasons to conduct the provisioning of seed-money on a profit-seeking basis. The prime reason is to assure commercial disciplines at all stages. The next reason is to provoke the dynamic motivation of self-interest. Another reason is to tap broader money sources.

What specifically is proposed are regionally located, investment promotion, or seed-money, corporations. Their mission: Raise freshly motivated venture capital for carefully selected new business ideas at concept stage. The seed-money corporations would couple the creativity of unemployed professionals coalescing into entrepreneurial project groups with sophisticated financial support. This could help restore confidence in American new business vitality, as well as pioneer in creating a redeployment tool useful at other times and places.

*Reenforcing private capital with government money.* The basic economic element needed for the regional seed-money corporation to succeed is, of course, private capital.

No region is devoid of capital, even today. Money is just very short and very demanding. Some private capital sources have been sounded out. They expressed guarded, tentative interest in the concept. Before taking a firmer position they want to see a clearly organized plan, evidence of forthcoming government support, and documented examples of potentially viable new business ideas.

What can be done to induce the employed affluent as well as wealthy individuals and institutions—the usual source of venture capital—to invest venturesomely? Pious appeals to civic spirit do not arouse as much as simple appeals to greed. The answer, therefore, is to sweeten the deal, to reduce risk and boost reward.

The role of government is seen as catalyzing private investment into action by temporarily multiplying its effectiveness via reduced risk and higher reward. Reenforcing private funds with government money should arouse the needed private interest. The exact ratio and conditions should be high enough to do the job, no more. They should change as conditions change. Government money would be as loans, enjoying favorable terms, but eventually repayable. Private money would be as equity.

As to government funds, they would have to come from either special emergency sources, or from existing programs whose charter could be interpreted to cover the seed-money program. Federal, state, county, and perhaps even city money would be sought, but the main emphasis would have to be "Washington", where the bulk of taxes are controlled and where perhaps a certain detachment from local limitations can permit bolder, more innovation, long range programs.

The Labor Department and the Commerce Department's Small Business Administration would appear logical focuses for action, but they are not. Labor is authorized only to help train and match people for jobs. It has no authority to help create jobs.

At present, the SBA is virtually without funds for new projects, but more critical is the fact that existing support generally provides incentives sufficient only to serve the capital needs of previously started up small businesses needing expansion money. SBA support to small business is not enough to stimulate the availability for seed-money. For this, new incentives and structures are needed. The proposed specifics follow:

#### TWELVE SALIENT FEATURES OF PROPOSED SEED-MONEY CORPORATIONS

(1) Private investors would provide equity money.

(2) Government would provide reenforcing funds as loans: in amounts up to three times the private capital paid-in, bearing no interest for the first two years and then at prime rate, and not amortized for the first five years and then extended over ten years.

(3) The Corporation would provision only seed-money, or start-up money, and not invest in already operating businesses. Usual investment at concept stage would approximate \$25,000 to \$50,000 per venture, on a cash-for-shares basis.

(4) All applications for investment would be competitively decided strictly on criteria of probable commercial profitability. Applicants must comprise an already organized entrepreneurial team including, at the minimum, marketing, manufacturing, and financial talent with overall spokesman or President designated.

(5) The Corporation would not acquire over 49 percent ownership, or voting shares, in any single venture.

(6) To reinforce the Corporation's judgment, each of its investments would be accompanied by a cash investment from other sources at least equal to 10% of the Corporation's own investment.

(7) To test venture founders' sincerity and sacrifice, they would not receive salaries from the venture exceeding half their highest rate when last regularly employed, until venture is conventionally financed.

(8) To keep its funds recirculating, the Corporation would sell at least one-third of its original investment in a given venture at each subsequent round of conventional financing that the successful venture obtains.

(9) Investments failing to secure additional financing one year after seed-money funding, could be taken by the Corporation as losses and when this occurs government loan repayment obligation can be reduced by half the amount of such loss.

(10) The Corporation would conduct, and/or foster, training classes in organizing new business startups, such classes to be eligible for training grants. The Corporation would publish annual reports of operations, analyzing specific failures and successes. The Corporation would maintain open liaison with local business schools, provide case material, etc. to encourage research to improve America's entrepreneurial system.

(11) To simplify new business initiation, the Corporation's investment should serve to excuse venture groups from further compliance with state and federal corporation and securities laws and regulations, until the venture receives its first conventional financing.

(12) The Corporation would cover regions within 100 miles of major trading areas, rich in educational facilities and professional population. Additional Corporations in the same region would be supported upon need.

*The Strength of an Exciting New Frontier.* A skeptical man could ask: Why disburse taxpayer money at all, if national policy has been to "cool it", to stop business expansion? Such man would probably assert that professional unemployment is a needed adjustment, one that will level off, if given time.

The true situation is that today's level of professional unemployment is unhealthy, that entrepreneurial development under the conditions proposed could boost productivity and morale and not be inflationary. It would return its cost in reduced welfare, new personal and corporate taxes generated, and eventual loan repayment.

The proposal does aim at an immediate problem and, on this basis, it should be considered for emergency, experimental action right away. But, the proposal also offers a long range means to revitalize America's entrepreneurial system.

Remember, the proposal requires strict commercial criteria in assessing the merits of rival applications for seed-money. It requires personal sacrifice from founders. It does not put unemployed professionals back to their former jobs; it puts them to work making new, often pioneer goods and services overlooked or neglected by established firms.

The plan maintains individual self-respect by helping founders form their own natural groupings, propose their own projects, rely on their own talents, and then competitively fight for funds at each stage of financing. It is humanly far better for an unemployed professional to put his mind to work creatively, than to be handed a dole, or to turn in desperation to menial chores, or join destructive forces.

Properly managed, the proposal would realistically release great new creative energy in our age of technology and urban concentration, much as new land frontiers did in our earlier history.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that this has been a long presentation, but it concerns a problem which has been directly created by the U.S. Government. It was Fed-

eral enticement that brought scientists and engineers into this field and a cut-back of Federal procurement which caused their unemployment. Environmental deterioration is a national problem which persists as we watch teams of professional people, who could be working on a solution, dissipate and erode away. In the national interest we should preserve this great base of expertise.

The Santa Clara plan is one meaningful step which the Federal Government can take. It represents an investment in our future. I sincerely hope that my remarks will be read by the agencies of Government who have a concern in this field and that an honest effort will be made to find some means of cutting bureaucratic red tape and giving this innovative and imaginative plan a fair trial.

**REPRESENTATIVE REID OF NEW YORK INTRODUCES BILL TO INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY THE CIVIL PENALTY FOR POLLUTION OF THE WATER BY OIL**

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

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill designed to increase substantially the civil penalty for pollution of the water by oil. Recent large oil spillings in San Francisco Bay and Long Island Sound underscore the urgent need to deter and prevent future such disasters to our environment.

Present law, the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970, provides a maximum penalty of merely \$10,000 for each unlawful discharge of oil into U.S. navigable waters, shoreline areas, and contiguous waters. It further limits in some cases the liability of an offender for the costs of cleaning up an oil spillage.

My bill would amend the present law so as to—

Increase the maximum criminal penalty for failure to report an oil spillage from \$10,000 to \$100,000;

Make any "willful or negligent" discharge of oil into the water a violation;

Require the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to appoint an Oil Pollution Hearing Board to investigate any violation and make findings of fact;

Require the Secretary to assess a civil penalty against any persons—including a corporation—whom the Board finds to be a violator, the amount of the penalty being fixed as \$10 multiplied by the number of gallons of oil discharged into the water—as found by the Board;

Make a violator liable for the entire cost of cleanup, without limitation.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of a penalty system is to deter potential violators by making a violation relatively costly. To a large corporation, the sum of \$10,000 is trifling and therefore hardly a deterrent to negligent or willful conduct which might result in oil spills. A potential

penalty of several million dollars is far more likely to encourage the care in the handling of oil necessary to avoid the disastrous spillages to which we are becoming altogether too accustomed.

Under my bill the recent San Francisco Bay spill would have cost the responsible party approximately \$8.4 million in penalty, based upon the estimated number of gallons reported to have been spilled. Under present law the maximum penalty will be only \$10,000.

By removing a ceiling on the penalty, my bill has the further advantage of establishing a correlation between the amount of damage done and the size of the penalty.

Whereas present law leaves the amount of the penalty in the discretion of the Secretary, my bill sets a fixed amount which depends only upon the number of gallons of oil spilled. This insures that the size of the penalty is not dictated by, and that the Secretary is protected from, political pressures.

In the belief that the American taxpayer should not be required to foot any expense of cleanup when oil is negligently or willfully spilled by a private corporation, my bill makes the offender fully liable for such costs.

Finally, my bill clarifies some ambiguous language in the present law by specifically making violators liable for negligent as well as willful discharges. This is intended to include simple, as well as gross, negligence.

Mr. Speaker, if we really want to improve the quality of our waters, we must put some real teeth into our antipollution laws. My bill would accomplish that, and I hope we can have hearings on it at the earliest possible opportunity.

**BLACKBURN INTRODUCES FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to introduce legislation which will preserve the right of Federal employees to form, join, or assist a labor organization or to refrain from such activities. Thirty-seven Members have joined me in cosponsoring this legislation.

When a person decides to work for the Federal Government he has an obligation to his agency. It would be wrong if his first obligation were to a union over that to the Government for which he works. Furthermore, it is also wrong that any person be denied the right to serve this Government because he does not desire to join a Government employees union.

Both Presidents Kennedy and Nixon have reaffirmed this principle many times by issuing Executive orders proclaiming this right. This House during the debate on the Postal Reorganization Act added language which specifically guaranteed the right of Federal employees to refrain from joining a Government employees union. The language

of my bill is identical to that which was passed by this House.

I have been informed that the Government employees unions will ask the Congress to pass legislation giving them the same bargaining rights as those granted to postal workers. However, the Federal Government employees unions do not desire to have a freedom of choice provision found in this bill. I, therefore, would urge my colleagues to go on record as being in favor of the concept of freedom of choice for all Government employees.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED UKRAINE

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, January 22, 1971, marked the 53d anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. The observance was postponed until January 28, because on January 22, President Nixon delivered his state of the Union message.

Tragically, the President made no mention of the sufferings of the Ukrainians nor of the enslaved peoples of other captive nations whose freedom as human beings is in the best interest of the security of the United States.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., of 301 W. 13th Street, New York, N.Y. 10014, has for three decades worked on behalf of over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent for the freedom of Ukrainian people and for a more realistic United States-U.S.S.R. relation.

In recent months, the committee has spoken out against the barbarous extradition of the Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, the death sentencing of the so-called Zionish hijackers and Russian anti-Semitism, the plight of Polish workers rioting over food prices, and systematic Russian aggressions in the Middle East and Latin America.

These recent events again prove, first, free voices raised with truth can curb in some measure the injustices and practices of Soviet Russian imperialism and totalitarianism; and, second, underlying each of the aforementioned events is the inescapable reality of the captive nations *in toto*.

These recent lessons justify more than ever before the formation in this 92d Congress of a Special House Committee on the Captive Nations so that a knowledgeable, concentrated focus on the captive peoples in and outside the U.S.S.R. would lessen or preclude these injustices through an aroused public opinion. The works of such an indispensable committee would also serve to dissolve the many myths engulfing U.S.-U.S.S.R. discussions, as, for example, referring to the Jewish renaissance in the U.S.S.R.

The indisputable evidence produced by Ukrainians in exile of the many violations of human rights by the Soviet Union is so conclusive that I have reintroduced House Concurrent Resolution 64, expressing the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through

the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of human rights violations in the Soviet-occupied Ukraine on the agenda of the United Nations Organization.

I urge all Members who believe in human rights to join me in this humanitarian endeavor. For our colleagues' perusal, I insert at this point the memorandum of evidence presented on behalf of the people of the Ukraine, an article written by Dr. Alexander Sas-Jaworsky, an outstanding American of Ukraine descent, of Abbeville, La., on the subject of human rights violations by the Soviets in occupied Ukraine and the text of House Concurrent Resolution 64:

#### MEMORANDUM

(Submitted by American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Washington Metropolitan Chapter, and Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Washington, D.C.)

FEBRUARY 21, 1968.

To: The Court of World Public Opinion, Washington, D.C.

As members of the original delegation which presented the summons and indictment to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., on November 7th, 1967 but were denied the opportunity to present competent witnesses at the moot trial of International Communism we, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine and the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations in Washington, D.C., submit to the court the following evidence of overt and conspiratorial crimes by the Russian Communist Party against Ukrainians and humanity, and plead that this evidence be fully examined by the Court of World Public Opinion and considered in the arrival at a verdict.

We accuse the Russian Communist Party and equally the Russian Communist Government of the following crimes against the Ukrainian people:

#### ARMED AGGRESSION

Armed aggression against the Ukrainian National Republic, an independent and sovereign state, in 1918. (see Exhibits: A; B; C; D. pp. 14-19; O; P.)

#### POLITICAL SUBJUGATION AND PERSECUTION

a. The invasion and occupation of the Ukrainian National Republic by Russian Communist forces in 1918-20 (see Exhibits: A; B; C; D. pp. 7-48; N; O; P.) in full violation of international treaties and solemn agreements as follows:

Treaties of Brest Litovsk (Feb. 9, 1918) and (March 3, 1918). (see Exhibits: A, pp. 80-133, 185-198; B; C; D, pp. 16-17; O.)

De facto recognition of Ukraine by France and Britain. (see Exhibits: A; B, pp. 182-3; C; D.)

De Jure recognition of the Ukrainian National Republic by the Russian Soviet Government, Dec. 17, 1917. (see Exhibits: A, 22-25, 128-133, 158-9, 186-198; B, pp. 184-5; C; D. pp. 14-15; O.)

b. The invasion and occupation of Ukraine in the Second World War in 1939-45. (see Exhibits: B; C; D, pp. 36-42; O; P.)

c. The imposition by force of arms of a puppet Communist Government upon people of Ukraine. (see Exhibits: A; B; C; D, pp. 15-20; G; O; P.)

d. The destruction of democratic political and social forces in Ukraine by forcibly imposing an alien, totalitarian, one party system. The Communist party became the only legal party in the new political structure and non-members of the communist party reduced to second class citizens. (see Exhibits: B; C; D, pp. 19-23; G; O; P.)

#### RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

a. The destruction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and the Ukrainian Catholic Churches, (see Exhibits: C; D, pp. 111-138; E; F, pp. 5-51; O; P.)

b. The deaths, through brutality, imprisonment or execution, of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox hierarchy and clergy. (see Exhibits: C, pp. 32-3; D, pp. 111-138; E; F, pp. 5-51; O; P.)

c. The closing of substantially all churches in Ukraine. (see Exhibits: C, p. 21; D, pp. 119, 125; I; F, pp. 5-51; G; M; O; P.)

d. The closing of all Ukrainian Seminaries and religious institutions, schools, and publications. (see Exhibits: C; D; E; F; G; O; P.)

e. The stripping of Ukrainian Churches of their religious and art treasures (see Exhibits: D, p. 119; E, pp. 43-45; M; O.)

f. The destruction of many ancient and historical church buildings in Ukraine. (see Exhibits: C, p. 21; D, p. 119, pictures; E; M; O; P.)

g. The persecution of other Ukrainian Christian denominations, Ukrainian Jews and adherents of the Islamic faith; the closing of their houses of prayer; and arrest of religions in Ukraine. (see Exhibits: C; D, pp. 111-138; F, p. 58; G, pp. 23-25; O; P.)

h. The creation of militant atheist institutions for waging a relentless war against all religions in Ukraine. (see Exhibits: C, D, pp. 111-138; E, p. 44; F, pp. 5-51; G.)

#### GENOCIDE

a. Creating a famine in 1932-33 to subdue the entire Ukrainian nation and to force collectivization on the Ukrainian farmers resulting in the deaths by starvation of seven million Ukrainians. (see Exhibits: C; pp. 17-20; D, pp. 69-84; G, pp. 15-18; H; I; O; P.)

b. The executions of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians for political dissent by the State Security Police, Cheka, GPU, NKVD, NVD, & KGB, (see Exhibits: C; D, pp. 49-68, 85-110, 139-146, 169-198, 207-450; G; O; P.)

c. The deportation of millions of Ukrainians to Asia (Khrushchev stated at the XXth Communist Party Congress in 1956 that Stalin wanted to "deport all Ukrainians"). (see Exhibits: C; D; F, pp. 52-59; G, pp. 51-22, 65-66; O; P.)

d. The murder of 12,000 Ukrainians in Vinnytsia by NKVD. (see Exhibits: G, pp. 26-28; D, pp. 147-168; J, see The Court—Medical Report on pp. 15-18; G; O; P.)

e. Executions, imprisonment and the deportation of members of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU), the Association of Ukrainian Youth (SUM), the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). (see Exhibits: C; D, pp. 49-68, 85-100, 139-146, 169-198, 207-450; G; O; P.)

#### POLITICAL MURDERS

Murders of Ukrainian leaders by the Soviet Security Police operating in the free countries:

a. Simon Petlure, head of the Ukrainian government-in-exile, assassinated on May 25, 1926 in Paris, France. (See Exhibits: D, pp. 451-82; L; O; P.)

b. Col. Eugene Konovalets, head of the OUN, assassinated on May 23, 1938 in Rotterdam, Holland. (See Exhibits: D, pp. 451-466, 483-90; L; O; P.)

c. Dr. Lev R. Rebet, a Ukrainian nationalist writer, assassinated on October 12, 1957 in Munich, Germany. (See Exhibits: D, pp. 451-466; K; L; O; P.)

d. Stepan Bandera, head of the OUN, assassinated on October 15, 1959 in Munich, Germany. (see Exhibits: D, pp. 451-466, 525-8; K; L; O; P.)

#### CULTURAL PERSECUTION AND RUSSIFICATION

a. The waging of a relentless war against Ukrainian cultural and social institutions,

and progressively limiting the number of Ukrainian language publications. (see Exhibits: C; D, pp. 49-68, 85-110; G; O; P.)

b. The down-grading of the Ukrainian language. The imposing of the Russian language upon Ukrainian schools, institutions and administration in Ukraine. (see Exhibits: C; D; G; O; P.)

c. Denial of the enjoyment of Ukrainian cultural life to 8 million Ukrainians residing in the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and other parts of the USSR by prohibiting Ukrainian schools, Ukrainian language publications and the development of Ukrainian institutions. (see Exhibits: C; D; G; O; P.)

d. Conducting a population policy detrimental to the Ukrainians. (see Exhibits: C; D, p. 291; G; O; P.)

e. Conducting purges against Ukrainian intellectuals resulting in the death of thousands of Ukrainian scientists, writers, poets and educators. (see Exhibits: C; D, pp. 49-68, 85-110; 139-146, 280-282; G; O; P.)

f. The deliberate destruction of Ukrainian historical documents and records; archival treasures; and historical and ancient monuments. (see Exhibits: C, p. 21; D, pp. 110-138; E; G; M; O; P.)

#### ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

a. The economic exploitation of Labor and National resources of Ukraine by the Russian Communist Government and the Russian Communist Party. (See Exhibits: C; D, pp. 119-124, 219-223; G; O; P.)

b. The destruction of a traditional free farming system in Ukraine and imposing collectivization against the will and welfare of the Ukrainian people. (See Exhibits: C; D, pp. 24-29, 69-84; G; O; P.)

c. Taking indiscriminately from Ukraine all industrial and agricultural output with little or no return. (See Exhibits: D; D, pp. 24-29, 69-84, 219-224; G, pp. 15-18; O; P.)

#### SECRET TRIALS IN 1965-67

For conducting illegal secret trials (1965-67) at which hundreds of Ukrainian intellectuals (writers, scientists, and educators) were sentenced to imprisonment or deported to slave labor camps. (See Exhibits Q and R.)

VOLODYMYR Y. MAYEWSKY,

Chairman, Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Inc., Washington, D.C., Branch 17.

Colonel WILLIAM RYBAK,

Acting Chairman, American Friends of Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations, Washington Chapter.

#### LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Stachiw, Matthew. *Ukraine and Russia*. New York: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1967.

Exhibit B: Margolin, Arnold D. *From a Political Diary: Russia, The Ukraine, and America, 1905-1945*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946.

Exhibit C: U.S. House of Representatives. Select Committee on Communist Aggression. *Communist Takeover and Occupation of Ukraine*. Special Report No. 4. H. Res. 346 and H. Res. 438, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess., Washington: GPO, 1954.

Exhibit D: *Russian Oppression in Ukraine: Reports and Documents*. London: Ukrainian Publishers, 1962.

Exhibit E: Luznycky, Gregory. *Persecution and Destruction of the Ukrainian Church by the Russian Bolsheviks*. New York: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1960.

Exhibit F: "The Destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union," *Prologue*, New York Vol. IV (Spring-Summer 1960).

Exhibit G: U.S. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *The Soviet Empire: Prison House of Nations and Races. A study in Genocide*

Discrimination, and Abuse of Power. Eighty-Fifth Cong., 2nd. Sess., August 18, 1958. Washington: GPO, 1958.

Exhibit H: U.S. House of Representatives. *Famine in Ukraine*; A. H. Res. 399. 73rd Cong., 2nd Sess., May 28, 1934, New York: United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States, 1934.

Exhibit I: Solovey, Dmytro. *On the 30th Anniversary of the Great Man-Made Famine in Ukraine*. Jersey City, N.J.: Svoboda, 1963.

Exhibit J: *The Crime of Moscow in Vynnytsia*. Edinburg: Scottish League for European Freedom, 1952.

Exhibit K: Germany. The German High Court. *Opinion of Federal High Court of West Germany in the Trial of Soviet Agent Bogdan Stashynsky for Murder in Munich, Germany, of Ukrainian Leaders Stepan Bandera and Lev Rebet*, Karlsruhe, October 19, 1962.

Exhibit L: U.S. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *Murder International, Inc. Murder and Kidnapping as an Instrument of Soviet Policy*. Hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate, Eighty-Nine Congress, First Session, March 26, 1965. Washington: GPO, 1965.

Exhibit M: Sichynsky, Volodymyr. *Destruction of Ukrainian Monuments of Art and Culture Under the Soviet Russian Administration Between 1917-1957*. New York: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1958.

Exhibit N: Smal-Stocki, Roman. *The Captive Nations*, New York: Bookman Associates, 1960.

Exhibit O: World Congress of Free Ukrainians. *Captive Ukraine: Challenge to the World's Conscience*, New York, November 16-19, 1967.

Exhibit P: World Congress of Free Ukrainians. *Memorandum*. Submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations, New York, November 16-19, 1967.

Exhibit Q: Worthington, Peter. "New Russian Injustices." *The Weekend Telegram*, Toronto, January 6, 1968.

Exhibit R: Karavansky, Svyatoslav Y. "To the Council of Nationalities of the USSR," *The New Leader*, New York, Vol. LI, No. 2, January 15, 1968.

#### THE WAY I SEE IT

(By Dr. Alexander Sas-Jaworsky)

THEY DID NOT BELIEVE IT COULD HAPPEN TO THEM

In January of 1918, after the collapse of the Czarist Russian Empire, many nations emerged as free and independent countries, among them my native, Ukraine. At that time, those people never even dreamed that the yoke of the Czar of Russia would be replaced by the yoke of the Russian Communists. But today, we all know that this is an accomplished fact.

For years, I am pleading with high elected officials and the U.S. State Department to bring the issue of slavery, inside the Soviet Union, to the forum of the United Nations. But the response from United States Congressmen (with the exception of a few) and United States Senators amount to nothing. It is hard to judge if this is a result of ignorance or indifference, but the fact remains that slavery under the Russian Communists is "off limits" to American diplomats, Congressmen, Senators, etc.

Because I deal with this issue every year about this time and because some of the Congressmen and Senators might be tired of receiving similar communications from me, I would like to inject an anecdote which will explain why I am repeating this similar message every year.

"Parishioners of a certain Catholic parish decided to send a delegation to the Bishop

and ask him to remove their priest. The Bishop received the delegates very courteously and asked them for a reason for their request. One of the delegates said, 'Our priest tells us the same sermon every Sunday.' The Bishop then asked, 'And what is he saying?' The delegates, looking at each other, could not explain what their priest was preaching. 'Well, my friends,' the Bishop exclaimed, 'when you return home, ask your priest to repeat the same sermon again.'"

The 53rd Anniversary of the Restoration of the Independence of Ukraine, which will be observed on January 22, is a reminder to the whole free world that what happened to the Ukraine and other enslaved nations can happen to the today's free nations, including the United States. But what should concern us the most, is the truth that the freedom and independence of Ukraine will serve the best to the security of the United States.

Walter Lippmann, famous and perhaps the most knowledgeable American columnist, explained in his essay, "Shield of the Republic," the reasons of American traditional pro-Russian foreign policies. Says Lippmann, "For over a century and a half, we supported Russia and considered her our potential friend behind our potential enemies which at various times were England, Germany, and Japan. Now with the elimination of Germany and Japan as the first-class powers, the situation changed to the extent that behind our potential friends, Germany and Japan, we have a potential enemy—the Soviet Union." Let us learn from the changed situation and act accordingly.

In the name of God and humanity, I am pleading again not to remain silent and indifferent at a time of mortal struggle—freedom versus slavery—for, according to philosopher Dante, "those who choose to remain silent and indifferent in times of crisis, deserve to be placed in the hottest spots in hell."

#### H. CON. RES. 64

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the United States Ambassador to the United Nations Organization, take such steps as may be necessary to place the question of human rights violations in the Soviet-occupied Ukraine on the agenda of the United Nations Organization.*

#### PRESIDENT'S REVENUE-SHARING PROPOSAL OUT OF STEP WITH THE TIMES?

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

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, in his message on the Federal budget for fiscal year 1972, proposed to the Congress today, the President devotes a great deal of attention to his plan for revenue sharing with the States. On balance, however, there are more questions raised by the proposal than answers supplied.

The President indicates that he would like to share with the States, without any strings attached, \$5 billion during the first full year of the program.

The President indicates only roughly how each State's share would be determined. The budget prescribes a formula "primarily on the basis of the population of each State."

The President fails to indicate the source of these new funds. Indeed, given

the President's projected \$11.6 billion deficit for fiscal year 1972, it is not "revenue" that can be shared with the States. And if the President is no more accurate than he was last year in forecasting tax collections for the coming year, that deficit will be about \$8 billion greater than what the President predicts.

Among the measures passed by the 91st Congress, President Nixon vetoed the education appropriations bill, the hospital construction bill, the comprehensive manpower bill and the bill to provide more family doctors. These measures, he said, would contribute directly to inflation, by adding to the Federal deficit.

It is truly difficult for most Americans to understand why spending to provide needed educational, manpower, and health resources would have been so inflationary as to require a Presidential veto only a few months ago, while spending \$5 billion by revenue sharing is now acceptable and, as characterized by the President, "historic in scope and bold in concept."

Hopefully, the President has rejected the suggestions for financing this major outlay made by his chief assistant for domestic affairs who earlier this week told the press that—

We are not going to raise taxes or cut existing programs.

As in every other State, Hawaii's local governments are in dire need of additional revenues. But is this new program of unrestricted grants to the States the best way to deal with this troublesome problem?

Chairman WILBUR MILLS, of the House Ways and Means Committee, in a thoughtful speech last Tuesday on the floor of the House, pointed out one of the chief flaws of the plan proposed by the President. Nowhere is the factor of relative need considered. The money is to be distributed according to population, whether a particular State needs additional revenue or not. Surely, all of the States could use more funds, but clearly some have greater and more urgent needs than others.

Within each State, the problem of distribution to the various counties and local jurisdictions presents the same question: Will their relative needs be a factor in deciding how much each locality gets?

Some States have made heroic efforts to raise revenues to cover the increased demand for services; others have been less diligent. Should unrestricted Federal funds be distributed without regard to the efforts each State has made to tax its own citizens?

Several years ago, when the concept of revenue sharing first became widely known, it was based on the prediction that the Federal Government would soon have a surplus of revenues it would not know what to do with. Magazines carried dozens of articles discussing alternative uses for "the \$50 billion fiscal dividend," or surplus which the Federal tax structure would soon generate. The central idea was "Instead of lowering Federal taxes, why not share the revenue surplus with the States?"

For a variety of reasons, as everyone now realizes, that dividend never materialized.

The Vietnam war, the economic downturn, the increased aid to State and local governments, have combined with other factors not only to dissipate any potential surplus, but to create an \$18.6 billion deficit for the current fiscal year.

In addition, Congress will soon be called upon to evaluate a number of proposed new Federal initiatives—welfare reform, expanded manpower programs, an all-volunteer Armed Force and national health insurance, to name but a few—which promise to be anything but inexpensive.

It is in this significantly altered atmosphere that we should consider the President's revenue-sharing proposal. If adopted without deliberate consideration, it may prove to be a prelude to a drastic reduction in funds for ongoing Federal programs. The President should first tell the Congress where he intends to get the \$5 billion he proposes to share with the States. As responsible legislators we must insist that he do this before we take any action.

#### 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. MAHON, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. Bow, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. VANIK, today, for 10 minutes, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.

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

Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, today, for 15 minutes.

Mr. Saylor, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUBSER, today, for 30 minutes.

Mr. REID of New York, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of Texas, today, for 15 minutes.

Mr. BLACKBURN, today, for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. MONAGAN, today, for 15 minutes.

Mr. RARICK, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. MATSUNAGA, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. Dow, on February 4, for 60 minutes.

Mr. MIKVA, on February 4, for 60 minutes.

Mr. RYAN, on February 4, for 60 minutes.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. COLLIER in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GROSS and to include newspaper articles.

Mr. Bow asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include certain tables and pertinent extraneous material.

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

Mr. KEATING in two instances.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan in two instances.

Mr. SCHERLE in four instances.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. PEYSER.

Mr. ZION.

Mr. GOLDWATER in two instances.

Mr. ROBISON.

Mr. ASHBROOK in three instances.

Mr. ZWACH.

Mr. PRICE of Texas in three instances.

Mr. HOGAN.

Mr. MORSE in two instances.

Mr. LANDGREBE.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD in three instances.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. VEYSEY in three instances.

Mr. Bow in three instances.

Mr. TEAGUE of California.

Mr. THONE.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama.

Mr. HORTON.

Mr. TALCOTT in two instances.

Mr. SCHMITZ.

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

Mr. MOORHEAD in eight instances.

Mr. CLAY in six instances.

Mr. FOLEY.

Mr. SARBANES in three instances.

Mr. ROYBAL in five instances.

Mr. FRASER in three instances.

Mr. CULVER in five instances.

Mr. HANSEN of Washington.

Mr. EDWARDS of California in four instances.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. HARRINGTON in two instances.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in two instances.

Mr. NATCHER in two instances.

Mr. MADDEN in three instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. KYROS in two instances.

Mr. PATTEN.

Mr. BINGHAM in two instances.

Mr. BENNETT in two instances.

Mr. NICHOLS in two instances.

Mr. RODINO in three instances.

Mr. McCORMACK.

Mr. PICKLE in eight instances.

Mr. GALLAGHER.

Mr. UDALL in 10 instances.

Mr. BOGGS.

Mr. RONCALIO in two instances.

Mr. RYAN.

Mr. HALEY in two instances.

Mr. HANNA.

Mr. O'NEILL in three instances.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 1, 1971, at 12 o'clock noon.

JANUARY 22, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or sub-committee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from June 30, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Christine S. Gallagher	Clerk	\$15,098.88
Hyde H. Murray	Associate counsel	16,967.80
George F. Misselbeck	Printing editor	8,963.76
Lydia Vacin	Staff assistant	8,073.72
Betty M. Prezioso	Secretary to general counsel	8,073.72
Martha S. Hannah	Subcommittee clerk	8,073.72
Catherine L. Bernhardt	Calendar clerk	8,073.72
Marjorie B. Johnson	Secretary to associate counsel	8,073.72
Louis T. Easley	Staff consultant	12,247.86
Lacey C. Sharp	General counsel	15,098.88
Investigative staff:		
Fred T. Ward	Assistant staff consultant	8,386.20
Bert Allan Watson	Staff assistant	2,816.70
Mildred P. Baxley	do	8,073.72
Doris Lucile Farmarco	do	5,968.74
Mary P. Shaw	do	5,968.74
John A. Knebel	Assistant counsel	13,511.94
Doris R. Swischer	Staff assistant	5,46.29
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$200,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		135,140.68
Amount expended, June 30-Dec. 31, 1970		52,842.51
Total amount expended, Jan. 1, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970		187,983.29
Total amount expended, Jan. 1, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970		187,983.29
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970		12,016.71

JANUARY 15, 1971.

## COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or sub-committee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Paul M. Wilson	Clerk and staff director	\$16,671.37
Jay B. Howe	Staff assistant	16,507.32
Robert M. Moyer	do	16,507.32
G. Homer Skarin	do	16,507.32
Eugene B. Wilhelm	do	16,507.32
Samuel R. Preston	do	16,507.32
Hunter L. Spillan	do	15,568.56
Aubrey A. Gunnels	do	15,325.62
Henry A. Neil, Jr.	do	15,325.62
Keith F. Mainland	Staff assistant to chairman	14,649.66
George E. Evans	Staff assistant	14,649.66
Carl C. Silsby	do	14,649.66
Peter J. Murphy, Jr.	do	13,671.66
William G. Boling	do	11,780.22
John M. Garrity	do	11,549.64
Robert B. Foster	do	11,549.64
Milton B. Meredith	do	10,259.64
George A. Urian	Staff assistant	9,072.06
Dempsey B. Mizelle	do	9,072.06
Robert C. Nicholas, III	do	9,072.06
Thomas J. Kingfield	do	9,072.06
Donald F. Richbourg	do	9,072.06

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Thayer A. Wood	do	\$7,402.08
Gary C. Michalak	do	5,843.88
John G. Plashal	do	2,077.43
Byron S. Nielson	do	1,947.96
Samuel W. Crosby	Special assistant	16,507.32
Lawrence C. Miller	Editor	11,780.22
Paul V. Farmer	Assistant editor	8,140.92
Francis W. Sady	Administrative assistant	6,727.68
Austin G. Smith	Clerical assistant	6,727.68
Gerard J. Chouinard	do	6,337.92
Judith A. McClure	do	5,464.56
Dale M. Shulaw	do	5,464.56
Daniel V. Gun Shows	do	4,444.38
Gemma M. Hickey	Clerk-typist	978.19
Randolph Thomas	Messenger	5,138.16
Gerald F. Meyer	Minority clerk	13,253.40
Enid Morrison	Staff assistant to Minority	9,343.20
Naomi A. Rich	Clerk-stenographer	6,008.58
Patrick M. Hayes	do	2,640.80
Mary H. Smallwood	do	6,337.92
Catherine M. Votypko	do	6,337.92
John F. Walsh	do	6,337.92
T. Robert Garretson	do	6,337.92
Margarita V. Turner	do	6,337.92
Leta M. Buhrman	do	6,337.92
Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Margaret A. Riley	Clerk-stenographer	5,089.20
Forrest O. Tate, Jr.	do	6,337.92
Vincent Rizzuto	do	6,161.87
Judith S. Strachan	do	4,347.36
Peggy C. Ehringhaus	do	6,337.92
Jimmy R. Fairchild	do	6,337.92
Patricia E. Hutchinson	do	6,337.92
Carmen Bergstrom	do	3,168.96
Katherine D. Coupe	do	6,337.92
Barbara B. Blum	do	6,337.92
David H. Kehl	do	6,304.98
Ronald A. Rash	do	5,942.70
William E. Martin	do	910.76
Helen W. Philipsborn	do	6,173.25
Keith E. Heiberg	do	5,170.80
Karen Lee Sahlman	do	2,281.60
Linda Steele	do	3,168.96

Total amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970 \_\_\_\_ \$547,552.24  
GEORGE MAHON,  
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or sub-committee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
<b>Surveys and investigations staff:</b>		
Paul J. Mohr	Director	\$15,001.68
Cornelius R. Anderson	First Assistant Director	14,185.98
Leroy R. Kirkpatrick	Second Assistant Director	13,103.46
Mary Alice Sauer	Clerk-stenographer	6,769.20
Frances May	do	5,000.25
Janet Lou Dameron	do	607.68
Barbara E. Keikkinen	do	1,963.44
<b>Agriculture, Department of:</b>		
Burton, R. L., Jr.	Investigator	3,872.99
<b>Army Audit Agency:</b>		
Dunn, R. J.	do	6,705.40
Fukutome, B. T.	do	3,971.05
<b>Central Intelligence Agency:</b>		
Morrow, C. W.	do	4,518.04

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Commerce, Department of:		
Specht, D. H.	do.	\$8,742.36
Defense Contract Audit Agency:		
Herron, M. A.	do.	10,088.00
Federal Bureau of Investigation:		
Baber, J. R.	do.	7,421.04
Bennett, C. L.	do.	12,165.12
Bosko, A. P.	do.	10,660.48
Brummitt, D. A.	do.	11,309.76
Carroll, G. C.	do.	7,817.16
Carson, D. W.	do.	12,450.24
Christensen, J.	do.	6,050.16
Fenstermacher, H. E., Jr.	do.	9,123.84
Franklin, R. M.	do.	11,594.88
Funkhouser, P. K.	do.	9,551.52
Goedtel, J. G.	do.	11,711.52
Groover, L. C., Jr.	do.	10,141.44
Hansen, J. F.	do.	2,970.00
Hieronymi, N. H.	do.	771.68
Ivy, C. M.	do.	11,625.12
Law, W. C.	do.	12,355.20
McGahay, H. B.	do.	12,165.12
Magee, E. H.	do.	12,165.12
Maher, M. F.	do.	12,165.12
Malyniak, J., Jr.	do.	4,259.52
Mansfield, J. P.	do.	8,696.16
Michalski, J. E.	do.	11,625.12
Sanderlin, C. H.	do.	4,040.64
Schaum, E. V.	do.	9,925.92
Scully, J. E.	do.	11,594.88
Shannon, A. J.	do.	12,165.12
Smith, H. J.	do.	1,141.92
Szoka, C. E.	do.	11,594.88
Torrence, R. E.	do.	11,880.00
Welch, W. H., Jr.	do.	12,450.24
Wetzel, R. G.	do.	6,486.32
Wood, H. B.	do.	12,165.12
health benefits		
life insurance fund		
retirement fund		
national Aeronautics and Space Administration:		
Dorn, R. J.	Investigator	1,316.57
Driver, C.	do.	8,172.90
Hollingsworth, R. T.	do.	14,860.80
transportation, Department of: Dailey, W. J.	do.	2,077.29
veterans' Administration: O'Brien, J. F.	do.	5,763.40
travel expenses		
		90,004.73

unds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$1,015,000.00  
Amount of expenditures previously reported.....

amount expended, July 1, 1970 - Dec. 31, 1970.. 540,588.32

Total amount expended, July 19, 1970-  
Dec. 31, 1970..... 540,588.32

JANUARY 3,

COMMITTEE ON ARMED

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or sub-committee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, for the permanent committee staff, and July 1, 1970, to January 2, 1971, for the Investigating staff, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John R. Blandford	Chief counsel	\$17,752.50
Frank M. Slatinshek	Assistant chief counsel	17,623.98
Earl J. Morgan	Professional staff member	17,266.74
William H. Cook	Counsel	17,266.74
Ralph Marshall	Professional staff member	13,671.66
John J. Ford	do	13,671.66
George Norris	Counsel	13,127.16
James F. Shumate	do	13,127.16

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William H. Hogan, Jr.	do.	\$9,015.24
Oneta L. Stockstill	Executive secretary	10,570.63
Mary Jo Sottile	Counsel (through July 15).	729.60
Berniece Kalinowski	do.	8,600.94
L. Louise Ellis	do.	8,600.94
Edna E. Johnson	do.	8,600.94
Dorothy R. Britton	do.	8,600.94
Doris L. Scott	do.	8,600.94
Innis E. McDonald	do.	6,453.45
Brenda J. Gore	Secretary	\$5,366.64
Ann R. Willett	do.	5,366.64
Emma M. Brown	do.	5,335.44
Nancy Sue Jones	Secretary (from Oct. 12).	1,815.74
D. Carleen Poole	Secretary (through Oct. 31).	3,731.20
Constance E. Hobart	Secretary (through Sept. 13).	1,915.03
James A. Deakins	Clerical staff assistant.	6,503.30
Issiah Hardy	Messenger	4,664.86
Staff, Armed Services Investigating Subcommittee (through Jan. 2, 1971) (pursuant to H. Res. 105, H. Res. 106, and H. Res. 750, 91st Cong.)		
John T. M. Reddan	Counsel	\$17,458.59
John F. Lally	Assistant counsel	13,259.66
Richard A. Ransom	Professional staff member.	12,683.22
H. Hollister Cantus	do.	8,679.12
Thomas J. O'Brien	Professional staff member (from Aug. 10).	7,084.61
Albert R. Simonds	Professional staff member (through Sept. 30).	2,868.42
Rose C. Beck	Secretary	6,525.19
Adeline P. Tolerton	Clerk	5,294.26
Joyce C. Bova	Secretary	4,542.84
Diane W. Trowbridge	do.	4,019.59
Sally A. Moore	do.	4,183.09
William B. Short	Clerical staff assistant.	7,138.46
Sanford T. Saunders	Security officer	6,575.54
Kenneth W. Thompson	Clerical staff assistant (through Aug. 31).	800.80
Suzanna H. Davis	Clerical staff assistant (from Sept. 28 through Oct. 15).	200.50
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, H. Res. 106 and H. Res. 750.		\$425,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		238,059.08
Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Jan. 2, 1971		104,953.51
Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969-Jan. 2, 1971		343,012.59
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 3, 1971		81,987.41

PHILIP J. PHILBIN,  
Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1970.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee staff		
Paul Nelson	Clerk and staff director.	\$17,752.50
Orman S. Fink	Minority professional staff member.	17,752.50

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles B. Holstein	Professional staff member.	\$16,474.50
Curtis A. Prins	Chief investigator	14,961.18
Benet D. Geiman	Counsel	16,474.50
Joseph C. Lewis	Professional staff member.	17,673.84
Mary W. Layton	Secretary to minority	9,764.22
Donald G. Vaughn	Administrative assistant.	8,269.02
Total		119,122.26

## Investigative staff (H. Res. 271):

Jeanne M. Abrams	Secretary	3,505.32
Richard C. Barnes	Assistant clerk	7,956.24
Jane N. D'Arista	Research assistant	3,458.10
James F. Doherty	Counsel	15,341.82
Dolores K. Dougherty	Research associate	7,737.96
Carolyn A. Easter	Secretary	4,754.64
Robert J. Geline	Assistant clerk	5,835.60
Linda R. Hechtman	do.	5,366.64
Laurence G. Henderson	Professional staff member.	17,673.84
Helen C. Hiltz	Administrative assistant	8,260.56
Linda L. Hoff	Secretary	4,656.72
Joseph J. Jasinski	Professional staff member.	13,111.38
Mary-Helen Kesecker	Secretary	4,242.24
Mary E. Kirk	Assistant clerk	4,656.72
Mildred S. Mitchell	do.	8,698.44
Richard H. Neim	do.	2,759.76
Graham T. Northup	Professional staff member, minority.	16,433.46
Margaret L. Rayhawk	Research associate	7,118.16
Gayle L. Peabody	Secretary	700.16
Yan Michael Ross	Minority staff member	7,435.68
Alicia F. Shoemaker	Minority staff secretary.	9,499.62
Elizabeth Stabler	Professional staff member.	11,134.50
Peter D. H. Stockton	do.	11,056.88
Gary Tabak	Couns.	10,600.98
Lester Carl Thurow	Professional staff member.	5,335.66
Robert L. Torrance	Assistant clerk	4,218.00
Total		201,549.08

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures

Amount of expenditures previously reported

Amount expended, July 1, 1970 to Dec. 31, 1970

Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969 to Dec. 31, 1970

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970

WRIGHT PATMAN

Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1970.  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Housing Subcommittee (H. Res. 272):		
Terrence Boyle	Minority research associate.	\$7,502.82
Jean Clarkson	Secretary	5,007.60
Michael T. Corbett	Assistant clerk	8,260.56
Patricia Eley	do.	4,779.12
David Glick	Counsel	17,515.98
George Gross	do.	15,670.43
Emily Hightower	Secretary	6,099.12
Casey Ireland	Minority staff member.	17,515.98

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Barbara Kling	Minority secretary	\$5,440.08
Margaret Leary	Secretary	8,698.44
John J. McEwan, Jr.	Housing consultant	4,352.24
Gerald R. McMurray	Research associate	13,994.38
Catherine Smith	Minority secretary	4,242.24
Doris Young	Assistant clerk	8,040.18
John Zuccotti	Special counsel	6,003.24

Total salaries paid from July 1, 1970 to Dec. 31, 1970

Credit adjustment for repayment by John Nicholson

1,016.12

Total salaries after adjustment

132,106.29

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 272 and 784)

\$600,100.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported

378,844.34

Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1970

139,139.65

Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970

517,983.99

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970

82,116.01

WRIGHT PATMAN,  
Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to January 1, 1971, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Hayden S. Garber	Counsel	\$13,316.58
Clayton D. Gasque	Staff director	11,472.78
Leonard O. Hilder	Investigator	10,259.64
James T. Clark	Clerk	14,977.38
Othello Steinbukler	Secretary	8,260.56
Betty C. Alexander	do.	7,637.16
Peggy L. Thornton	do.	7,637.16
Sara Anna Watson	Assistant counsel	9,007.08
John E. Hogan	Minority clerk	11,998.62
Camille G. Butler	Secretary	4,974.96
Whitney L. Turley	Investigator	8,552.22
Marcellus C. Garner	Clerk-type	3,762.54
Pat Friedman	Secretary (terminated Sept. 1)	1,553.36
Charles E. Jackson	Investigator (terminated Sept. 1)	1,658.32
Michael L. Payne	Temporary clerk-type (terminated Sept. 1)	896.70
Harriet Coleman	do.	1,095.08
John A. Roberts	Temporary (terminated July 31)	21.45
Kay A. Martin	Temporary clerk-type (terminated Nov. 1)	1,674.51
Marsha L. Miller	Temporary clerk-type (terminated Oct. 1)	1,642.62

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures

\$110,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported

71,231.40

Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Jan. 1, 1971

32,722.14

Total amount expended Jan. 1, 1969-Jan. 1, 1971

103,953.55

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 1, 1971

6,046.45

JOHN L. McMILLAN,  
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—STANDING COMMITTEE  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or sub-

committee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Majority:		
Donald M. Baker	Associate counsel (Labor) (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	\$17,752.50
Louise Maxienne Dargans	Research director (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	17,752.50
William F. Gaul	Associate general counsel (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	17,752.50
Hartwell D. Reed, Jr.	General counsel (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	17,752.50
Benjamin F. Reeves	Editor of committee publications (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	17,358.00
Austin P. Sullivan, Jr.	Legislative specialist (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	13,715.67
Louise M. Wright	Administrative assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	11,672.58
Marian R. Wyman	Special assistant to the chairman (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	15,034.08
Minority:		
Michael J. Bernstein	Minority counsel for education and labor (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	17,752.50
Charles W. Radcliffe	Minority counsel for education (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	17,752.50
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	Contingent Fund	
Amount of expenditures previously reported		\$446,177.11
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970		164,295.33
Total amount expended, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970		610,472.44
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	Contingent Fund	
CARL D. PERKINS	Chairman.	

## JANUARY 15, 1971.

## COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—FULL COMMITTEE

## To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jeannine M. Anderson	Secretary (July 1-Oct. 31, 1970).	\$3,403.68
Carole J. Ansheles	Assistant clerk (July 1-Aug. 14, 1970, and Dec. 15-31, 1970).	1,278.32
Goldie A. Baldwin	Legislative assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	6,603.06
Dean Gregory Barker	Assistant clerk (from July 1-Aug. 31, 1970).	869.28
Donald F. Berens	Administrative assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	11,019.42
William H. Cable	Legislative assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	6,881.81
Elizabeth A. Cornett	Administrative assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	8,260.56

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Lelia T. Cornwell	do	\$6,603.06
Stephen J. Dryden	Assistant clerk (July 1-Aug. 31, 1970).	869.28
Margery H. Engel	Research assistant (July 1-Oct. 16, 1970).	2,121.34
Eydie Gaskins	Administrative assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	6,603.06
Katherine Clark Gibbons	Research assistant (Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	4,000.20
S. G. Lippman	Special counsel, labor (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	2,519.76
Shirley R. Mills	Secretary (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	6,918.78
David E. Pinkard	Assistant clerk (July 1-Aug. 21, 1970).	738.89
David B. Putnam	Staff assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	4,278.63
Thomas F. Remington	Assistant clerk (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	2,607.84
Peter Schott	Assistant clerk (Dec. 1-31, 1970).	450.46
Cathie Sue Shepherd	Assistant clerk (July 1-Sept. 21, 1970).	1,173.53
Michael D. Sherman	Assistant clerk (July 1-Aug. 7, 1970).	536.06
Mary L. Shuler	Secretary (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	6,156.78
Jeanne E. Thompson	Legislative assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	9,007.08
Nancy J. Tyler	Junior researcher (July 1-Sept. 30, 1970).	1,351.38
Philip S. Uesato	Assistant clerk (Sept. 8-Dec. 31, 1970).	1,696.73
John E. Warren	Junior researcher (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	4,201.80
Minority:		
Robert C. Andringa	Minority professional staff assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	10,595.66
Sheldon J. Batchelder	Research assistant (July 1-Sept. 12, 1970).	1,485.79
Browardine R. Broyhill	Secretary (Dec. 1-31, 1970).	1,250.47
Mark Burnstein	Research assistant (July 1-Aug. 31, 1970).	1,000.96
Philip Bursley	do	800.80
Glenda D. Campbell	Secretary (July 1-26, 1970).	439.82
Norma P. Chiriboga	Research assistant (Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	5,165.50
Albert Edwin Clark, Jr.	Research assistant (July 1-Sept. 4, 1970).	1,295.06
Robert L. Durst, Jr.	Minority research assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	5,288.43
Andrew S. Effron	Research assistant (Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	2,500.94
Louise W. Finke	Secretary (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	6,619.66
Anita M. Gerhardt	do	5,605.04
Thaddeus Garrett, Jr.	Minority research assistant (Aug. 1-31, 1970).	800.60
Crawford C. Heerlein	Minority clerk (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	13,337.16
Will Henderson	Assistant clerk (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	5,469.26
Martin L. LaVor	Minority legislative coordinator (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	12,059.75
Joyce C. Lindsey	Secretary (Sept. 21-Dec. 31, 1970).	1,708.50
Silvia J. Rodriguez	Secretary (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	4,334.69
Mary Ann Rospendowski	do	3,042.68
Dean W. Rudy	Research assistant (July 1-Aug. 31, 1970).	905.14
Walter J. Sears III	do	1,214.12
Dorothy L. Strunk	Administrative assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	5,611.59
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, 1969-70		\$819,200.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		491,189.58
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970		196,004.27
Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970		687,193.85
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	CARL D. PERKINS, Chairman.	132,006.15

## JANUARY 15, 1971.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, NO. 1  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Janet Allemand	Secretary (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	\$3,602.28
Richard Feeney	Research assistant (Dec. 1-31, 1970).	2,278.61
Daniel A. Greenberg	Education specialist (July 20-Dec. 31, 1970).	8,610.55
Harry J. Hogan	Counsel (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	11,112.76
Sally K. Kirkgasler	Research assistant (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	5,984.90
Lillian D. Leahy	Secretary (Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	2,833.56
Ricki Lynn Ninomiya	Research assistant (July 1-31, and Nov. 1-30, 1970).	869.85
Bernice Sandler	Education specialist (Aug. 17-Dec. 31, 1970).	5,026.92
Betty L. Shupp	Clerk-typist (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	2,031.60
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures 1969-70		\$120,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		76,104.95
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970		42,557.58
Total amount expended from Jan. 3-Dec. 31, 1970		118,662.53
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970		1,337.47
CARL D. PERKINS, Chairman.		

## JANUARY 15, 1971.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, NO. 2  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jeunesse M. Beaumont	Clerk (July 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	\$8,071.75
Hugh G. Duffy	Counsel (Dec. 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	2,042.61
Charles K. Dutcher	Research assistant (July 1-Aug. 31, 1970).	752.26
Carl Elliott	Special counsel (Aug. 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	536.30
James C. Hedden	Research assistant (Nov. 4-Dec. 31, 1970).	950.91
Thomas C. Keeney	Research assistant (July 1-Aug. 31, 1970).	800.80
Seth Kelsey	Research assistant (Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1970).	453.66
Effie Nicholakis	Research assistant (July 1-Aug. 24, 1970 and Oct. 1-Oct. 5, 1970).	590.25

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William George Phillips	Staff director (July 1–Nov. 30, 1970).	\$12,133.20
Daniel H. Pollitt	Special counsel (Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	3,286.08
Daniel Rutledge Pollitt	Research assistant (July 1–Aug. 15, 1970).	526.58
Ernest Robinson	Assistant clerk (July 1–Aug. 31, 1970).	214.52
Mary Lee Stein	Research assistant (Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	750.78

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures 1969–70	\$120,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	78,449.40
Amount expended, July 1–Dec. 31, 1970	32,191.93
Total amount expended, Jan. 3–Dec. 31, 1970	110,641.33
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	9,358.67
CARL D. PERKINS, Chairman.	

## JANUARY 15, 1971.

## GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, No. 3

## To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Adrienne Fields	Clerk (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	\$7,435.68
S. G. Lippman	Special counsel (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	2,085.78
Mary F. McAndrew	Research assistant (Oct. 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	2,008.56
John T. Ridilla	Assistant clerk (July 1–July 23, 1970).	230.10
Robert E. Vagley	Director (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	14,617.74

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures 1969–70	\$120,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	77,708.94
Amount expended July 1–Dec. 31, 1970	27,991.90
Total amount expended Jan. 3–Dec. 31, 1970	105,700.84
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	14,299.16

CARL D. PERKINS,  
Chairman.

## JANUARY 15, 1971.

## GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, No. 4

## To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period	Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Thomas J. Gerber	Assistant clerk (Nov. 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	\$1,601.20	Jack G. Duncan	Counsel (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	\$11,055.88
Sharlene P. Hirsch	Education specialist (Dec. 1–31, 1970).	1,400.87	Ruth L. Eiel	Assistant clerk (July 1–Aug. 31, 1970).	529.02
John F. Jennings	Counsel (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	12,433.70	Mary K. Gillespie	Assistant clerk (July 1–Sept. 30, 1970).	321.78
Thomas E. Johnson	Research assistant (Dec. 1–31, 1970).	700.30	Ariene Horowitz	Staff assistant (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	4,454.80
Alexandra J. Kisla	Clerk (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	7,928.42	Toni Rita Immerman	Assistant clerk (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	3,572.54

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures

Amount of expenditures previously reported

Amount expended, July 1–Dec. 31, 1970

Total amount expended, Jan. 3–Dec. 31, 1970

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970

CARL D. PERKINS,  
Chairman.

## JANUARY 15, 1971.

## SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, NO. 5

## To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Loretta A. Bowen	(Clerk July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	\$6,868.92
Scott L. Gordon	(Research Assistant July 6–July 31, 1970).	417.07
Daniel H. Krivit	(Counsel July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	12,559.44
Mary F. McAndrew	(Research Assistant Aug. 3–Sept. 30, 1970).	967.60
Marcia Sue Nelson	(Research Assistant July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	5,572.14
Catherine R. Romano	(Secretary July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	3,926.89

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, 1969–70

Amount of expenditures previously reported

Amount expended July 1–Dec. 31, 1970

Total amount expended Jan. 3–Dec. 31, 1970

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970

CARL D. PERKINS,  
Chairman.

## JANUARY 15, 1971.

## SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, NO. 6

## To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jack G. Duncan	Counsel (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	\$11,055.88
Ruth L. Eiel	Assistant clerk (July 1–Aug. 31, 1970).	529.02
Mary K. Gillespie	Assistant clerk (July 1–Sept. 30, 1970).	321.78
Ariene Horowitz	Staff assistant (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	4,454.80
Toni Rita Immerman	Assistant clerk (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	3,572.54
Ronald L. Katz	Research assistant (July 1–Dec. 31, 1970).	6,672.82
David Lloyd-Jones	Research assistant (Aug. 17–Dec. 31, 1970).	3,029.50
Anne W. Risdon	Assistant clerk (July 1–Aug. 31, 1970).	600.26
Curtis C. Wilkie	Assistant clerk (Nov. 17–Dec. 15, 1970).	103.68

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures, 1969–70

Amount of expenditures previously reported

Amount expended, July 1–Dec. 31, 1970

Total amount expended, Jan. 3–Dec. 31, 1970

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970

CARL D. PERKINS,  
Chairman.

## DECEMBER 31, 1970.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

## To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Boy Crawford	Staff administrator (retired Dec. 10, 1970).	\$6,027.30
Roy J. Bullock	Senior staff consultant (became staff administrator Nov. 23, 1970).	17,752.50
Albert C. F. Westphal	Staff consultant	17,752.50
Franklin J. Schupp	do	16,917.84
Harry C. Cromer	do	16,671.36
Philip B. Billings	do	12,985.08
Marian A. Czarnecki	do	16,671.36
Melvin O. Benson	do	14,034.12
Everett E. Bierman	do	13,356.00
John J. Brady, Jr.	do	11,349.78
John H. Sullivan	do	11,349.78
Robert J. Bowen	Clerical assistant (retired July 31, 1970).	1,076.95
Kenneth W. Cowell	Clerical assistant (effective Oct. 13, 1970).	1,974.96
Ray Sparks	Staff assistant (effective Nov. 19, 1970).	1,936.89
June Nigh	Senior staff assistant	12,411.48
Helen C. Mattas	Staff assistant	11,042.28
Helen L. Hashagen	do	10,145.82
Louise O'Brien	do	9,854.04
Dora B. McCracken	do	8,140.92
Jean E. Smith	do	6,436.86
Nancy D. Peden	do	6,436.86
Paula L. Peak	do	8,140.92
Diane Gallagher	do	3,879.68

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$350,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	209,169.89
Amount expended, July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970	86,361.31
Total amount expended, January 1, 1969 to December 31, 1970	295,531.20
Balance unexpended as of December 31, 1970	54,468.80
THOMAS E. MORGAN Chairman.	

## JANUARY 26, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to January 2, 1971, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Expenses—July 1, 1970-Jan. 2, 1971:	
Full committee	\$1,231.89
Special investigative staff	38,507.63
Military Operations Subcommittee	43,764.84
Government Activities Subcommittee	45,303.74
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee	49,723.39
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee	39,147.38
Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee	65,194.84
Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee	38,884.32
Conservation and Natural Resources Subcommittee	65,295.84
Special Studies Subcommittee	71,463.72
Total	458,517.59

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Salaries, full committee— July 1-Dec. 31, 1970:		
Christine Ray Davis	Staff director	\$17,752.50
James A. Lanigan	General counsel	17,752.50
Herbert Roback	Professional staff member	17,752.50
Miles Q. Romney	Associate general counsel	15,115.08
Lawrence P. Redmond	Professional staff member	10,236.90
Dolores L. Fe' Dotto	Staff member	8,260.56
Ann E. McLachlan	do	8,006.58
Catherine S. Cash	Staff member (from Aug. 1, 1970)	5,467.90
Charlotte C. Bickett	Staff member (to July 31, 1970)	1,228.09
John Philip Carlson	Minority counsel	17,752.50
William H. Copenhaver	Minority staff member	13,545.36
Total		1,231.89

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Salaries, full committee— July 1-Dec. 31, 1970:		
Christine Ray Davis	Staff director	\$17,752.50
James A. Lanigan	General counsel	17,752.50
Herbert Roback	Professional staff member	17,752.50
Miles Q. Romney	Associate general counsel	15,115.08
Lawrence P. Redmond	Professional staff member	10,236.90
Dolores L. Fe' Dotto	Staff member	8,260.56
Ann E. McLachlan	do	8,006.58
Catherine S. Cash	Staff member (from Aug. 1, 1970)	5,467.90
Charlotte C. Bickett	Staff member (to July 31, 1970)	1,228.09
John Philip Carlson	Minority counsel	17,752.50
William H. Copenhaver	Minority staff member	13,545.36
Total		1,231.89

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Special investigative staff, Hon. Chet Holifield, chairman:		
Thomas H. Saunders	Minority staff member	8,214.39
Clara Katherine Armstrong	Minority research assistant	7,450.41
Annie M. Abbott	Secretary	6,600.78
Alan Kreshtool	Investigator	5,310.76
Mabe C. Baker	Staff member	4,939.48
John L. Dodson	Clerical staff	4,898.23
Catherine S. Cash	Secretary (to July 31, 1970)	1,093.58
Total		38,507.63

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Military Operations Subcommittee, Hon Chet Holifield, Chairman:		
Douglas G. Dahlia	Staff attorney	11,141.68
John Paul Ridgely	Investigator	9,933.26
Joseph C. Luman	Defense analyst	9,422.02
Catherine L. Koerlein	Research assistant	7,645.64
Kathryn McQ. Rosenbaum	Clerk-stenographer	4,823.97
Expenses		798.27
Total		43,764.89

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Government Activities Subcommittee, Hon. Jack Brooks, Chairman:		
Ernest C. Baynard	Staff administrator	\$14,812.43
C. Don Stephens	Research analyst	9,918.15
William M. Jones	Counsel	9,653.28
Lynne Higginbotham	Clerk-stenographer	6,634.39
Michael McGetigan	Investigator (to Oct. 31, 1970)	2,300.08
Irma Reel	Clerk (to July 31, 1970)	1,093.58
Expenses		891.83
Total		45,303.74

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, Hon. L. H. Fountain, Chairman:		
James R. Naughton	Counsel	14,812.43
Delphine C. Goldberg	Professional Staff member	14,812.43
Gilbert S. Goldhammer	Consultant	9,700.77
Bebe B. Terry	Clerk-stenographer	6,241.87
Marjorie W. Vanderbilt	Secretary	4,003.27
Expenses		152.62
Total		49,723.39

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee, Hon. John A. Blatnik, chairman:		
Elmer W. Henderson	Counsel	15,471.33
I. Warren Harrison	Legal assistant	8,548.66
Veronica B. Johnson	Clerk	7,450.41
Gilda K. Calderone	do	4,019.59
Ralph T. Doty	Clerical staff	3,218.61
Expenses		438.78
Total		39,147.39

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, Hon. John E. Moss, chairman:		
Vincent J. Augliere	Staff administrator	14,812.43
Norman G. Cornish	Professional staff member	14,812.43
Jack Matteson	do	13,344.79
Harold F. Whittington	do	11,374.82
E. Jayne Bodeker	Secretary	6,634.39
Martha Myers	Stenographer	3,642.31
Expenses		573.67
Total		65,194.84

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee, Hon. Dante B. Fascell, chairman:		
Charles A. Intrriago	Assistant counsel	9,696.87
R. Michael Finley	Professional staff member	9,696.87
Stuart E. Bossom	Legal assistant	8,231.37
Millicent Y. Myers	Clerk	6,634.39
Frances M. Turk	Stenographer	4,289.38
Expenses		335.34
Total		38,884.32

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Conservation and Natural Resources Subcommittee, Hon. Henry S. Reuss, chairman:		
Phineas Indritz	Counsel	14,812.43
Laurence A. Davis	Assistant counsel	12,139.89
David B. Finnegan	do	12,139.89
F. Clement Dinsmore	Legal assistant	6,408.34
Josephine Scheiber	Research analyst	7,628.65
Catherine L. Hartke	Stenographer	6,634.39
Dorothy M. Vance	Stenographer (from Sept. 21, 1970)	2,041.30
Dianne W. Quander	Stenographer (Aug. 1-Sept. 30, 1970)	1,200.76
Nancy Rochelle Johnson	Stenographer (July 1-31, 1970)	600.38
Expenses		1,689.81
Total		65,295.84

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures H. Res. 214 and H. Res. 752, 91st Cong.	\$1,750,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	1,270,525.80
Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Jan. 2, 1971	458,517.59

Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969-Jan. 2, 1971	1,729,043.39
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 2, 1971	20,956.61
CHET HOLIFIELD, Chairman.	

## JANUARY 2, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Julian P. Langston	Chief clerk	\$17,748.00
Robert D. Gray	Auditor	15,001.68
David S. Wolman	Personnel analyst	14,847.84
S. Arnold Smith	Counsel	10,115.52
Louis Silverman	Assistant clerk	9,072.06
Robert H. Frank	Legal counsel	8,649.66
Mary F. Stolle	Assistant clerk	6,074.46
Gurney S. Jaynes	do	5,464.56
Dianna Sue Gajot	do	3,450.12
Margaret H. Schuler	do	1,416.78
Melvin M. Miller	Minority clerk	14,847.84
John C. d'Amecourt	Staff director, Subcommittee on Library and Memorials	8,755.26
Thomas A. Tangretti	Printing clerk	6,910.44
Judith D. Holes	Assistant clerk	5,244.24
Gwendolyn R. Green	do	5,195.28
Paula Scruggs	do	5,040.24
Mary Susan Mattson	do	3,853.29
Judith L. Vargas	Assistant clerk (minority)	2,508.36
Catherine Ann Adelman	Assistant clerk	3,322.10
Thomas J. Hart	Assistant printing clerk	2,478.36
Thomas G. Foster	Elections clerk	3,002.36
Stuart G. Weinblatt	Assistant clerk	2,127.04
Sylvia Meyer	do	2,398.75
Eric Honick	do	982.81
Randall Perry	do	604.03
Evelyn Hange Wilson	do	865.88
R. Marilyn Lee	do	667.96
John P. Padden	do	382.29

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$800,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	154,593.50
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970	465,731.51

Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970	620,325.01
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	179,674.99

## JANUARY 15, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Sidney L. McFarland	Staff Director and chief clerk.	\$17,673.84
William L. Shafer	Consultant on mining, minerals, and public lands.	16,277.64
Lewis A. Sigler	Counsel and consultant on Indian affairs.	15,584.76
Charles Leppert, Jr.	Assistant counsel and consultant on territorial affairs.	14,425.86
Lee McElvain	Assistant counsel and consultant on national parks and recreation.	11,951.94
Dixie S. Barton	Clerk	8,552.22
Patricia Ann Murray	do	8,552.22
Patricia B. Freeman	do	7,536.42
Susan A. Gardner	do	6,960.37
Kathleen Sandy	do	6,960.36
Salaries paid pursuant to H. Res. 117 and H. Res. 786—91st Congress:		
Jim T. Casey	Consultant on irrigation and reclamation,	13,671.66
Miriam Waddell	Clerk	5,810.94
Marston L. Becker	Printing clerk	7,469.28
Edward Gaddis	Messenger	4,250.34
Milton A. Pearl	Special counsel on public lands (from Dec. 23).	773.32

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$195,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	110,607.06
Amount expended, July 1, 1970—Dec. 31, 1970	50,662.67
Total amount expended Jan. 3, 1969—Dec. 31, 1970	161,269.73
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	33,730.27

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:  
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946," Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the six-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
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Standing committee:		
Donald G. Sanders	Chief counsel	\$16,335.06
Richard L. Schultz	Associate chief counsel (to standing Aug. 1, 1970).	10,742.00
Alfred M. Nittle	Legislative counsel	13,789.53
Glenn E. Davis	Editorial director	14,585.70
Robert M. Horner	Chief investigator	11,996.46
William G. Shaw	Research director	11,953.14
Juliette P. Joray	Recording clerk	10,411.32
Mary M. Valente	Administrative secretary	8,617.18
Anne Cunningham	Chief, files and reference section	8,082.17
Helen M. Gittings	Research analyst	8,056.98
Lorraine N. Veley	Secretary (resigned July 31, 1970)	1,056.32

Investigating committee:		
Victoria Appel	Clerk-typist (resigned July 31, 1970)	395.80
Martha Beck	Information classifier (appointed Nov. 6, 1970)	994.91
Margie D. Biggerstaff	Secretary	4,525.26
Charles Bonneville	Investigator (appointed Dec. 26, 1970)	208.41
Daniel Butler	Assistant documents clerk	4,713.84
Mary Jo Chapman	Clerk-stenographer	3,139.55
S. Janice Coil	Secretary	5,407.44
Harry T. Cone	Information classifier (resigned Aug. 31)	951.56
Sue Daniels	Information analyst	3,802.31

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Florence B. Doyle	Clerk-stenographer	\$4,308.31
Elizabeth L. Edinger	Editor	7,309.74
Rochelle E. Epstein	Clerk-typist (resigned Aug. 31, 1970)	1,051.38
Ellen Farley	Clerk-typist (appointed July 1, 1970; resigned Nov. 11, 1970)	2,369.70
Daniel R. Ferry	Assistant counsel	8,755.26
James L. Gallagher	Research analyst	7,754.76
Ruth Ann Gerber	Information classifier	3,361.98
Isobel Hurwitz	do	3,361.98
Leo William Ivory, Jr.	Assistant documents clerk	2,917.92
Doris R. Jaech	Information analyst	4,770.96
Mildred V. James	Clerk-typist	3,345.96
Joan Keller	Secretary (appointed July 15, 1970)	3,860.46
Bernice King	Financial secretary (appointed Nov. 16, 1970)	1,875.69
Gail B. Lewis	Information classifier (resigned Oct. 31, 1970)	2,241.32

Clerical staff:		
W. E. Williamson	Clerk	\$17,752.50
Kenneth J. Painter	First assistant clerk	14,186.00
Marcella Johnson	Assistant clerk	8,563.04
Frank Mahon	Printing editor	9,334.98
Mary Ryan	Clerical assistant	6,774.76
Mildred H. Lang	Clerical assistant (C.O.B. Nov. 15, 1970)	4,995.90
Hazel J. Collie	Staff assistant	8,521.12
Elsie M. Karpowich	Clerical assistant	6,774.76
Edwin Earl Thomas	Staff assistant	6,324.44
Marion M. Burson	Staff assistant (minority)	14,185.98
Professional staff:		
William J. Dixon	Professional staff member	17,752.50
James M. Mengen	do	17,752.50
Robert P. Guthrie	do	17,752.50
Kurt Borchardt	do	17,752.50
Additional temporary employees under H. Res. 116, 320 and 815:		
Lewis E. Berry, Jr.	Minority counsel	17,752.50
Helen M. Dubino	Staff assistant (minority)	13,300.74
Barbara L. Bullard	Clerical assistant (minority)	5,860.32
Additional temporary employees under H. Res. 116, 320 and 815:		
Darlene G. McMullen	Clerical assistant (minority)	3,805.62
Diane R. Treter	Clerical assistant (minority from Nov. 1, 1970)	1,470.68
Eleanor A. Dinkins	Clerical assistant	6,774.76
F. Martin Kuhn	Staff assistant	11,672.58
Michael A. Taylor	do	11,672.58
Walter J. Graham, Jr.	do	11,672.58
James T. Glenn	do	11,672.58
Theodore H. Focht	Special counsel	14,337.90
Christine M. Fawcett	(Clerical assistant (minority C.O.B. Oct. 31, 1970))	2,941.36
Joseph T. Kelley	Messenger (C.O.B. Sept. 14, 1970)	1,090.32
Violet M. McCarthy	Clerical assistant	5,297.94
Maurice Nachlas	Clerical assistant (July 20, 1970 through Aug. 25, 1970)	690.58
Anne P. Lebon	Clerical assistant (from July 14, 1970)	3,635.81
Stuart A. Chalew	Clerical assistant (C.O.B. July 18, 1970)	300.29
Dennis C. Shumaker	Clerical assistant (from Sept. 1, 1970)	2,337.44
Special Subcommittee on Investigations:		
Robert W. Lishman	Chief counsel (to C.O.B. Dec. 14, 1970)	16,174.50
Daniel J. Manelli	Attorney	13,292.88
William T. Druhan	Staff assistant	13,292.88
James F. Broder	Special assistant	12,325.80
James R. Connor	Staff assistant	12,325.80
James P. Kelly	Chief investigator	13,292.88
Benjamin P. Smethurst	Special assistant	13,292.88
Robert L. Rebin	Staff attorney	13,292.88
Mark J. Raabe	Attorney	11,944.14
Michael F. Barrett, Jr.	do	10,638.90
Thomas D. Hart	Legislative assistant (from Dec. 1, 1970)	1,747.87
Elizabeth G. Paola	Clerical assistant	6,717.98
Lucy M. Gossett	do	6,001.70
Elizabeth A. Eastman	do	6,001.70
Russell D. Mosher	Staff assistant	4,942.32

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$850,000.00	
Amount of expenditures previously reported	590,654.14	
Amount expended, July 1, 1970—Dec. 31, 1970	230,437.02	
Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969—Dec. 31, 1970	820,871.24	
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	29,128.76	

RICHARD H. ICHORD,  
Chairman.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:		
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946," Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the six-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:		
Standing committee:		
Donald G. Sanders	Chief counsel	\$16,335.06
Richard L. Schultz	Associate chief counsel (to standing Aug. 1, 1970)	10,742.00
Alfred M. Nittle	Legislative counsel	13,789.53
Glenn E. Davis	Editorial director	14,585.70
Robert M. Horner	Chief investigator	11,996.46
William G. Shaw	Research director	11,953.14
Juliette P. Joray	Recording clerk	10,411.32
Mary M. Valente	Administrative secretary	8,617.18
Anne Cunningham	Chief, files and reference section	8,082.17
Helen M. Gittings	Research analyst	8,056.98
Lorraine N. Veley	Secretary (resigned July 31, 1970)	1,056.32
Investigating committee:		
Victoria Appel	Clerk-typist (resigned July 31, 1970)	395.80
Martha Beck	Information classifier (appointed Nov. 6, 1970)	994.91
Margie D. Biggerstaff	Secretary	4,525.26
Charles Bonneville	Investigator (appointed Dec. 26, 1970)	208.41
Daniel Butler	Assistant documents clerk	4,713.84
Mary Jo Chapman	Clerk-stenographer	3,139.55
S. Janice Coil	Secretary	5,407.44
Harry T. Cone	Information classifier (resigned Aug. 31)	951.56
Sue Daniels	Information analyst	3,802.31

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$1,060,000.00	
Amount of expenditures previously reported	720,941.98	
Amount expended, July 1, 1970—Dec. 31, 1970	291,301.67	
Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969—Dec. 31, 1970	1,012,243.65	
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	47,756.35	

HARLEY O. STAGGERS,  
Chairman.

JANUARY 7, 1971.		
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE		
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:		
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946," Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the six-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:		
Standing committee:		
Victoria Appel	Clerk-typist (resigned July 31, 1970)	395.80
Martha Beck	Information classifier (appointed Nov. 6, 1970)	994.91
Margie D. Biggerstaff	Secretary	4,525.26
Charles Bonneville	Investigator (appointed Dec. 26, 1970)	208.41
Daniel Butler	Assistant documents clerk	4,713.84
Mary Jo Chapman	Clerk-stenographer	3,139.55
S. Janice Coil	Secretary	5,407.44
Harry T. Cone	Information classifier (resigned Aug. 31)	951.56
Sue Daniels	Information analyst	3,802.31

sion, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Bess E. Dick	Staff director	\$17,752.50
Benjamin L. Zelenko	General counsel	16,967.70
Herbert Fuchs	Counsel	16,474.50
Garner J. Cline	do	14,577.72
R. Frederick Jett	do	13,356.00
Donald G. Benn	Associate counsel	12,504.90
Jerome M. Zeifman	Counsel	12,092.10
Frances Christy	Clerical staff	9,359.64
Jane C. Caldwell	do	8,584.68
Gertrude Clara Burak	do	7,637.16
Carrie Lou Allen	do	7,226.22
Lorraine W. Beland	do	7,226.22
Roberta E. Eisenberg	do	6,727.68

SALARIES PAID JULY 1, 1970 THROUGH DEC. 31, 1970 PURSUANT TO H. RES. 93, 118, 780, AND 1065, 91ST CONGRESS INVESTIGATIVE STAFF

Employee	Position	Salary
Joanne E. Bell	Clerical staff	\$3,602.28
Pearl L. Chellman	do	4,501.02
Stephen R. Conafay	Clerical staff (through Aug. 28, 1970)	665.47
James J. Faris	Counsel	9,285.60
Paul S. Fenton	Associate counsel	7,001.88
Howard W. Fogt, Jr.	Assistant counsel	8,006.58
William B. Forti	Economist	10,745.10
Austin T. Fragomen, Jr.	Assistant counsel (through Oct. 12, 1970)	3,963.01
Mary Shea Gaffney	Clerical staff	4,379.70
Alma B. Haardt	do	6,008.58
William Thomas Hutton	Assistant counsel	6,403.62
Jane F. Johnson	Clerical staff	3,975.42
Katherine Ely Kaplan	do	4,673.04
Michael Kelenomic	do	6,337.92
Florence T. McGrady	do	6,337.92
Thomas E. Mooney	Assistant counsel	6,835.68
Franklin G. Polk	Associate counsel	12,504.90
Mary G. Sourwine	Clerical staff	5,613.24
Annelie Tischbein	Associate council	3,975.42
Louis S. Vance	Messenger	4,452.48
Rosalie C. Werback	Clerical staff (through Nov. 14, 1970)	2,568.42
John F. Winslow	Assistant counsel	7,838.64

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$530,000.00  
Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 381,377.43  
Amount expended, July 1, 1960-Dec. 31, 1970..... 520,893.54

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970..... 9,106.46

EMANUEL CELLER,  
Chairman.

FUNDS FOR PREPARATION OF UNITED STATES CODE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE, AND REVISION OF THE LAWS

A. Preparation of new edition of United States Code (no year): Unexpended balance, June 30, 1970.....	\$75,454.20
Expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970.....	32,480.98
Balance, Dec. 31, 1970.....	42,973.22
B. Preparation of new edition of District of Columbia Code: Unexpended balance, June 30, 1970.....	2,762.02
Legislative Appropriation Act, 1971.....	150,000.00
Total.....	152,762.02
Expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970.....	27,914.53
Balance, Dec. 31, 1970.....	124,847.49
C. Revision of the laws, 1971: Legislative Appropriation Act, 1971.....	35,000.00
Expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970.....	16,433.46
Balance, Dec. 31, 1970.....	18,566.54

DECEMBER 31, 1970.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:  
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert J. Ables	Chief counsel	\$17,752.35
Ned P. Everett	Counsel	14,233.98
Ernest J. Corrado	do	11,664.91
Richard N. Sharood	Minority counsel	12,279.06
Robert J. McElroy	Chief clerk	16,080.77
William B. Winfield	Clerk	11,196.01
Frances P. Still	Assistant clerk	8,649.68
Vera A. Barker	Secretary	8,277.54
Virginia L. Noah	do	7,838.66
Albert J. Dennis	Investigator	9,554.63
Ralph E. Casey	Special counsel	17,752.35
Thomas A. Clingen, Jr.	Counsel	4,712.68
Donald A. Watt	Editor	9,039.60
Norman M. Barnes	Investigator	4,779.11
Lucy L. Summers	Secretary	5,810.92
Diane G. Kirchenbauer	do	4,779.11
Jane C. Wojcik	do	6,630.72
Pauline M. Dickerson	do	7,334.93
Ronald W. C. Watt	Assistant clerk	3,203.41

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$310,000.00  
Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 212,080.29  
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970..... 73,531.12

Total amount expended, Jan. 1, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970..... 285,611.41

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970..... 24,388.59

EDWARD A. GARMATZ  
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$806,000.00  
Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 544,864.88  
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970..... 218,182.58

Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970..... 763,047.46

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970..... \$42,952.54

THADDEUS J. DULSKI  
Chairman.

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$39.04 refund in June 1970 for salary overpayment.

JANUARY 8, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$806,000.00  
Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 544,864.88  
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970..... 218,182.58

Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970..... 763,047.46

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970..... \$42,952.54

THADDEUS J. DULSKI  
Chairman.

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$39.04 refund in June 1970 for salary overpayment.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee staff:		
Johnson, Charles E.	Chief counsel and staff director	\$17,752.50
Martiny, John H.	Counsel	17,491.08
Bray, Bun Benton	Associate staff director	17,491.08
Irvine, William A.	Assistant staff director	17,491.08
Kazy, Theodore J.	Senior staff assistant	17,491.08
Smiraldo, Victor C.	do	15,171.78
Fortune, Francis C.	Coordinator	13,040.34
Thornton, Elsie E.	Chief clerk	11,557.26
Wells, Barbara M.	Secretary	7,838.64
Simons, Blanche M.	do	7,553.22

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Investigative staff, pursuant to H. Res. 268, 301, and 869 of the 91st Cong., 2d sess.:		
Barton, Richard A.	Staff assistant	\$10,305.18
Bates, Kathryn E.	Secretary	5,654.46
Bebick, Joan E.	do	4,673.04
Borger, Deanne L.	do	5,293.20
Brown, Lorraine L.	do	4,673.04
Ciaravella, Jo Ann	do	4,673.04

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing committee:		
Richard J. Sullivan	Chief counsel	\$17,337.96
Lester Edelman	Counsel	14,058.12
Lloyd Rivard	Engineer consultant	14,585.70
Clifton W. Enfield	Minority counsel	17,183.70
Stephen V. Feeley	Subcommittee clerk	10,866.48
Dorothy A. Beam	Executive staff assistant	9,734.28
Meriam R. Buckley	Staff assistant	8,674.02
Sterlyn B. Carroll	do	6,403.62
Investigating staff:		
Richard C. Peet	Assistant minority counsel	14,585.70

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Audrey G. Warren	Subcommittee clerk	\$10,434.12
Sheldon S. Gilbert	Associate minority counsel	9,516.12
Augusta P. Peterson	Subcommittee clerk	8,087.22
Robert F. Spence	do	8,140.92
Joseph A. Italiano, Jr.	Editorial assistant	7,880.64
Erla S. Youmans	Minority staff assistant	7,754.76
Sara B. Hilber	do	5,162.64
Linda L. Williams	do	4,673.04
Nancy Brayer Vitali	Staff assistant	4,606.08
Peggy Lynn Clements	do	4,476.72
Harvey C. Simms, Jr.	Clerical assistant (as of July 1, 1970)	2,766.06
Maryann D. Conway	Staff assistant	5,810.94
Emily B. Loosier	do	5,268.72
Cynthia J. Van Sant	do	3,714.48
Rosemary E. Gaughan	do	3,610.32
Frederick S. Beckman, Jr.	Clerical assistant (terminated Aug. 31, 1970)	922.02
Patricia Maguire	Minority clerical assistant	2,766.06
Robert G. Marshall	Subcommittee clerk (as of Sept. 1, 1970)	4,164.92
Special Subcommittee on Federal-Aid Highway Program:		
Walter R. May	Chief counsel	17,482.74
John P. Constand	Assistant chief counsel	16,277.64
Salvatore J. D'Amico	Associate counsel	12,279.06
John P. O'Hara	do	12,279.06
Carl J. Lorenz, Jr.	do	12,465.96
Robert G. Lawrence	do	10,001.65
George M. Kopecky	Chief investigator	15,293.22
Sherman Willse	Professional staff member	12,279.06
Paul R. S. Yates	Professional minority staff member	13,584.84
Kathryn M. Keeney	Chief clerk	7,737.96
Stuart M. Harrison	Staff assistant	9,302.04
Mildred E. Rupert	do	1,050.34
Agnes M. GaNun	do	6,107.34
Shirley R. Knighten	do	5,260.56
Martha E. Downie	Minority staff assistant	5,703.90
Betty Hay	Staff assistant (as of Sept. 1, 1970)	4,203.32

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures:		
H. Res. 259		\$486,000.00
H. Res. 801		587,000.00
Total		1,073,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		780,948.83
Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1970		291,422.16
Total amount expended, Jan. 3-Dec. 31, 1970		1,072,370.99
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970		629.01

GEORGE H. FALLON,

Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1971.

## COMMITTEE ON RULES

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Waller Batson (to Oct. 31, 1970)	Professional staff member (P)	\$6,413.24
Laurie C. Battle	Counsel (P)	17,752.50
Robert D. Hynes, Jr.	Minority counsel (P)	16,433.46
Mary Spencer Forrest	Assistant counsel (P)	10,123.08
Winifred L. Watts	Secretary (C)	7,645.56
Jonna Lynne Cullen	do	6,662.10
Margaret Bundick	do	752.02
William W. Belcher (to Oct. 31)	Messenger (C)	660.72
Total		66,442.68

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	5,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	2,728.67
Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1970	122.70
Total amount expended Jan. 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1970	2,851.37
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	2,148.63

**JANUARY 14, 1971.**  
**COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS**  
**To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:**  
 The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the six-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles F. Ducander	Executive director and Chief counsel	\$17,752.50
John A. Carstarphen, Jr.	Chief clerk and counsel	16,892.94
Philip B. Yeager	Counsel	16,892.94
Frank R. Hamm II, Jr.	do	16,220.22
James E. Wilson	Technical consultant	15,487.56
Mary Ann Robert	Secretary	6,777.54
Emily Dodson	do	6,195.00
Carol F. Rodgers	do	6,337.92
June C. Stafford	do	6,337.92
Virginia Robison	do	6,337.92
Investigative staff:		
Richard P. Hines	Staff consultant	15,487.56
Harold A. Gould	Technical consultant	15,487.56
Philip D. Dickinson	do	13,427.06
Wilfred H. Boone	do	16,892.94
William G. Wells, Jr.	do	12,890.40
K. Guild Nichols, Jr.	Staff consultant	8,755.26
J. Thomas Ratchford	Science consultant	14,051.14
James A. Rose, Jr.	Minority staff (to Aug. 15, 1970)	2,916.23
Stanley J. Trachta	Minority staff (Aug. 16-31, 1970)	972.08
Victor Showers	Minority staff (Sept. 9-Oct. 5, 1970)	1,425.71
William L. Offutt	Minority staff (from Nov. 23, 1970)	1,477.86
Frank J. Giroux	Printing clerk	8,260.56
Elizabeth S. Kerman	Scientific research assistant	7,620.42
Martha N. Rees	Secretary	3,634.38
Denis C. Quigley	Publications clerk	6,702.72
Kieran U. Cashman	Secretary	5,244.24
Patricia Schwartz	do	4,673.07
Richard J. Shulaw	Assistant publications	1,552.86
George J. Feldman, Jr.	Clerical assistant (to 13, 1970)	430.19

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$715,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	543,471.44
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970	152,322.54
Total amount expended, Jan. 3, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970	695,793.98
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	19,206.02

GEORGE P. MILLER,  
Chairman.

**JANUARY 20, 1971.**  
**COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT**  
**To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:**  
 The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John M. Swanner	Staff director	\$17,752.50
Bennett Wolfe	Assistant staff director	14,178.00
Robert G. Allitt	Senior staff member	16,039.80
Mariann R. Mackenzie	Secretary	8,982.72
Temple W. Whittington	Assistant clerk	4,242.24

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (H. Res. 204; Mar. 12, 1969)	\$20,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	5,837.02
Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1970	159.60
Total amount expended Mar. 12, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970	5,996.62
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	14,003.38

MELVIN PRICE  
Chairman.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles F. Ducander	Executive director and Chief counsel	\$17,752.50
John A. Carstarphen, Jr.	Chief clerk and counsel	16,892.94
Philip B. Yeager	Counsel	16,892.94
Frank R. Hamm II, Jr.	do	16,220.22
James E. Wilson	Technical consultant	15,487.56
Mary Ann Robert	Secretary	6,777.54
Emily Dodson	do	6,195.00
Carol F. Rodgers	do	6,337.92
June C. Stafford	do	6,337.92
Virginia Robison	do	6,337.92
Investigative staff:		
Richard P. Hines	Staff consultant	15,487.56
Harold A. Gould	Technical consultant	15,487.56
Philip D. Dickinson	do	13,427.06
Wilfred H. Boone	do	16,892.94
William G. Wells, Jr.	do	12,890.40
K. Guild Nichols, Jr.	Staff consultant	8,755.26
J. Thomas Ratchford	Science consultant	14,051.14
James A. Rose, Jr.	Minority staff (to Aug. 15, 1970)	2,916.23
Stanley J. Trachta	Minority staff (Aug. 16-31, 1970)	972.08
Victor Showers	Minority staff (Sept. 9-Oct. 5, 1970)	1,425.71
William L. Offutt	Minority staff (from Nov. 23, 1970)	1,477.86
Frank J. Giroux	Printing clerk	8,260.56
Elizabeth S. Kerman	Scientific research assistant	7,620.42
Martha N. Rees	Secretary	3,634.38
Denis C. Quigley	Publications clerk	6,702.72
Kieran U. Cashman	Secretary	5,244.24
Patricia Schwartz	do	4,673.07
Richard J. Shulaw	Assistant publications	1,552.86
George J. Feldman, Jr.	Clerical assistant (to 13, 1970)	430.19

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing Committee:		
Oliver E. Meadows	Staff director	\$17,673.84
Edwin B. Patterson	Counsel	16,474.50
John R. Holden	Professional staff member	14,617.74
Billy E. Kirby	Professional aide	14,617.74
George W. Fisher	Clerk	16,474.50
Helen A. Biondi	Assistant clerk	10,229.28
Alice V. Matthews	Clerk-stenographer	7,060.02
Morie Ann Colby	do	6,860.58
Marjorie J. Kidd	do	6,561.48
Investigative staff:		
Helen Lee Fletcher	do	3,081.30
Audrey A. Powelson	do	5,170.80
Patricia J. Wilton	do	5,170.80
Philip E. Howard	Investigator	14,521.80
Candis L. Graves	Clerk-stenographer	4,234.20
Vance L. Gilliam	Records clerk	4,088.64
Lisa Rae Schulberg	Clerk-stenographer	1,266.85
Russell L. Love	Intern	1,251.20
Michael A. McHome	do	989.52

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	250,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	155,192.65
Amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970	61,956.77
Total amount expended, Jan. 1, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970	217,149.42
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970	32,850.58

OLIN TEAGUE,  
Chairman.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Standing Committee:		
John M. Swanner	Staff director	\$17,752.50
Bennett Wolfe	Assistant staff director	14,178.00
Robert G. Allitt	Senior staff member	16,039.80
Mariann R. Mackenzie	Secretary	8,982.72
Temple W. Whittington	Assistant clerk	4,242.24
Investigative staff:		
Charles F. Ducander	Executive director and Chief counsel	\$17,752.50
John A. Carstarphen, Jr.	Chief clerk and counsel	16,892.94
Philip B. Yeager	Counsel	16,892.94
Frank R. Hamm II, Jr.	do	16,220.22
James E. Wilson	Technical consultant	15,487.56
Mary Ann Robert	Secretary	6,777.54
Emily Dodson	do	6,195.00
Carol F. Rodgers	do	6,337.92
June C. Stafford	do	6,337.92
Virginia Robison	do	6,337.92
Investigative staff:		
Richard P. Hines	Staff consultant	15,487.56
Harold A. Gould	Technical consultant	15,487.56
Philip D. Dickinson	do	13,427.06
Wilfred H. Boone	do	16,892.94
William G. Wells, Jr.	do	12,890.40
K. Guild Nichols, Jr.	Staff consultant	8,755.26
J. Thomas Ratchford	Science consultant	14,051.14
James A. Rose, Jr.	Minority staff (to Aug. 15, 1970)	2,916.23
Stanley J. Trachta	Minority staff (Aug. 16-31, 1970)	972.08
Victor Showers	Minority staff (Sept. 9-Oct. 5, 1970)	1,425.71
William L. Offutt	Minority staff (from Nov. 23, 1970)	1,477.86
Frank J. Giroux	Printing clerk	8,260.56
Elizabeth S. Kerman	Scientific research assistant	7,620.42
Martha N. Rees	Secretary	3,634.38
Denis C. Quigley	Publications clerk	6,702.72
Kieran U. Cashman	Secretary	5,244.24
Patricia Schwartz	do	4,673.07
Richard J. Shulaw	Assistant publications	1,552.86
George J. Feldman, Jr.	Clerical assistant (to 13, 1970)	430.19

JANUARY 4, 1971.  
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John M. Martin, Jr.	Chief counsel (C)	\$17,752.50
Richard C. Wilbur	Minority counsel (P)	17,673.84
John Patrick Baker	Assistant chief counsel (P)	16,121.82
Robert B. Hill	Professional staff (P)	10,335.48
William Kane	do	14,847.84
James W. Kelley	do	14,847.84
Harold Lamar	do	14,847.84
Florence Burkett	Staff assistant (C)	6,165.00
Virginia Butler	do	8,056.98
William C. Byrd	do	5,391.12
Mary Clare Fitzgerald	do	4,926.00
William Fullerton	do	14,847.84
Grace Kagan	do	8,056.98
June Kendall	do	8,860.86
Jerry W. Knebel	Staff assistant (C) to Oct. 25.	3,392.19
Elizabeth Price	Staff assistant (C)	5,860.32
Jean Ratliff	do	4,606.08
Gloria Shaver	do	7,385.28
Arthur Singleton, Jr.	do	14,569.74
Eileen Sonnett	do	6,686.16
Shirley Vallance	do	5,309.52
Judith Van Der Schaaf	Staff assistant (C) from Dec. 14.	474.65
Carole Vazis	Staff assistant (C)	5,464.56
Hughlon Greene	Document clerk (C)	6,403.62
Walter Little	do	6,403.62
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		13,979.06
Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1970		5,013.35
Total amount expended, Jan. 1, 1969-Feb. 31, 1970		18,992.41
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970		31,007.59
W. D. MILLS, Chairman.		

## JANUARY 11, 1971.

## SELECT COMMITTEE ON CRIME

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Elkan Abramowitz	Special counsel (July 21)	\$130.04
Stephen N. Abrams	Press assistant	5,007.60
Weston Adams	Associate counsel	11,944.14
Stuart R. Allen	Chief investigator	12,504.90
Avanell K. Bass	Office manager	6,255.60
Leroy C. Bedell, Jr.	Staff investigator	7,956.24
Beverly Bondy	Secretary	4,088.64
Arthur E. Cameron	Associate counsel and assistant to the chairman (Dec. 30).	7,001.07
Marian Canty	Secretary to the chairman, Investigator	5,522.70
Frederick B. Collison	Investigator	6,627.96
Alliene E. Correll	File clerk (Nov. 6).	2,782.79
Joseph M. Cribben	Associate chief investigator	11,672.58
Elsworth D. Dory	Investigator	7,754.76
M. Fayne Downey	Secretary	3,292.50
Lina Mabel Duran	do	5,031.36
Hazel K. Edwards	Secretary to the executive director	5,301.36
Robert H. Fleming	Information director (Nov. 9).	10,447.37
Paul B. Galvani	Special counsel (July 31).	1,950.56
Robert S. Gerson	Secretary to the chief counsel	5,301.36
Mary M. Goullart	Finance officer	5,852.10
Deborah Hastings	Research assistant	4,088.64
Patricia C. Hester	Secretary	4,242.24
Lake E. High, Jr.	Researcher (Oct. 15).	4,176.51
John F. Kane	Chief hearings officer (Dec. 15).	9,335.47
Alvin J. Lorman	Investigator	7,427.28

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Raphael J. Madden	Research assistant	\$3,506.16
Paul Louis Perito	Chief counsel	17,499.36
Michael D. Petit	Press officer (Aug. 1-L Sept. 9-). (Nov. 30-L Dec. 5).	7,399.82
Mary G. Poore	Secretary	5,301.36
Andrew Radding	Associate counsel	7,586.82
Larry T. Reida	Associate chief counsel	14,577.72
Paul K. Rooney	Special counsel (July 31).	195.06
Alberta E. Sandel	Secretary	4,088.64
Margaret M. Schauer	do	5,040.24
Arnold G. Shulman	Assistant counsel (Oct. 30).	5,507.04
James F. Southerland	Executive director	15,001.68

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures H. Res. 399 and 808. \$975,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported 623,461.53

Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1970 291,476.61

Total amount expended, July 1, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970 914,938.14

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970 60,061.85

1 Termination.

CLAUDE PEPPER,  
Chairman.

2 Appointment.

Chairman.

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John Warren McGarry	Chief counsel	\$14,399.25
Marietta Ether	Clerk	3,640.93
Emily DeSimone	Secretary	3,290.11
Mary Agnes Gildea	Clerical help	780.69
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$75,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		None
Amount expended, Aug. 4-Dec. 31		22,110.98
Total amount expended from January—December		22,110.98
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970		52,889.02
THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.	Chairman	

JANUARY 6, 1971.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to December 31, 1970, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Harold J. Warren	Clerk and counsel	\$14,649.66
Charles S. Brewton	General counsel	14,393.88
George T. Ault	Professional staff member	9,973.80
Cary H. Copeland	do	8,140.92
Thomas L. McNamara	do	6,337.92
Mattie I. Echols	Secretary	5,162.64
Lee Sherman Cox	Clerk assistant	1,015.40
Steven M. Barnard	do	595.70
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$118,800.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		
Amount expended, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1970		60,299.92
Total amount expended, July 1-Dec. 31, 1970		60,299.92
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1970		58,500.08
JOHN SPARKMAN,	Chairman	

JANUARY 12, 1971.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1970, to January 1, 1971, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Laurence N. Woodworth	Chief of staff	\$19,999.98
Lincoln Arnold	Deputy chief of staff	18,000.00
Dennis P. Bedell	Assistant chief of staff	14,034.12
Arthur Fefferman	Chief economist	18,000.00
Nicholas A. Tomasulo	Legislation counsel	15,867.54
Robert R. Smyers	Refund counsel	15,859.32

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Herbert L. Chabot	Assistant legislation counsel	\$12,684.06
James H. Symons	Statistical analyst	15,260.82
John Germanis	do	12,208.98
Meade Emory	Legislation attorney	13,253.40
Albert Buckberg	Economist	12,473.76
Michael D. Bird	do	11,672.58
Harrison B. McCawley	Refund attorney	11,226.78
John Broadbent	Legislation attorney	10,214.10
Joseph P. Spellman	do	9,854.04
Anastasia Connaughton	Statistical clerk	9,854.04
Joseph E. Fink	do	9,072.06
Bernard M. Shapiro	Legislation attorney	8,065.31
Harold Dubroff	do	8,260.56
Leon W. Klud	Economist	7,847.10
Carl E. Bates	Refund attorney	7,318.14
Joanne McDermott	Secretary	5,835.60
Linda Savage	do	5,572.14
Blancher Nagro	Secretary (refund)	5,778.00
Mary W. Gattie	Secretary	4,836.24
Jamie L. Daley	do	4,803.60
June Matthews	do	4,589.94
Amelia Del Carmen	do	2,903.64
Marcia B. Rowzie	do	3,805.62
Wanda D. Fraser	Secretary (as of Sept. 1, 1970)	1,007.20
Sharon M. Feinsilber	Secretary (refund)	814.55
Linda B. Pruitt	Secretary (through Aug. 8, 1970)	750.52
Katherine Keller	Secretary (through Sept. 4, 1970)	
Helen Strosnider	Secretary (as of Dec. 1, 1970)	

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$657,715.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported, Jan. 1-July 1, 1970	304,515.95
Amount expended, July 1, 1970-Jan. 1, 1971	320,460.49
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 1, 1971	337,254.51

W. D. MILLS,  
Chairman.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

91. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to provide for insured operating loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

92. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

93. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the third annual report on operations under the Food Stamp Act of 1964; to the Committee on Agriculture.

94. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting a report for the first quarter of fiscal year 1971 on receipts and disbursements pertaining to the disposal of surplus military supplies, equipment, and materiel, and for expenses involving the production of lumber and timber products, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2665; to the Committee on Appropriations.

95. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

96. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of abaca from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

97. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of antimony from the national stock-

pile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

98. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of celestite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

99. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of chemical grade chromite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

100. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of metallurgical grade chromite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

101. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of columbium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

102. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond crushing bort from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

103. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

104. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of kyanite-mullite from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

105. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of lead from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

106. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of magnesium from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

107. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of rare-earth materials from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

108. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of selenium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

109. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of sisal from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

110. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of vanadium from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

111. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of zinc from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

112. A letter from the Deputy Chief of Naval Materiel (Procurement and Production)

tion), transmitting the Department of the Navy's semiannual report of research and development procurement actions of \$50,000 or more, covering the period July 1 through December 31, 1970, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2357; to the Committee on Armed Services.

113. A letter from the Chairman and Members, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, transmitting the annual report of the Council for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to sections 4(b), 5, and 6 of the Bretton Woods Agreement Act, as amended; (Doc. No. 92-1-39); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

114. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize further adjustments in the amount of silver certificates outstanding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

115. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the audit of the Exchange Stabilization Fund for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to the Gold Reserve Act of 1934; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

116. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

117. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to clarify and extend the authority of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

118. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report of Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July-October 1970, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

119. A letter from the Vice President and General Manager, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. transmitting the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for 1970, pursuant to chapter 1628, acts of Congress 1904, together with a comparative general balance sheet, pursuant to paragraph 14 of the act of March 4, 1913; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

120. A letter from the Commissioner of Social Security, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report on progress in processing black lung benefit claims under the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

121. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting the texts of International Labor Organization Convention No. 130 and Recommendation No. 134, concerning medical care and sickness benefits (Doc. No. 92-1-40); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

122. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Legislative and Public Affairs, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a quarterly report on the programming and obligation of contingency funds by AID, covering the period July 1 through September 30, 1970, pursuant to section 451(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

123. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize an ex gratia contribution to certain inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who suffered damages arising out of the hostilities of the Second World War, to provide for the payment of noncombatant claims occurring prior to July 1, 1951, and to establish a

Micronesian Claims Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

124. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration, transmitting a report on the disposal of foreign excess property by the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

125. A letter from the General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a report on the disposal of foreign excess property by the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 514; to the Committee on Government Operations.

126. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish the Federal City Bicentennial Development Corporation, to provide for the preparation and carrying out of a development plan for certain areas between the White House and the Capitol, to further the purposes for which the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site was designated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

127. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of Geological Survey activities outside the United States during the period July 1 through December 31, 1970, pursuant to 43 USC 31(C); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

128. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the final report designating a basic system of intercity rail passenger service, pursuant to section 202 of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

129. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's implementation and administration of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act during fiscal year 1970, pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 89-755; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

130. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting final valuations of properties of various carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, pursuant to section 19a of the act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

131. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the issuance to certain persons of judicial orders to appear for the purpose of conducting non testimonial identification procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

132. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to prohibit the use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for the transportation of certain materials to minors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

133. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to prohibit the use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for the transportation of salacious advertising; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

134. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

135. A letter from the Director, Community Relations Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report of the activities of the Community Relations Service for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to section 1004 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

136. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions approved according certain beneficiaries third and sixth preference classification, pursuant to section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

137. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a report on positions in the FBI in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18, during calendar year 1970, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

138. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a report on positions in the Board in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18, during calendar year 1970, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

139. A letter from the Assistant Administrator of General Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 1, 1948, to increase the jurisdiction and policing power of the General Services Administration special policemen, to increase the penalties for violations of rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the General Services Administration for the protection of public buildings, and to prohibit certain conduct in or near offices of the Government; to the Committee on Public Works.

140. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to authorize the Administrator to make advance educational assistance to certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

141. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38 of the United States Code to require that certain veterans receiving hospital care from the Veterans' Administration for non-service-connected disabilities be charged for such care to the extent that they have health insurance or similar contracts with respect to such care; to prohibit the future exclusion of such coverage from insurance policies or contracts; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

142. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 902 of title 38, United States Code, to eliminate certain duplications in Federal benefits now payable for the same, or similar, purpose; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

143. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal the savings provision of Public Law 90-493 protecting veterans entitled to disability compensation for arrested tuberculosis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

144. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to sell at prices which he determines to be reasonable under prevailing mortgage market conditions direct loans made to veterans under chapter 37, title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

145. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to modify the provisions relating to taxes on wagering to insure the constitutional rights of taxpayers, to facilitate the collection of such taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

146. A letter from the Chairman and members, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting the annual report of the Commission for 1970, pursuant to the Atomic

Energy Act of 1954; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

147. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to authorize the Commission to charge Federal agencies fees for the licensing of nuclear power reactors; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

148. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need to improve management of the Army's tactical vehicles development program; to the Committee on Government Operations.

149. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the administration of Metroliner and Turbo-Train projects by the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

150. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on fair prices paid for small purchases by the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

151. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on positions in the General Accounting Office in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 during calendar year 1970, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 2448. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 2449. A bill to provide for a national land-use policy to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior and implemented by the States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2450. A bill to declare a portion of the Delaware River in Philadelphia County, Pa., nonnavigable; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 2451. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 6-month waiting period which is presently a prerequisite of eligibility for disability insurance benefits or the disability freeze; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 2452. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2453. A bill Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1971; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2454. A bill to amend section 2(3), section 8c(2), and section 8c(6)(1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 2455. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a survivor benefit plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 2456. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to authorize elderly persons to

exchange food stamps under certain circumstances for meals prepared and served by private nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 2457. A bill to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2458. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COLLIER (for himself and Mr. O'NEILL):

H.R. 2459. A bill to permit State agreements for coverage under the hospital insurance program for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 2460. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to tax cigarettes on the basis of their tar and nicotine content; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2461. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that future increases in social security, railroad retirement, veterans', and other Federal benefits shall be disregarded in determining an individual's eligibility or need for aid or assistance under any of the Federal-State public assistance programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2462. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include prescribed drugs among the items and services covered under the supplementary medical insurance program for the aged, and to amend such part and all the public assistance titles of such act to require that drugs provided under the programs involved must be prescribed and furnished on a nonproprietary or generic basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2463. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2464. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2465. A bill to assist small business and persons engaged in small business by allowing a deduction, for Federal income tax purposes, for additional investment in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2466. A bill to amend section 2039 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to estate tax treatment of annuities); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 2467. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to exclude nonprofit private educational institutions from its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 2468. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.R. 2469. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the duty-free entry of certain hollow reinforcing bars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. GRASSO (for herself, Mr. MONAGAN, Mr. GAIMO, and Mr. CORCORAN):

H.R. 2470. A bill to preserve and promote the resources of the Connecticut River Val-

ley, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DENT, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NIX, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. VIGORITO, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 2471. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Tinicum National Urban Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 2472. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from gross income the first \$1,000 of interest or dividends on deposits and withdrawable accounts of individuals in banks and domestic building and loan associations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2473. A bill to better enable savings and loan associations to serve the public; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

H.R. 2474. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Salmon Falls division; Upper Snake River project, Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H.R. 2475. A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to conduct research, educational, and assistance programs to prepare the country for conversion from defense to civilian, socially oriented research and development activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. HÉBERT (for himself and Mr. AREND):

H.R. 2476. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 2477. A bill to designate January 15, the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2478. A bill to create a national system of health security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HICKS of Washington:

H.R. 2479. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 2480. A bill to permit the acceptance of checks and nonpostal money orders in payment for postal charges and services; authorize the Postmaster General to relieve postmasters and accountable officers for losses incurred by postal personnel when accepting checks for nonpostal money orders in full compliance with postal regulations; and to provide penalties for presenting bad checks and bad nonpostal money orders in payment for postal charges and services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2481. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 2482. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar year; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 2483. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to authorize the sale of tobacco acreage allotments under certain conditions; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 2484. A bill to promote safety in the operation of submersible vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 2485. A bill to prohibit the use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for transportation of salacious advertising; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2486. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code on the assignment of members of the Armed Forces to new duty stations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2487. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Fort Bragg, N.C.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2488. A bill to amend chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a survivor benefit plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2489. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations which shall have jurisdiction over certain labor disputes in industries substantially affecting commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2490. A bill to amend section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to suspend, in whole or in part, economic and military assistance and certain sales to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced or procured, in whole or in part, in such country from entering the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2491. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by adding a new title, which restores to local school boards their constitutional power to administer the public schools committed to their charge, confers on parents the right to choose the public schools their children attend, secures to children the right to attend the public schools chosen by their parents, and makes effective the right of public school administrators and teachers to serve in the schools in which they contract to serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2492. A bill to provide for the effective management of the Nation's coastal and estuarine areas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 2493. A bill to assist the States in establishing coastal and estuarine zone management plans and programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McFALL (for himself, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. REES, Mr. CARTER, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. VANIK, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. FRASER, and Mr. BERGLAND):

H.R. 2494. A bill to amend the Public Works Acceleration Act to make its benefits available to certain areas of extra high unemployment, to authorize additional funds for such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 2495. A bill to encourage and assist private industry to provide needed new parking facilities, employment opportunities, and housing units, and a strengthened and expanded tax base in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, pursuant to skyline studies for the National Capital Planning Commission in 1964, and parking studies for the Bureau of the Budget to provide needed parking facilities in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2496. A bill to provide that health regulations of the District of Columbia shall extend to the restaurants of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2497. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 by directing the establishment of orderly pro-

cedures for the modification of an urban renewal plan and requiring adherence thereto by the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, by requiring that provision be made in each redevelopment contract for timely construction of public streets and facilities; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2498. A bill to authorize banks, savings and loan associations, and other regulated lenders in the District of Columbia to charge or deduct interest in advance on loans to be repaid in installments; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2499. A bill to authorize realistic, economic, and modern building heights and bulk in the District of Columbia, to provide new business and employment opportunity for all, to expand the tax base, to stimulate and assist efforts to break the poverty cycle and strengthen the economy, to provide parking, to rebuild and renew blighted, slum, 'burned-out', and underdeveloped areas, to conserve and make the best, and maximum, use of land, to achieve the best design, to save tax funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2500. A bill to provide public assistance to mass transit bus companies in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 2501. A bill to provide for small farm participation in the feed grain program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MONAGAN (for himself and Mr. McFALL):

H.R. 2502. A bill to establish a temporary Emergency Guidance Board to facilitate economic recovery with minimum inflation by establishing price and wage guidelines and encouraging voluntary adherence thereto; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 2503. A bill to require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by the United States, be transmitted to the Congress within 60 days after the execution thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 2504. A bill to amend the provisions of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the application of the public information and disclosure provisions of such chapter; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 2505. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide equality of treatment for married female veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2506. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that a retiring employee or member may elect to receive a full annuity without annuity for the surviving spouse only on submission to the Civil Service Commission of evidence of the knowledge of the spouse of such election; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2507. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide equality of treatment with respect to widows and widowers of certain employees who die in service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2508. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide salary step advancements for employees moving from prevailing rate pay systems to the classification and General Schedule pay system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2509. A bill to require tribal consent to all grants of right-of-way over Indian tribal land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2510. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to extend the duties of the Civil

Rights Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2511. A bill to provide equality of treatment for married women employees of the Federal Government and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 2512. A bill to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to require the return of certain vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 2513. A bill: Natural Gas Act Amendments of 1971; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2514. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States," approved October 14, 1966, to require that the method of straight baselines shall be employed for the purpose of determining the boundaries of such fishery zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 2515. A bill to establish a national cancer authority and to authorize international programs and joint ventures in order to conquer cancer at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 2516. A bill to promote the safety of workers engaged in making asbestos products for shipment in commerce, and for other purpose; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 2517. A bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers for flood control; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2518. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 2519. A bill to facilitate equipment interchange between and among the several modes of transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 2520. A bill: Manpower Development and Training Act of 1971; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2521. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide a comprehensive program for the training of attorneys and related personnel in order to improve the legal services available to the community; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 2522. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase the penalty for pollution of the water by oil; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2523. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit certain active duty for training to be counted as active duty for purposes of entitlement to educational benefits under chapter 34 of such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2524. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide improved medical care to veterans; to provide hospital and medical care to certain dependents and survivors of veterans; to improve recruitment and retention of career personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 2525. A bill to provide for the equalization of the retire pay of members of the uniformed services of equal grade and years of service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2526. A bill to amend chapter 55 of

title 10 of the United States Code to provide medical and dental care to dependents of certain members of the uniformed services for a period of 90 days after the date of separation of such members from active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2527. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to permit members of the Reserves and the National Guard to receive retired pay at age 55 for nonregular service under chapter 67 of that title; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2528. A bill to establish a Commission on Fuels and Energy to recommend programs and policies intended to insure, through maximum use of indigenous resources, that the U.S. requirements for low-cost energy be met, and to reconcile environmental quality requirements with future energy needs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2529. A bill to amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for the continuation of certain benefits to mentally retarded and physically handicapped dependents of members of the uniformed services after the death of such member or after his discharge or release from active duty for a service-connected disability to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2530. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities in the crediting of National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2531. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to extend protection against fraudulent or deceptive practices, condemned by that act to consumers through civil actions, and to provide for class actions for acts in defraud of consumers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2532. A bill to extend to volunteer fire companies and volunteer ambulance and rescue companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2533. A bill relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2534. A bill to protect collectors of antique glassware against the manufacture in the United States or the importation of imitations of such glassware; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2535. A bill to provide Federal financial assistance to States to enable them to pay compensation to certain disabled individuals who, as a result of their employment in the coal mining industry, suffer from pneumoconiosis and who are not entitled to compensation under any workmen's compensation law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2536. A bill to regulate and foster commerce among the States by providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2537. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2538. A bill to provide additional authority to the Secretary of the Interior for land acquisition in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 2539. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide or to guarantee any bid, payment, or performance bond applied for by or on behalf of a small business concern which is a

construction contractor or subcontractor; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2540. A bill to provide for the establishment of not less than seven regional law enforcement academies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2541. A bill to authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to establish educational programs to encourage understanding of policies and support of activities designed to enhance environmental quality and maintain ecological balance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2542. A bill to amend section 242 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to require special deportation proceedings in connection with the voluntary departure from the United States of any alien who is a native of a country contiguous to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2543. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of emergency detention camps and to provide that no citizen of the United States shall be committed for detention or imprisonment in any facility of the U.S. Government except in conformity with the provisions of title 18; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2544. A bill to equalize the retired pay for members of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2545. A bill to authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to make grants to elementary and secondary schools and other educational institutions for the conduct of special educational programs and activities concerning the use of drugs and for other related educational purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2546. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to amend the definition of "employee" to include certain agricultural employees, and to permit certain provisions in agreements between agricultural employers and employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2547. A bill to provide that the membership of local selective service boards reflect the ethnic and economic nature of the areas served by such boards; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2548. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out a program of research and development relating to devices and techniques for the detection of illegal importation of dangerous drugs into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2549. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL (for himself and Mr. CORMAN):

H.R. 2550. A bill to authorize special appropriations for training teachers for bilingual education programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROYBAL (for himself and Mr. EDWARDS of California):

H.R. 2551. A bill to amend section 312(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 2552. A bill to establish certain policies with respect to certain use permits for national forest lands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 2553. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to include within the parental beneficiary class under the service-men's group life insurance program persons who stood in loco parentis to a deceased insured; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2554. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Revision of Federal Taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2555. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore the provisions permitting the deduction, without regard to the 3-percent and 1-percent floors, of medical expenses incurred for the care of individuals 65 years of age and over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2556. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include as creditable service for civil service retirement purposes certain periods of service in the armed forces of a government-in-exile allied or associated with the United States in World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 2557. A bill to assure an opportunity for employment to every American seeking work; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 2558. A bill to establish a Select Commission on Nationality and Naturalization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 2559. A bill to amend section 2(3), section 8c(2), section 8c(6)(I), and section 8c(7)(C) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 2560. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide improved medical care to veterans; to improve recruitment and retention of career personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. SCHWENGER, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. NEDZI):

H.R. 2561. A bill to rescind authority for construction of a sculpture garden in the Capitol Mall; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2562. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 2563. A bill to authorize the study of certain rivers and river segments for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2564. A bill to strengthen State and local tax systems by providing for a credit against individual income taxes for 40 percent of State and local taxes, and by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements providing for Federal collection of State income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 2565. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 2566. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army, or his designee, to convey to the State of Texas certain lands at the Fort Bliss Military Reservation in exchange for certain other lands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WYATT (for himself, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. MYERS, Mr. PELLY, and Mr. MATSUNAGA):

H.R. 2567. A bill to establish the Federal Medical Evaluations Board to carry out the functions, powers, and duties of the Secre-

tary of Health, Education, and Welfare relating to the regulation of biological products, medical devices, and drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YATRON (for himself, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. BURTON, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. CAREY of New York, Mr. MORGAN, and Mr. RARICK):

H.R. 2568. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to provide an exemption thereunder to the only son of any veteran with a service-connected disability of 70 percent or more, and the sole surviving son of any veteran who had such a disability at the time of death; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLACKBURN (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. ERLEBORN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HALEY, Mr. HALL, Mr. JARMAN, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. RARICK, Mr. SCHMITZ, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SIKES, and Mr. SPENCE):

H.R. 2569. A bill to protect the freedom of choice of Federal employees in employee-management relations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BLACKBURN (for himself, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. BARING, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GROSS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LENNON, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SATTERFIELD, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, Mr. STEPHENS, and Mr. WINN):

H.R. 2570. A bill to protect the freedom of choice of Federal employees in employee-management relations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BOW (for himself, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. ARENDTS, Mr. RHODES, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. JONAS, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. ROBISON, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. WYMAN, Mr. TALCOTT, Mrs. REED of Illinois, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. WYATT, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, and Mr. SCHERLE):

H.R. 2571. A bill to provide for fiscal responsibility through the establishment of a limitation on budget expenditures and net lending (budget outlays) for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. CELLER (for himself, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CAREY of New York, Mr. CHISHOLM, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. PODELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 2572. A bill for the relief of the city of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN (for himself, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, Mr. QUIE, Mr. McCCLURE, Mr. MIZELL, Mr. KEE, Mr. KYL, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. CAMP, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. WYATT, and Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts):

H.R. 2573. A bill to amend section 4491 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the weight portion of the excise tax on the use of civil aircraft shall apply to piston-engined aircraft only if they have a maximum certificated takeoff weight of more than 6,000 pounds, and to restrict expenditures from the airport and airway trust

fund to the purposes for which it was established; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 2574. A bill to create a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 2575. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide under the retirement test a substantial increase in the amount of outside income permitted without loss of benefits, but with a requirement that income of all types and from all sources be included in determining the amount of an individual's income for purposes of such test; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2576. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment tax, in the case of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. KAZEN, Mr. KYROS, Mr. STEELE, and Mr. WHITE):

H.R. 2577. A bill to amend section 103 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to provide hospital insurance benefits (under title XVIII of the Social Security Act) for certain uninsured individuals who are not otherwise eligible for such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 2578. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOUNTAIN (for himself, Mr. GROSS, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. MATHIAS of California, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. HANSEN of Idaho):

H.R. 2579. A bill to improve the financial management of Federal assistance programs, to facilitate the consolidation of such programs, to strengthen further congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid, to provide a catalog of Federal assistance programs, and to extend and amend the law relating to intergovernmental cooperation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 2580. A bill to amend title 10 and 37, United States Code, to provide for equality of treatment for military personnel in the application of dependency criteria; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. ROUSH, and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 2581. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide additional protection to marine and wildlife ecology by providing for the orderly regulation of dumping in the ocean, coastal, and other waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 2582. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide that members of the Armed Forces be assigned to duty stations near their homes after serving in combat zones; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2583. A bill to provide early educational opportunities for all preschool children, and to encourage and assist in the formation of local preschool districts by residents of urban and rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2584. A bill: Newsmen's Privilege Act of 1971; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

H.R. 2585. A bill to amend the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 746), an act "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept property for the Moores Creek National Military Park, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 2586. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the entire cost of certain minimum health benefits for employees and their families shall be paid by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LENNON (for himself, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. PELLY, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. KEITH, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. FREY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LEGGETT, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 2587. A bill to establish the National Advisory Committee on the Oceans and Atmosphere; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MCCLORY:

H.R. 2588. A bill to improve judicial machinery by providing for the appointment of a district court executive for each district court having six or more authorized permanent judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2589. A bill to amend section 1869 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the information required by a jury qualification form; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 2590. A bill to prohibit the intimidation, coercion, or annoyance of a person officiating at or attending a religious service or ceremony in a church in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2591. A bill to amend section 8 of the act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 974), as amended, to standardize procedures for the testing of utility meters; to add a penalty provision in order to enable certification under section 5(a) of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, and to authorize cooperative action with State and Federal regulatory bodies on matters of joint interest; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2592. A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to regulate the employment of minors in the District of Columbia," approved May 29, 1928; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2593. A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2594. A bill to amend chapter 19 of title 20 of the District of Columbia Code to provide for distribution of a minor's share in a decedent's personal estate where the share does not exceed the value of \$1,000; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2595. A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of podiatry in the District of Columbia," approved May 23, 1918, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2596. A bill to amend the act of July 11, 1947, to authorize members of the District of Columbia Fire Department, the U.S. Park Police Force, and the Executive Protective Service, to participate in the Metropolitan Police Department Band, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2597. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act to authorize the computation of overtime compensation for hospital employees on the basis of a 14-day work period; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2598. A bill to authorize the acquisition, training, and maintenance of dogs to be used in law enforcement in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2599. A bill to amend title 12, District of Columbia Code, to provide a limitation of actions for actions arising out of death or injury caused by a defective or unsafe improvement to real property; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2600. A bill to equalize the retirement benefits for officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia who are retired for permanent total disability; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MEEDS (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. BOW, and Mr. MELCHER):

H.R. 2601. A bill to promote the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States by modernizing practices of the Federal Government relating to the inspection of persons, merchandise, and conveyances moving into, through, and out of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.R. 2602. A bill to provide a program to improve the opportunity of students in elementary and secondary schools to study cultural heritages of the major ethnic groups in the Nation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2603. A bill to establish a National Cancer Authority and to authorize international programs and joint ventures in order to conquer cancer at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. BURTON, Mr. BYRON, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. DOW, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUNNAGATE, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SHRIVER, and Mr. STEELE):

H.R. 2604. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide that members of the armed forces be assigned to duty stations near their homes after serving in combat zones; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 2605. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to provide for consumer, labor, and small business representation on advisory committees under the coordination of Federal Recording Services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 2606. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to establish certain requirements with respect to air traffic controllers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2607. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of emergency detention camps and to provide that no citizen of the United States shall be committed for detention or imprisonment in any facility of the U.S. Government except in conformity with the provisions of title 18; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2608. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities with respect to the details of civilian employees of executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2609. A bill to assist the States in raising revenues by making more uniform the incidence and rate of tax imposed by States on the severance of minerals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 2610. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze if he has 20 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters were earned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEYSER:

H.R. 2611. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit an annuitant to receive his annuity even though he renders compensated service for the outside employer by whom he was last employed before his annuity began to accrue; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2612. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 2613. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Education to make vocational education opportunity grants; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2614. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 2615. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 2616. A bill to amend section 203(a) (2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that parents of lawful resident aliens shall be eligible for second preference immigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2617. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 2618. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to permit the use of recreational areas at Lake Texoma for nontransient mobile homes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2619. A bill to protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2620. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2621. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2622. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase, in the case of individuals having 40 or more quarters of coverage, the number of years which may be disregarded in computing such individual's average monthly wage, and to provide that, for benefit computation purposes, a man's insured status and average monthly wage will be figured on the basis of an age-62 cutoff (the same as presently provided in the case of women); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 2623. A bill: Voluntary Military Manpower Procurement Act of 1971; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2624. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit airline tickets and advertising to state the amount of tax on air transportation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2625. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. BADILO, Mr. BURTON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. FRASER, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. O'NEILL, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 2626. A bill making appropriations to carry out the lead-based paint poisoning prevention program for the fiscal year 1971; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 2627. A bill making appropriations to carry out the lead-based paint poisoning prevention program for the fiscal years 1971 and 1972; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself, Mr. BURTON, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. PODELL, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 2628. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require that statements under open-end credit plans be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2629. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to protect consumers against careless and erroneous billing, and to require that statements under open-end credit plans be mailed in time to permit payment prior to the imposition of finance charges; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 2630. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 which limit the terms of office of Community Action Boards; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SAYLOR (for himself, Mr. OBEY, Mr. LENNON, Mr. DON H. CLAUSSEN, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FREY, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HANNA, Mr. KARTH, Mr. KYROS, Mr. LENT, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. PELLY, Mr. REED of New York, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BIAGGI, and Mr. KEITH):

H.R. 2631. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to provide a criminal penalty for shooting at certain birds, fish, and other animals from an aircraft; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:

H.R. 2632. A bill to rescind and revoke membership of the United States in the United Nations and the specialized agencies thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 2633. A bill to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by repealing the provisions with respect to 18-year-old voting; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 2634. A bill to amend section 301(a) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEELE:

H.R. 2635. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a code system for the identification of prescription drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2636. A bill to amend the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to strengthen consumer protection with respect to fish and fishery products and to assist the States in administering related programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California (for himself, Mr. MAILLARD, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. SISK, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON,

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 2637. A bill to provide for a Federal ecological preserve in a portion of the Outer Continental Shelf in the Santa Barbara Channel and to provide for a moratorium on drilling operations pending the ability to control and prevent pollution by oil discharges and to improve the state of the art with respect to oil production from the submerged lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California (for himself, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DENT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. THONE, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. DORN, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. ABOUREZK, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. BIESTER, and Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN):

H.R. 2638. A bill to provide for a Federal ecological preserve in a portion of the Outer Continental Shelf in the Santa Barbara Channel and to provide for a moratorium on drilling operations pending the ability to control and prevent pollution by oil discharges and to improve the state of the art with respect to oil production from the submerged lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.R. 2639. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2640. A bill to provide additional benefits for optometry officers of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2641. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 2642. A bill to permit the reading of verses from the Holy Bible at certain times in the public schools throughout the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2643. A bill to cut off Federal benefits for conviction of rioting and prohibiting entitlement to such benefits thereafter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 2644. A bill to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U.S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 2645. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional U.S. district judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H.R. 2646. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 18 of the United States Code to permit the publication and dissemination of information relating to the sweepstakes conducted by any State or the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2647. A bill to exempt receipts, tickets, and other acknowledgments of any State or the District of Columbia in connection with any sweepstakes operated by such State or the District of Columbia from the provisions of section 1953 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 2648. A bill to establish a National Cancer Authority and to authorize international programs and joint ventures in order to conquer cancer at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.R. 2649. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina:

H.J. Res. 221. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.J. Res. 222. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 223. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.J. Res. 224. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the second Sunday in September of each year as Bataan Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.J. Res. 225. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning March 21, 1971, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.J. Res. 226. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a 4-year term for Senators; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.J. Res. 227. 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. GONZALEZ:

H.J. Res. 228. Joint resolution to establish a National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.J. Res. 229. 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. HELSTOSKI:

H.J. Res. 230. Joint resolution to designate the 3d week of April of each year as "Earth Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 231. 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. LENNON:

H.J. Res. 232. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 233. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENT:

H.J. Res. 234. 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.

H.J. Res. 235. Joint resolution designating the 3d week of April of each year as Earth Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.J. Res. 236. Joint resolution providing for the designation of the 1st week of February of each year as National Youth Appreciation Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.J. Res. 237. 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. PRICE of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 238. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.J. Res. 239. 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. TALCOTT:

H.J. Res. 240. Joint resolution providing for the designation of the last Monday in October of each year as Peace Officers Appreciation Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.J. Res. 241. 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. WINN:

H.J. Res. 242. 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. DE LA GARZA:

H. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution condemning the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Government of North Vietnam and urging the President to initiate appropriate action for the purpose of insuring that American prisoners are accorded humane treatment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. Con. Res. 97. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the publication entitled "History of the United States House of Representatives", and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland (for himself, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. HÉBERT, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. PELLY, Mr. BAILLIO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. BURTON, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. RARICK, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. HELSTOSKI, and Mr. HARRINGTON):

H. Con. Res. 98. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the continued operation of Public Health Service facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland (for himself, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. ECKHARDT, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H. Con. Res. 99. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the continued operation of Public Health Service facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NIX, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. UDALL):

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution authorizing the placing of a bust or statue of Martin Luther King, Jr. in the Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Con. Res. 101. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that military activity of the United States in Southeast Asia be strictly limited to defensive actions and that total withdrawal of all U.S. Forces be completed by December 24, 1971; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MEEDS (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CLARK, Mr. OBEY, Mr. BINGHAM, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H. Con. Res. 102. Concurrent resolution to declare the sense of the U.S. Congress with respect to the Federal administration of Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Con. Res. 103. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of the report entitled "Investigation and Hearing of Abuses in Federal Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Programs"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself and Mr. BURTON):

H. Con. Res. 104. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Congressional Committee on foreign policy; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 161. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H. Res. 162. Resolution to establish a select committee to be known as the "Committee on the House Restaurant"; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 163. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MURPHY of New York, and Mr. YATES):

H. Res. 164. Resolution establishing the Select Committee on Privacy, Human Values, and Democratic Institutions; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BIESTER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. FISH, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HARVEY, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. ROBISON):

H. Res. 165. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. SCHWENGEL):

H. Res. 166. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H. Res. 167. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H. Res. 168. Resolution requesting the President to urge the Soviet Union to process the requests of 50,000 Soviet citizens for reunions with their families who are outside the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H. Res. 169. Resolution to stop funds for war in Cambodia, Laos, and to limit funds for war in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. Res. 170. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make studies and investigations within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H. R. 2650. A bill for the relief of Rafael Ching (also known as Tong Kit Chat); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2651. A bill for the relief of Long Kam Soi also known as Guillermo Ching; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2652. A bill for the relief of Essie Christopher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2653. A bill for the relief of Milicent E. Christopher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2654. A bill for the relief of Raphael Christopher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2655. A bill for the relief of Angelo Duca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2656. A bill for the relief of Paul Hypolite; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2657. A bill for the relief of Fen Iang Kuo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2658. A bill for the relief of Shing Gee Kwan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2659. A bill for the relief of Gaspare LaMarca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2660. A bill for the relief of Frank Morgan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2661. A bill for the relief of Kheng Hoon Ng (also known as Yu Chu Sun Ng); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2662. A bill for the relief of Mary Martha Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2663. A bill for the relief of June Vernon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2664. A bill for the relief of Virgil Vernon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2665. A bill for the relief of Teresa Giacoboni Volpe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2666. A bill for the relief of Eleftheria Yiannitsiadis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2667. A bill for the relief of Ng Chio Kwan, also known as Daniel Yong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 2668. A bill for the relief of Chan Ku Lee, his wife, Young A., and daughter Eun Kyung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARENDTS:

H. R. 2669. A bill for the relief of John R. Forsythe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 2670. A bill for the relief of Constantine Koumantakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H. R. 2671. A bill for the relief of Giacomo Bianco and Maria Giovanna Trombino Bianco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2672. A bill for the relief of Ignazio Bono, Rosetta Caterina DiPiazza Bono, and Santina Bono to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2673. A bill for the relief of Rosalia Carcione, Rosaria Carcione, and Elena Carcione; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2674. A bill for the relief of Concetta D'Amico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2675. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Di Maggio, Calogera Di Maggio, and Calogero

Di Maggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2676. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Di Martino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2677. A bill for the relief of Andrea Di Stefano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2678. A bill for the relief of Angelo Grella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2679. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Lo Duca and Giuseppe Lo Duca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2680. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Giovanna Maria Lunetta and Michele Filippo Lunetta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2681. A bill for the relief of Loreto Mancino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2682. A bill for the relief of Vito Gullo, Giuseppe Gullo, and their child, Baldassare Gullo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2683. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Mannino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2684. A bill for the relief of Rosalia Mannino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2685. A bill for the relief of Andrea Parrino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2686. A bill for the relief of Marco Pezzino and Rosaria Pezzino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2687. A bill for the relief of Francesco Randazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2688. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Caracciolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2689. A bill for the relief of Francesco Rosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2690. A bill for the relief of Ignazio Santangelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2691. A bill for the relief of Girolamo Sassano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2692. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Sassano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2693. A bill for the relief of Stefano Vaccaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2694. A bill for the relief of Andrea and Sabina Ventilato and Maria Teresa Ventilato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia (by request):

H. R. 2695. A bill for the relief of Elio Domestici; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H. R. 2696. A bill for the relief of Domenico Calderone and Carmela Magazzu Calderone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2697. A bill for the relief of Antonino Venuto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON:

H. R. 2698. A bill for the relief of Angiolino Agresti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2699. A bill for the relief of Emanuel Ambeliotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2700. A bill for the relief of Maria Athanassiu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2701. A bill for the relief of Giana Antonietta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2702. A bill for the relief of Jaime R. Bagis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2703. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Concepcion Garcia Balauro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2704. A bill for the relief of Leonora Bascos Basconcillo and her children, Abelardo Basconcillo, Jr., and Maria Lourdes Basconcillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2705. A bill for the relief of Jose Ylaya Bayani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2706. A bill for the relief of Miguelito Ybut Benedicto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2707. A bill for the relief of Lizette Bhak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2708. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Biradelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2709. A bill for the relief of Galicano Miguel Bondoc; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2710. A bill for the relief of Teodosia Bocoboc Bueno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2711. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Mueca Cadalin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2712. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Soo Ok Koo Campbell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2713. A bill for the relief of Antonio Wong Campoy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2714. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kayo N. Carvell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2715. A bill for the relief of Cecilia Frances Chan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2716. A bill for the relief of Peh-An Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2717. A bill for the relief of Elie Louis Charalabopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2718. A bill for the relief of Quan Woon Chee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2719. A bill for the relief of Mo Lau Cheong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2720. A bill for the relief of Pearl K. H. Chun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2721. A bill for the relief of Ciriaca G. David; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2722. A bill for the relief of Norma de Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2723. A bill for the relief of Adelina Del Barrio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2724. A bill for the relief of Marino Del Frate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2725. A bill for the relief of Fredi Robert Dreilich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2726. A bill for the relief of Manuel Catiloo Duran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2727. A bill for the relief of Visitacion Daa Estaris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2728. A bill for the relief of Bartolome A. Federico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2729. A bill for the relief of Louis Kai Fei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2730. A bill for the relief of Emdrita G. Francisco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2731. A bill for the relief of Evangeline Tolentino Gragera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2732. A bill for the relief of Caterina Grimaldi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2733. A bill for the relief of Nemesio Berino Gubatan, Jr., and his wife, Perla Santos Gubatan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2734. A bill for the relief of Cheng Ken Han; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2735. A bill for the relief of Fong Hong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2736. A bill for the relief of Peter Yu-Ju Huang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2737. A bill for the relief of Abdulla Ali Hussein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2738. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Serafia R. Impang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2739. A bill for the relief of Isidro M. Jimenez (also known as Sid Jimenez); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2740. A bill for the relief of Lim Yue Kung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2741. A bill for the relief of Manuel Laygo Guillermo (also known as Manual Guillermo Laygo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2742. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kay Sue Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2743. A bill for the relief of Wing Chong Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2744. A bill for the relief of Dapen Liang, his wife, Alice Tsai-hung Y. Liang, and their children, Gladstone C. K. Liang, Nancy C. C. Liang, Dora C. F. Liang, May C. M. Liang, and John C. P. Liang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2745. A bill for the relief of Shirley Evelyn Lim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2746. A bill for the relief of Kurt Friedrich Link; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2747. A bill for the relief of Antonino Lococo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2748. A bill for the relief of Hem Chow Loo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2749. A bill for the relief of Norma M. Lucas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2750. A bill for the relief of Dditha Alumisim Madrona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON:

H.R. 2751. A bill for the relief of Franco Magnani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2752. A bill for the relief of Francisco A. Magno (also known as Frank Magno); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2753. A bill for the relief of Yolanda Alamares Malasmas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2754. A bill for the relief of Wong Hong, his wife, Chung Choi Kum, and their children, Wong Yiu Chung, Wong Lai Mui, and Wong Ching Man; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2755. A bill for the relief of Severina Viray Manansala and her husband, Ciriaco Anicete Manansala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2756. A bill for the relief of Alice Paz Z. Manlucu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2757. A bill for the relief of Roberto A. Marcos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2758. A bill for the relief of German Mauleon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2759. A bill for the relief of Roberta Figueroa Mercado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2760. A bill for the relief of Isais Sanabria Montalvan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2761. A bill for the relief of Joaquin Morales Monterrey and his wife, Dora Morales Monterrey, and their child, Cynthia Morales Monterrey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2762. A bill for the relief of Ada G. Moreo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2763. A bill for the relief of Claude Rene Marc Moreau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2764. A bill for the relief of Bartolome M. Moreto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2765. A bill for the relief of Pedro Tijan Munoz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2766. A bill for the relief of Edmond Sae Nee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2767. A bill for the relief of Shek Chi Ng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2768. A bill for the relief of Roberto D. Nubia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2769. A bill for the relief of Miguel Angel Ortiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2770. A bill for the relief of Choon Ki Pak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2771. A bill for the relief of Mi Ja Pak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2772. A bill for the relief of Felipe A. Pastrana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2773. A bill for the relief of Antonio Piazza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2774. A bill for the relief of Socorro Guillen Picado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2775. A bill for the relief of Tong Yee Kam Po; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2776. A bill for the relief of Porfiria Pantas Pragas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2777. A bill for the relief of Sillas Raisakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2778. A bill for the relief of Heydar Reghaby; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2779. A bill for the relief of Grace M. Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2780. A bill for the relief of Luz Mayugba Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2781. A bill for the relief of Jesus Mora Ruiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2782. A bill for the relief of Ponciano Salvador; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2783. A bill for the relief of Gianfranco Sandri and his wife, Fiorella Borgatti Sandri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2784. A bill for the relief of Roger David Scullion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2785. A bill for the relief of David Kenneth Sham and his wife, Juliet L. K. Ng Sham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2786. A bill for the relief of Siu Won Shew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2787. A bill for the relief of Ruth Dela Cruz Sloson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2788. A bill for the relief of Benedetto Spoletini, his wife, Maria Spoletini, and their children, Tommas Spoletini and Marco Spoletini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2789. A bill for the relief of Ali Mohammad Tabatabalan-Kashani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2790. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Silvia Bautista Tendero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2791. A bill for the relief of Leong Tin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2792. A bill for the relief of Juanita Savedia Varela; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2793. A bill for the relief of Carmen Esperanza Centeno Vasquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2794. A bill for the relief of Silvia Italia Vassallo-Pastor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2795. A bill for the relief of Miss Apolonia Redy Vettore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2796. A bill for the relief of Catalina Rubang Villaluz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2797. A bill for the relief of Rogelio Villegas and his son, Michael Villegas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2798. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Severa Salonga Virag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2799. A bill for the relief of Yu Sau Wah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2800. A bill for the relief of Maung Win; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2801. A bill for the relief of Lee Seung Woo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2802. A bill for the relief of Hee Ngew Yee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2803. A bill for the relief of In Kyong Yi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2804. A bill for the relief of Miss Makako Yoneyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2805. A bill for the relief of Kiyoko

Yoshizawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2806. A bill for the relief of Aida G. Yuzon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2807. A bill for the relief of Helen E. Zamora; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2808. A bill for the relief of Galal Hassanein Zanati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2809. A bill for the relief of Gilberto Oropesa Zapanta and his wife, Lilia Ong Zapanta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLANTON:

H.R. 2810. A bill for the relief of Antonio Plameros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2811. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Edward J. Flatley, **XXXX** to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2812. A bill for the relief of Leopold Morse Tailoring Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2813. A bill for the relief of Flavia Merlino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRON:

H.R. 2814. A bill for the relief of Rea Republica Ramos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY of New York:

H.R. 2815. A bill for the relief of Thelma Enriquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2816. A bill for the relief of Rose Minutillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2817. A bill for the relief of Louise Adda Phillips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 2818. A bill for the relief of Adam J. Golau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 2819. A bill for the relief of Maria Luisa Gorostegui deDourron, M.D.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2820. A bill for the relief of Boleslaw Juchniewicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2821. A bill for the relief of Dr. Renigio G. Lacsamana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2822. A bill for the relief of Herbert W. Lindsay and Marie Lindsay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2823. A bill for the relief of Carmen Pinto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2824. A bill for the relief of William T. Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2825. A bill for the relief of Aleyda Arrias Veru; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2826. A bill to authorize the conveyance of the mineral rights and interests of the United States in certain real property to Jesse W. Yawn; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CLEVELAND:

H.R. 2827. A bill for the relief of Filippo Sardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 2828. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rose Scanio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 2829. A bill for the relief of Barbara Padmore Benning (nee Barbara Kathleen Batson); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOW:

H.R. 2830. A bill for the relief of John Jaros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 2831. A bill for the relief of Carelena K. Goodman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2832. A bill for the relief of Ruhollah Sayyah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 2833. A bill for the relief of Judith Novella Mathew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 2834. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Bonfantino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 2835. A bill for the relief of William E. Carroll; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2836. A bill for the relief of Lu-Yin Chen, Julie Chen, and Edward Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2837. A bill for the relief of Luigi De-Flora; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2838. A bill for the relief of Tomaso Masella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 2839. A bill for the relief of Alfredo Fugaccia and his family: Anna Maria Franchi Fugaccia (wife), Alberto Fugaccia (son), Isabella Fugaccia (daughter); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 2840. A bill for the relief of the estate of Albert W. Small; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 2841. A bill for the relief of Francesco and Alfonso Acierno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2842. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Acierno and her children, Regina, Giuditta, and Diana Acierno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2843. A bill for the relief of Raul B. Rodriguez Berrey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2844. A bill for the relief of Sofia Buitrago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2845. A bill for the relief of Ioro, Olga, Mario, and Maria Carreiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2846. A bill for the relief of Roy E. Carroll; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2847. A bill for the relief of Dr. Pablo Cordero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2848. A bill for the relief of Blanca Esther Montoya Davila; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2849. A bill for the relief of Nellie Hyacinth Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2850. A bill for the relief of Dr. Marianne Diers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2851. A bill for the relief of Maria T. Egea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2852. A bill for the relief of Joaquim Esteves Fernandes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2853. A bill for the relief of Alvaro Raul Goncalves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2854. A bill for the relief of Ross P. Goncalves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2855. A bill for the relief of Adolfo and his wife, Almerinda Henrique; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2856. A bill for the relief of Rosemarie Huguet and daughter, Vivian Labus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2857. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Landolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2858. A bill for the relief of Fiorante Leo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2859. A bill for the relief of Chee Mon Lau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2860. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Mancinelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2861. A bill for the relief of Louis Botelho Motta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2862. A bill for the relief of Fernando Neola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2863. A bill for the relief of Anthony O'Brien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2864. A bill for the relief of Dr. Roger Pasimio and family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2865. A bill for the relief of Stephen Pearson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2866. A bill for the relief of Francesco Pecchia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2867. A bill for the relief of Angelo M. Petitto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2868. A bill for the relief of Caerina Frattoletto Petitto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2869. A bill for the relief of Felice Angelo Petitto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2870. A bill for the relief of Jose Joaquim Rezendes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2871. A bill for the relief of Degennaro Sabato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2872. A bill for the relief of Alberico Suriano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2873. A bill for the relief of Vincent Suriano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2874. A bill for the relief of Carmela Tarantino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2875. A bill for the relief of Nicola Tarzia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2876. A bill for the relief of Franca Tolusso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2877. A bill for the relief of Antonio Trinchese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 2878. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Cavallo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2879. A bill for the relief of Fermina Marinas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLUCZYNSKI:

H.R. 2880. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis Bozionelos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2881. A bill for the relief of Pasqua Porzia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINNEY:

H.R. 2882. A bill for the relief of Antonietta Maria Calone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2883. A bill for the relief of Stefania Chaber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2884. A bill for the relief of Maria Giraldi Favretto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2885. A bill for the relief of Franco Geralmo Giraudo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2886. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Macauda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2887. A bill for the relief of Iolanda C. Masotta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2888. A bill for the relief of James Vincent Melia, his wife Eugenia Melia, and their children, Sarafina Melia, Rocco Fernando Melia, and Nicola Melia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2889. A bill for the relief of Michelangelo Morrelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2890. A bill for the relief of Leonardo Riccio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2891. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Sari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2892. A bill for the relief of Michele Sorbara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 2893. A bill for the incorporation of the Merchant Marine War Veterans Association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2894. A bill to incorporate Paralyzed Veterans of America; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 2895. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property in the District of Columbia to the National Firefighting Museum and Center for Fire Prevention, Inc.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 2896. A bill for the relief of Constantine Demetre Caralis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 2897. A bill for the relief of Nguyen-Van-Tien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

H.R. 2898. A bill for the relief of Filippo Butera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 2899. A bill for the relief of Louis M. Lamothe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 2900. A bill for the relief of Cristina, Giuseppe, Agostino, and Francesco Abbate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2901. A bill for the relief of Antonio Accardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2902. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe and Angela Agate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2903. A bill for the relief of Kamal Akley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2904. A bill for the relief of Angela Alamia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2905. A bill for the relief of Calogero, Giuseppe, and Paola Alba; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2906. A bill for the relief of Rocco Alfonsetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2907. A bill for the relief of Benedetto and Valeria Amato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2908. A bill for the relief of Vito Amato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2909. A bill for the relief of Satoru Ando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2910. A bill for the relief of Teresa Antonaglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2911. A bill for the relief of Joseph Assal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2912. A bill for the relief of Angel and Azucena Avila; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2913. A bill for the relief of Antonino Badalamenti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2914. A bill for the relief of George Mikland Badro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2915. A bill for the relief of Veronica Barnes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2916. A bill for the relief of Paolina Barone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2917. A bill for the relief of Juan Battista Biazzo, Margarita Biazzo, Juan Tomas Biazzo, and Carlos Antonio Biazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2918. A bill for the relief of Accursio Billera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2919. A bill for the relief of Mark Bitar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2920. A bill for the relief of Pietro Bivona, Accursio Bivona, Giuseppina Bivona, and Enza Bivona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2921. A bill for the relief of Stavros Bounas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2922. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo, Anna Rosa, and Giuseppe Bozzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2923. A bill for the relief of Nadia Cassucci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2924. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe and Nicola Caputo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2925. A bill for the relief of Francesco Catanzaro, Calogera Catanzaro, Gaspare Catanzaro, and Vita Catanzaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2926. A bill for the relief of Vito Cimino and Gaetana Cimino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2927. A bill for the relief of Rita Louise Clarke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2928. A bill for the relief of Habibullah Cohen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2929. A bill for the relief of Giovanna Maria Cona and Angelina Cona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2930. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Covello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2931. A bill for the relief of Paulina Crisci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2932. A bill for the relief of Lauretta Cunningham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2933. A bill for the relief of Shlomo, Bella, and Rachel Dagan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2934. A bill for the relief of Radouan G. Dakki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2935. A bill for the relief of Bartolome Catelo and Marietta Alonso De Castro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2936. A bill for the relief of Michele Derosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2937. A bill for the relief of Anna DiStefano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2938. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe DiStefano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2939. A bill for the relief of Dr. Azak Serf Eryol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2940. A bill for the relief of Assuntina, Angela, and Raimondo Florica; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2941. A bill for the relief of Alonso Gonzalez-Palacio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2942. A bill for the relief of Giovanni and Terrana Grottadauria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2943. A bill for the relief of Gerlando Quarantino Iacono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2944. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe, Giuseppa, Rosa, Pietro, Rosario, and Santa Inzerillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2945. A bill for the relief of Michel G. Issa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2946. A bill for the relief of Alan Kaadi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2947. A bill for the relief of Fayed Khanji; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2948. A bill for the relief of Jai Doh Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2949. A bill for the relief of Simone Laboeuf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2950. A bill for the relief of Maria Concetta Lettera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2951. A bill for the relief of Dr. Hong-Chien Lin, Tzu-Yung Lin, and Hong-Yih Lin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2952. A bill for the relief of Rosa E. Llobell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2953. A bill for the relief of Heide Lomangino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2954. A bill for the relief of Carlos Abel Majia-Herrera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2955. A bill for the relief of Calogero Mallia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2956. A bill for the relief of Crisanto G. Mamarli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2957. A bill for the relief of Domenico Mammanna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2958. A bill for the relief of Filippo Mandala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2959. A bill for the relief of Elena I. Manzanera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2960. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Domenico Marino and their children, Ciriaco, Adelalde, Gaetano, Elvira, Gerardo, and Carmine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2961. A bill for the relief of Elena Montenza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2962. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe, Paola, and Antonella Muce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2963. A bill for the relief of Oussama Mohammed Naja; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2964. A bill for the relief of Costa Youssef Najjar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2965. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Neri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2966. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Novello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2967. A bill for the relief of Emilia Oliveri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2968. A bill for the relief of Calogero and Maria Piro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2969. A bill for the relief of Gaetano and Gaetana Porcello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2970. A bill for the relief of Marina B. Profeta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2971. A bill for the relief of Guillermina Pulgar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2972. A bill for the relief of Aurora Ramos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2973. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Randazzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2974. A bill for the relief of Juana Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2975. A bill for the relief of Leonor Muirragul Robalino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2976. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Rudio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2977. A bill for the relief of Jacob, Rivka, Eliyahu, Moshe, Rina, and Ilan Rouach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2978. A bill for the relief of Mouhamad Safa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2979. A bill for the relief of Javier Salazar-Ruiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2980. A bill for the relief of Hector and Iolanda Scafati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2981. A bill for the relief of Luigi Scattarreggia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2982. A bill for the relief of Michele and Rosa Scotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2983. A bill for the relief of Luis Enrique Sierra-Gonzalez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2984. A bill for the relief of Wong Wah Sin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2985. A bill for the relief of Dr. Lalendra Kumar Sinha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2986. A bill for the relief of Theresa Somma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2987. A bill for the relief of Desbina Souris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2988. A bill for the relief of Margherita Suglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2989. A bill for the relief of Faez Elias Tayar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2990. A bill for the relief of Victoria Tellas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2991. A bill for the relief of Nunzia Uccellatore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2992. A bill for the relief of Juan Artavia Villarreal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2993. A bill for the relief of Francesco Vultaggio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2994. A bill for the relief of Jock Min Woo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 2995. A bill for the relief of Francesca Biccheri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2996. A bill for the relief of Salvatore and Rosa Cassero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2997. A bill for the relief of Giovanna Cefalo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2998. A bill for the relief of Angiolina Chiocciarello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2999. A bill for the relief of Michele D'Aleo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3000. A bill for the relief of Teresa Galli D'Aleo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3001. A bill for the relief of Joaquin Da Costa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3002. A bill for the relief of Maria Salome da Cunha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3003. A bill for the relief of Antonio Malheiro Ferreira da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3004. A bill for the relief of Antonio Pereira Da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3005. A bill for the relief of Clarinda Duarte Da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3006. A bill for the relief of Rita Maria da Silva Costa Bettencourt and her minor children, Victor Manoel Costa Bettencourt da Silva and Mario Costa Bettencourt da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3007. A bill for the relief of Mario De-Nicola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3008. A bill for the relief of Irvin Di-Flore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3009. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe and Acuria Friscia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3010. A bill for the relief of Antonio Iula; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3011. A bill for the relief of Luisa Clelia La Pietra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3012. A bill for the relief of Angelo Marchio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3013. A bill for the relief of Domenico, Serafina, and Maria Mazzei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3014. A bill for the relief of Lise, Martine, Florence Marie, and Fritz, Jr., Monplaisir; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3015. A bill for the relief of Giovanni and Maria Rita Morello and their minor children, Maria Concetta, Salvatore, and Vincenzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3016. A bill for the relief of Theodore Panagiotakopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3017. A bill for the relief of Armando Pisaniello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3018. A bill for the relief of Amalia Placidi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3019. A bill for the relief of Americo Placidi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3020. A bill for the relief of Rosalia Romano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3021. A bill for the relief of Italo Rosati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3022. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe, Garofalo, Gino, and Giuseppe Rullo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3023. A bill for the relief of Saverio Scalzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3024. A bill for the relief of Antoine Elias Srour; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3025. A bill for the relief of Paul Stavropoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3026. A bill for the relief of Franca Zazzera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 3027. A bill for the relief of Deb Kumar Das; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3028. A bill for the relief of Maria Soledad dela Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3029. A bill for the relief of Dominador G. Ferreria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3030. A bill for the relief of Ildefonso L. and Paulita K. Origenes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3031. A bill for the relief of Norma M. Sasi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3032. A bill for the relief of Irving D. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3033. A bill for the relief of Simplicio Velasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 3034. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosa Zimmerman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEYSER:

H.R. 3035. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Lombardo and his wife, Gaetana Castrogiovanni Lombardo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 3036. A bill for the relief of Maria Casamento and her minor son, Sergio Casamento; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3037. A bill for the relief of Francesco Di Domenico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3038. A bill for the relief of Mariano Scavuzzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3039. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Tavano and his wife, Natalina Tavano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3040. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Vindigni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 3041. A bill for the relief of John Harwin Parrish, postmaster at Gladewater, Tex., and for Mary James Kates, owner of the Gladewater Daily Mirror; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 3042. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Andolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3043. A bill for the relief of Raffaele Antoci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3044. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Battista Asaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3045. A bill for the relief of Carlo Bleco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3046. A bill for the relief of Maria Luisa Bona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3047. A bill for the relief of Sister Amelia Callegarin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3048. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Cappello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3049. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lucia Tommasi and Maria Carbonaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3050. A bill for the relief of Francesco Clarfella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3051. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe D'Amico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3052. A bill for the relief of Anna D'Angelo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3053. A bill for the relief of Orazia Dierna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3054. A bill for the relief of Mario Di Leo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3055. A bill for the relief of Germain Francois; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3056. A bill for the relief of Domenico Grazia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3057. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Intilli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3058. A bill for the relief of Consolata Monti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3059. A bill for the relief of Della Petracca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3060. A bill for the relief of Benedetto Trifiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3061. A bill for the relief of Emanuela Trovato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3062. A bill for the relief of Dora and Rosa Vasile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 3063. A bill for the relief of Adolfo J. Torres; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 3064. A bill for the relief of Arie Aviv (also known as Arie Abramovich); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3065. A bill for the relief of Silvia Carbone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3066. A bill for the relief of Sylvia Cavada Guzman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3067. A bill for the relief of Vicenta Aida Manjon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3068. A bill for the relief of Hemayak Meghrigian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3069. A bill for the relief of Teruko Morino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3070. A bill for the relief of Manuel Silvestre Lara Ortiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3071. A bill for the relief of Ekaterina Pyramidou and Epanthia Pyramidou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3072. A bill for the relief of Esmeralda Antonia Ramirez y Pena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3073. A bill for the relief of Gershon George Rijwan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3074. A bill for the relief of Juana V. Then-Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3075. A bill for the relief of Elma Eliola Tobitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3076. A bill for the relief of Margarita Abreu Winkler and Gernot Winkler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3077. A bill for the relief of Anton B. Wojcicki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:

H.R. 3078. A bill for the relief of Bernaldo Acupan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3079. A bill for the relief of Harold P. Conroy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3080. A bill for the relief of Wilda M. Kilburn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3081. A bill for the relief of Herta Margarete Helene Monden; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3082. A bill for the relief of Ronnie B. (Malit) Morris and Henry B. (Malit) Morris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3083. A bill for the relief of Jose Olmos-Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3084. A bill for the relief of Harry Woo, Margaret Woo, and Paul Woo (alias Woo Yee Chien, Woo Cheong Yow Dai, and Woo Diu Kuo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 3085. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Vincenzo Culotta, Rosaria Culotta, and Fortunata Culotta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 3086. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Constanza D. Saso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINN:

H.R. 3087. A bill for the relief of Robert L. Stevenson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 3088. A bill for the relief of Ralph Gallo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3089. A bill for the relief of Nicolo Giammarresi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3090. A bill for the relief of Antonio Masucci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 3091. A bill to confer certain benefits under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3092. A bill for the relief of Millivoj Jankovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3093. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Crescencia Lyra Serna and her minor children, Maria Minde Fe Serna, Sally Garoza Serna, Gonzalo Garoza Serna, and James Garoza Serna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## By Mr. WYMAN:

H.R. 3094. A bill for the relief of the estate of Capt. John N. Laycock, U.S. Navy (retired); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 171. Resolution to refer the bill H.R. 2812, entitled "For the relief of Leopold Morse Tailoring Co." to the Chief Commissioner of the U.S. Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 172. Resolution to refer the bill (H.R. 2402) entitled "A bill for the relief of Joseph W. Harris," to the Chief Commissioner of the Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## MEMORIALS

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

5. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, relative to daylight saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, relative to amending the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

7. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, relative to the establishment of such quotas and tariffs as may be necessary to protect the domestic shoe industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to Federal-State revenue sharing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, relative to Federal-State revenue sharing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

## Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

18. Mr. CASEY of Texas presented a petition of Mrs. Rosey Marshall and 10 residents of Houston, Tex., to urge that January 15 be made a national holiday in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE—Friday, January 29, 1971

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 26, 1971)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

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

Almighty and ever-living God, as we pause before Thee at noonday, we ask for quiet hearts, clear minds, and spirits strong enough to match the awesome times in which we live and serve. Make us quick to discern needs, wise in solving problems, firm in defense of the right, considerate and helpful to one another. Keep ever before us the needs of the whole Nation. May the vision never be dimmed of the kingdom of God that shall yet come on earth. Send us to our tasks, anointed by Thy spirit, so to live and work that we shall leave behind us a fairer world in which the family of man may grow and flourish.

We pray in the Master's name. Amen.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

## THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 28, 1971, be approved.

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

## TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

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

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees

be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

## REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the resolution as follows:

## S. RES. 20

*Resolved*, That the following shall constitute the minority party's membership on the standing committees of the Senate for the Ninety-second Congress.

On Aeronautical and Space Sciences: Mr. CURTIS, Mrs. SMITH, Messrs. GOLDWATER, WEICKER, BUCKLEY.

On Agriculture and Forestry: Messrs. MILLER, AIKEN, YOUNG, CURTIS, DOLE, BELLMON.

On Appropriations: Messrs. YOUNG, MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH, Messrs. HRUSKA, ALLOTT, COTTON, CASE, FONG, BOGGS, PERCY, BROOKE.

On Armed Services: Mrs. SMITH, Messrs. THURMOND, TOWER, DOMINICK, GOLDWATER, SCHWEIKER, SAXBE.

On Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: Messrs. TOWER, BENNETT, BROOKE, PACKWOOD, ROTH, BROOK, TAFT.

On Commerce: Messrs. COTTON, PROUTY, PEARSON, GRIFFIN, BAKER, COOK, HATFIELD, STEVENS.

On Finance: Messrs. BENNETT, CURTIS, MILLER, JORDAN of Idaho, FANNIN, HANSEN, GRIFFIN.

On Foreign Relations: Messrs. AIKEN, MUNDT, CASE, COOPER, JAVITS, SCOTT, PEARSON,

On Government Operations: Messrs. MUNDT, JAVITS, PERCY, GURNEY, MATHIAS, SAXBE, ROTH, BROOK.

On Interior and Insular Affairs: Messrs. ALLOTT, JORDAN of Idaho, FANNIN, HANSEN, HATFIELD, STEVENS, BELLMON.

On the Judiciary: Messrs. HRUSKA, FONG, SCOTT, THURMOND, COOK, MATHIAS, GURNEY.

On Labor and Public Welfare: Messrs. JAVITS, PROUTY, DOMINICK, SCHWEIKER, PACKWOOD, TAFT, BEALL.

On Public Works: Messrs. COOPER, BOGGS, BAKER, DOLE, BEALL, BUCKLEY, WEICKER.

On District of Columbia: Messrs. MATHIAS, WEICKER, BUCKLEY.

On Post Office and Civil Service: Messrs. FONG, BOGGS, STEVENS, BELLMON.

On Rules and Administration: Messrs. PROUTY, COOPER, SCOTT, GRIFFIN.

On Veterans' Affairs: Messrs. THURMOND, HANSEN, COOK, STEVENS.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, in connection with this resolution, an addendum in the form of a listing of the Republican leadership together with the membership on the respective conference committees.

There being no objection, the listing was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP, 92D CONGRESS

Margaret Chase Smith, Chairman of the Conference.

Norris Cotton, Secretary of the Conference. Hugh Scott, Floor Leader. Robert P. Griffin, Assistant Floor Leader. Gordon Allott, Chairman of Policy Committee.

## POLICY COMMITTEE

Gordon Allott, Chairman.

Margaret Chase Smith

Norris Cotton

Hugh Scott

Robert P. Griffin

Wallace F. Bennett

Peter H. Dominick

John G. Tower

Roman L. Hruska

J. Caleb Boggs

Clifford P. Case

John Sherman Cooper

Carl T. Curtis

Karl E. Mundt

Strom Thurmond

## CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Peter H. Dominick, Chairman.

J. Glenn Beall, Jr.

Bill Brock

James L. Buckley

Robert Dole

Paul J. Fannin

Hiram L. Fong

Barry Goldwater

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

William V. Roth, Jr.

William B. Saxbe

Robert Taft, Jr.

Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.

## COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Wallace F. Bennett, Chairman.

George D. Aiken

Henry Bellmon

Edward W. Brooke

Marlow W. Cook

Edward J. Gurney

Clifford P. Hansen

Mark O. Hatfield