

Charles I. Stanftld	Thomas E. Swindell	William M. Tucker	Joel C. Ward	Norman E. West, Jr.	Rudolph E. Woltner,
Ray B. St. Charles	Stephen I. Szabolcs	Thomas A. Turner, Jr.	Charles F. Warford,	Randall L. West	Jr.
Charles Steele	Victor E. Taber	Colin B. Tweddell	Jr.	Newell J. Weston	Anthony A. Wood
Martin R. Steele	Robert Tait, Jr.	William A. Tweed	Clifford B. Warren	George E. Wetmore	James M. Williams
John J. Steger	Joshua D. Tallentire	Perry J. Unruh	III	III	Larry A. Wood
Peter R. Stenner	Dale M. Tarbet	Donald H. Valley	Robert G. Warren	William A. Wheeler	Theodore R. Woollens
Edward R. Stepien	Bayard V. Taylor	Howard R. Vanwinkle	James L. Watson, Jr.	Gerrit L. Wiescamp	Waite W. Worden, Jr.
Jack E. Steury	Cecil V. Taylor	Peter H. VanZandt	James R. Watson	Edward J. Wietecha,	Alin C. Worley
Jack A. Stevens	Jack G. Teasley	Douglas C. Vassy	Harry B. Wease	Jr.	Philip E. Worley
Wayne L. Stevens	Benjamin L. Tebault	Richard F. Vercau-	Walter T. Weathers,	David E. Wilbur	Carroll L. Wright
Edmond C. Stevenson	William J. Tehan III	teren	Jr.	Thomas L. Wilkerson	Edward F. Wright, Jr.
John G. Stevenson	Milton J. Teixeira	David A. Vetter	Charles G. Weaver	Kenneth J. Wilkinson	Eugene O. Wright II
Charles E. Stewart	John W. Theisen	Dennis W. Vickery	James H. Webb, Jr.	James G. Williams	William S. Wright
James V. Stiger	Daniel L. Thompson	Gerald J. Villano	Arthur S. Weber, Jr.	Michael J. Williams	John W. Wuethrich III
Keith H. Stivers	Robert F. Thompson	Joie D. Vitosky	David L. Weber	Richard F. Williams	William R. Wyser, III
Norman R. Stocker	Harry M. Thornley	Richard P. Vogelpohl	Harry R. Weber III	Robert F. Wilman	James F. Wzorek, Jr.
Carl C. Stoehr II	William G. Thrash, Jr.	Frederick W. Volcan-	Larry D. Webster	Brooks C. Wilson	James A. Yorg
Ronald M. Stoll	Raymond S. Tiney, Jr.	sek	Tony A. Weda	Bruce B. Wilson	Kenneth W. Young
John B. Strange	Warren S. Titcomb	Carl B. Volinski	Ronald A. Weigand	Frederick W. Wilson	Walter R. Young
Raymond R. Strohs-	Charles J. Toenis-	John R. Voneida	William C. Wein-	Roger E. Wilson	Richard I. Zabovnik
schein	koetter	Thomas A. Voth	mann	James R. Wingerter	George A. Zahn, Jr.
William H. Stubble-	Alan S. Toppelberg	Sidney S. Wade, Jr.	David E. Weir	John H. Winslow	Edward R. Zaptin
field	Joseph B. Towle	Jack R. Wagner	John D. Wells, Jr.	Frank A. Wiseman	Michael V. Ziehm
Kenneth R. Stuber	Clyde R. Trathowen	Frank N. Waldrop	Laurance W. Wells	Stephen M. Wistrand	Albert J. Zimmer
Worth A. Styles	John B. Tritsch	Bob C. Walker	Marshall R. Wells	John A. Witsell, Jr.	David W. Zimmerman
John J. Sullivan, Jr.	Thomas R. Trompeter	Charles L. Wallace	Robert D. Wells	Terry L. Wojcik	Lawrence R. Zinser
James B. Swartz-	Alan J. Tucci	Patrick G. Waller	Donald T. Welsh	Charles E. Wolfe, Jr.	
berg	John P. Tucker	Robert W. Waller	Joseph R. Welsh, Jr.	James Wolfe, Jr.	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, February 1, 1971

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

The Lord is good, a stronghold in the day of trouble; And He knoweth them that trust in Him.—Nahum 1: 7.

Be gracious unto us, our Father, and bless us as we wait upon Thee on this the first day of a new month. Guard our country and guide our leaders, that this land may ever be a stronghold of peace and good will in our world. Strengthen the ties of fellowship among our people and increase the bonds of friendship between us. In every soul, plant the living virtues of Thy loving spirit, and in every home may the love of Thy dear name hallow every heart.

We commend to Thy keeping all who are giving their lives on our behalf that through their sacrificial efforts peace may come. Particularly do we pray for our prisoners of war. Keep them strong in spirit, steady in soul, patient in purpose, faithful to their faith, and hopeful in heart looking for the end of war. Bless their families and may Thy grace be their comfort as with loyalty and love they live through these days of separation.

Bless our astronauts. May they land on the moon and return safely to earth. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings 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.

CXVII—80—Part 1

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had made the following appointments:

The Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 91-405, appointed Mr. Jayson Newman and Mr. James J. McIntyre to the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia.

The Vice President, pursuant to title 15, United States Code, section 1024, appointed Mr. HUMPHREY and Mr. BENTSEN as members, on the part of the Senate, of the Joint Economic Committee.

The Vice President, pursuant to title 42, United States Code, section 2251, appointed Mr. SYMINGTON and Mr. BIBLE as members, on the part of the Senate, of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The President pro tempore, pursuant to section 401 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, appointed Mr. METCALF, Mr. GRAVEL, and Mr. CHILDS as members, on the part of the Senate, of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WHITEHURST) desires to take the oath of office. If he will present himself, he may be sworn in at this time.

Mr. WHITEHURST presented himself at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD ASKS FOR HUMANITARIAN TREATMENT FOR AMERICAN POW'S AND MIA'S IN INDOCHINA

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

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Dr. J. A. O. Preus, international president of the 3-million-member Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, this morning issued a statement concerning

the American POW's and MIA's in Indochina. This statement is most significant because this is the first time that a president of a major religious denomination has developed a program aimed at obtaining humanitarian treatment of the POW's held by the Communists in Southeast Asia. It is even more significant, in my opinion, because he calls on us all to use the most effective, and often the least used, weapon at our command—the power of prayer.

Dr. Preus has designated Sunday, March 14, 1971, as a Day of Prayer for the POW's and MIA's in the 6,000 congregations under his direction and has called on all other religious leaders in this Nation to join him in this effort. He has mailed out a litany to be used by all of the pastors in his denomination and invited the other denominations to use this litany or to adapt it to their particular situations. I am convinced that the prayers of millions of our people will prevail mightily before the throne of God because our God hears and answers the prayers of His people.

I am encouraged by Dr. Preus' offer to lead a group of religious leaders, with pastoral and humanitarian concerns, into North and South Vietnam and Laos to inspect the POW camps. It will indeed be difficult for the Communist leaders to turn down the request of such a delegation of men of God with no political motivations to visit their POW camps and offer an unbiased report to our country and to the world about the conditions of these camps.

I wish Dr. Preus and the other religious leaders who may join him Godspeed in this undertaking, and I introduce his statement and litany into the Record for the information of the Members:

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT J. A. O. PREUS CONCERNING THE AMERICAN POW'S AND MIA'S IN INDOCHINA

As the president of one of the major Protestant denominations in this country I believe that it is incumbent upon me to speak

out on certain vital issues facing our nation today. The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, which now has 3 million members and some 6,000 congregations, was founded 124 years ago, and I am now the eighth president to serve this church body. The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has always had a strong commitment to the separation of church and state and has consistently stayed out of politics. I agree with this principle and respect this tradition. However, I am convinced that the church must be concerned about basic moral values in our society and must feel compassion for humanitarian concerns all over the world. It is for this reason that I have chosen to become involved in an effort to do what I can to help obtain humanitarian treatment for the American prisoners of war in southeast Asia and ultimately to hasten their release.

For all too long church leaders, including myself, have busied themselves with their own parochial concerns and ignored serious problems confronting our nation and our world. Perhaps the best example of this is the fact that our churches have all but ignored the plight of the American POW's held by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong and by Communist forces in Laos. If public opinion has been aroused, it has been due to the efforts of other groups rather than the church.

I have no intentions of trying to defend or condemn our right to be in Vietnam. This is not my role as a church leader. The fact is that we have been there for a number of years and have sent several million men into this country, 50,000 of whom will never return. But as a Christian church president I am concerned about the families and loved ones of the men who are in POW camps and are still listed as missing in action as well as for the men themselves. Therefore, I firmly intend to use the facilities of my office and whatever influence I might have in an effort to obtain the names of the Americans who are prisoners of war in Indo-China. I also shall endeavor to ascertain the type of treatment they are receiving, to seek to improve those conditions which we know are bad (such as the denial of the right to regularly send and receive mail), and to hasten the release of these men, especially the sick and wounded.

The Vietnamese are an old and proud people who for 2,500 years have placed great importance on the family structure and have followed religious principles which recognize human compassion and humanitarian principles. I am a devout Christian who accepts Jesus Christ as the Savior of the world, and I accept Christian values and Christian ethics. But I am not appealing to these people only from my own value structure and ethical principles. The ethics of Buddha and Confucius, as well as those of all other founders of world religions, contain humanitarian principles that relate to this situation. For that matter, the ethics of most nonbelievers include basic principles of human concern. The Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, written by Ho Chi Minh in 1945, borrows portions from our own Declaration of Independence. I refer specifically to the opening words, which state: "All men are created equal, they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." It is certainly significant that even Ho Chi Minh stated that every human being does have from birth such basic rights. By any failure to grant full humane treatment to POW's the Vietnamese Communists are denying their own heritage.

The statement on the treatment of prisoners of war contained in the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which were accepted by North Vietnam in 1957, should be followed not only because it is a recognized legal agreement between nations but because it contains the most basic provisions of

humanitarian behavior that must be respected by all civilized nations. Listing prisoners promptly, releasing the sick and the wounded, humanitarian treatment of the prisoners (such as allowing them to correspond with loved ones at home on a regular basis) are very uncomplicated principles that could easily be followed by any civilized nation. It is very difficult for a compassionate nation to accept the fact that some of our men have now been held as prisoners of war under such conditions for over six years. It is even more difficult to comprehend the fact that we have reason to believe that many of them have been held in solitary confinement during their entire captivity.

I do not have a philosophical or legal background in these matters, but I do have a pastoral concern. I am concerned about human suffering and mistreatment. I feel great compassion for any of our men who are suffering cruel and unreasonable treatment in POW camps. I know something of the anxiety and the heartaches experienced by the wives, the sons and daughters, and the parents of the men who are missing in action, because they do not even know if their husband, father, or son is dead or alive. The cruel uncertainty of not even knowing about the fate of a loved one (some men have been listed as missing in action for as long as 6½ years) leads to anguish of heart and mind that is as cruel as any physical punishment. I know something of the lonely and sleepless nights they spend, not knowing what kind of cruel treatment their loved one might be experiencing in a distant country. This is not a political or ideological concern, this is a human concern. If I can make even the smallest contribution to relieve any of their suffering, it will be more than worth any effort or expense.

The Communist leaders contend that our prisoners are receiving humane treatment. We have no facts to confirm their contentions and to relieve some of our anxieties. We know that they have not released the names of all those who are POW's nor informed us about all the men missing in action whom they know to be dead. We know there are almost 1,600 American men who are held captive or are missing in action in southeast Asia. This is a wide and unreasonable range. What possible justification could any nation have for withholding the names of their prisoners for any extended length of time. We know for a fact that they have not released the sick and the wounded. We know for a fact that they have not allowed any impartial inspection of their prison camps. We have heard nothing from the few prisoners who have been released except accounts of horror and inhumane treatment. This is an intolerable situation for the people in our country and for people in civilized nations around the world.

Today, I announce to you a five-point program that I intend to undertake in order to do what I can for these men and their families.

Number One: I intend to declare Sunday, March 14, a Day of Prayer for the American Prisoners of War in the 6,000 congregations of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod throughout this nation. I have mailed out a Litany especially prepared for this Sunday with a cover letter to all of our pastors, urging them to devote this Sunday to the purpose of interceding for the POW's and MIA's before the throne of God.

Number Two: I am calling for a sustaining program of education and prayer within our churches on behalf of the American POW's and MIA's. I have asked them to include in their Sunday prayers on a regular basis for a year a special prayer for these men. I have also informed them that I will send additional material on the subject along with special prayers to be said by all congregations on the same Sundays.

Number Three: I have sent a letter to the

leaders of all major Christian denominations, Catholic and Protestant, urging them to join us in this effort to start a similar effort in their particular denominations. I have also urged The Lutheran Hour (which is sponsored by my own denomination), The Hour of Decision, which features Billy Graham, The Catholic Hour, This Is the Life (which is also sponsored by The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod), Oral Roberts, The Baptist Hour, The Mennonite Hour, The Voice of Prophecy, Back to the Bible, The Sacred Heart Program, The Christopher Program, and numerous other important religious radio and TV programs to include special prayers on their programs for the POW's and MIA's. In addition, I am asking the various denominational heads to urge the editors of their church publications to include articles on the treatment of American POW's and MIA's.

I am calling for an extensive program of prayer in the churches because I believe very strongly that God hears and answers prayers. Certainly the prayers of millions of Christians throughout this land being said on behalf of these men will not go unheard and unanswered. I also believe that through a program such as this Christians all over our land can let the prisoners, their families, our citizens, and the world know that we do really care. I also feel that the God who tells us to take our problems to Him in prayer expects us to use all of our abilities to accomplish what we can. Therefore, I also will add two additional points to the program.

Number Four: Since I represent a large Lutheran body in this country, I am also contacting Lutheran leaders in all the countries in the world who accepted the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and urging them to use their influence to bring public opinion in their countries and their governments to bear on the North Vietnamese and other Communist leaders in order that they might be moved to follow the humanitarian treatment of prisoners of war as stated in these Conventions.

Number Five: I shall endeavor to organize a group of church leaders in this country and around the world who are willing to join me in an offer to the President of North Vietnam and other Communist leaders in southeast Asia to allow us to inspect the POW camps in their countries in order that we can bring an unbiased account to the American people and the world of the conditions that exist in these camps. I believe that these Communist leaders will be hard pressed to deny permission for a visit from a group of religious leaders with completely altruistic motives.

Concern for the treatment of our POW's in southeast Asia has now touched the hearts of people with human compassion around the world. The church should have started and led this effort. This has not been the case. I only hope that we can now motivate Christians in this country and around the world to do whatever they can to express their Christian compassions in this very serious situation.

A LITANY FOR OUR POW'S AND MIA'S

MINISTER

Let us now pray, all of us together,
For our people who are prisoners of war,
For our people who are missing in action,
Lost in a strange, strange land,
Lord, our Lord, in Your mercy:

PEOPLE

Hear our prayer!

MINISTER

Lord, sustain them with Yourself,
Your own love in a day's bread and a day's
care.
Give them to find in Your own hand
Meaning in this maze of suffering:

PEOPLE

Hear their prayer!

MINISTER

Warm even the hearts of their captors;
Remind them of their bond of humanness.
And from all hatred of Communist Indo-
China
Holding secret the names of our sons and
brothers and fathers:

PEOPLE

Free us in Your forgiveness, our Lord!

MINISTER

Give our leaders Your own wisdom
To speed the freeing of our loved ones
From strange coldness of an Asian war
That seems so terribly far away:

PEOPLE

Deliver them, our Lord!

MINISTER

Almighty Father, their silent Partner in a
thousand cells,
Jesus Christ, Eternal Savior of Your People
Holy Spirit, All-Comforter in our fiercest
grief,
O Savior, Redeemer, Feeler of all human
anguish:

PEOPLE

For Your own sake, release them!

MINISTER

To those who wait here helplessly
Grant faith not to question the quietness,
Or lose their sight of You in separation—
But know that You are here
Even to the end of the world:

PEOPLE

Comfort us who wait, our Lord!

MINISTER

May millions of Your people come today,
Begging Your benediction of peace, of free-
dom!
May our Litany fill the hidden corners of the
globe
With the fresh new joy of hope and love
And faith! And faith in spite of all!

PEOPLE

Fill us with faith, our Lord!

ALL

Amen, Amen

END THE WAR IN INDOCHINA NO LATER THAN JULY 4, 1971

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

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, as my first official act in Congress representing the voters of the 19th Congressional District in New York, I have introduced a resolution calling on the President to set the date for total withdrawal of all American armed forces from Indochina, and specifying that this date be no later than July 4, 1971.

The 92d Congress has no more urgent business than to end the war and to get on with the task of meeting the domestic crises that have resulted from decades of neglect of human and urban needs.

SET-THE-DATE RESOLUTION

With the administration's decision to resume the bombing of North Vietnam and the massive escalation of the U.S. air role in Laos and Cambodia, it is essential that the Congress call a halt once and for all to a war that has been overwhelmingly repudiated by the American people.

There is a growing realization among Americans that, unless the administration agrees to set the date for the withdrawal of all U.S. Armed Forces from Southeast Asia, we face the very grim possibility of an open-ended conflict that may go on for years and erupt once more into a full-scale war.

This is a prospect that will rule out any attempt to deal realistically with our enormous domestic problems of urban decay, poverty, health care, housing, transportation, and the fight against pollution.

Furthermore, if the administration allows the war to drag on indefinitely, it will at the same time be consigning to indefinite detention the American prisoners of war now held in North Vietnamese jails. In the talks at Paris, the North Vietnamese have repeatedly stated that negotiations for release of these prisoners will take place only after the American Government sets a date for termination of its participation in the war.

I am pleased to announce that the following Members of Congress are cosponsoring the set-the-date resolution, the text of which follows:

List of Cosponsors

Mr. Abourezk, Mr. Addabbo, Mr. Aspin, Mr. Badillo, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Burton, Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Clay, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Del-lums, Mr. Dow, Mr. Drinan, Mr. Eckhardt, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Halpern.

Mr. Hechler of West Virginia, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Koch, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. Mikva, Mrs. Mink, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Rees, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Scheuer, and Mr. Waldie.

H. Res. —

Whereas, the war in Vietnam is entering its second decade with no end in sight, and has spread to Laos and Cambodia.

Whereas, the administration has resumed the bombing of North Vietnam and bases its Vietnamization policy upon the open-ended use of American airpower in Indochina, with the continuing threat of even greater escalation.

Whereas the administration has announced plans to maintain a residual force of unspecified size in Indochina for an indefinite period although it has become clear that American prisoners of war there will not be released until our government sets a specific date for total withdrawal.

Whereas, the war has brought unimaginable suffering to the people of Indochina and has squandered the lives and resources of the American people, making it impossible adequately to meet domestic human needs, and

Whereas, there is no constitutional or moral basis for continued American involvement in this war: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the President set the date for completing the safe and systematic withdrawal of all American armed forces from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and that this date be no later than July 4, 1971.

Mr. Speaker, it was particularly moving to me that on the opening day of the new session of Congress, more than 500 women, members of unions, civic and peace groups, and residents of the 19th Congressional District traveled to Washington to express their support for the Set-the-Date peace resolution.

In their presence on the Capitol steps, I took a special peace pledge to demonstrate my commitment to the goals of

peace and a reordering of our national priorities. Among those present on the steps were Representative SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, who administered the pledge, Representatives WILLIAM F. RYAN, Democrat from New York; SEYMOUR HALPERN, Republican from New York; RONALD DEL-LUMS, Democrat from California; EDWARD KOCH, Democrat from New York; HERMAN BADILLO, Democrat from New York; BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, Democrat from New York; ROBERT DRINAN, Democrat from Massachusetts; JONATHAN BINGHAM, Democrat from New York; and JOHN DOW, Democrat from New York, and representatives of Women Strike for Peace, the Voice of Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the New Democratic Coalition, Business Executives Move Against the War, Hotel and Drug Employees Local 1199, the Furriers Joint Board, Concerned Citizens of Nassau County, Women's Liberation groups from Washington, D.C., and a group of youngsters from Harlem who had won an essay contest sponsored by the Brotherhood for Better Citizens.

I am including in the RECORD the welcoming remarks made by Representative CHISHOLM, the peace pledge, and my speech at the Set-the-Date rally on the Capitol steps:

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

Friends all. This is a wonderful moment right now in the history of this Congress. In terms of the troubles and problems that confront us in our nation today, it is very, very necessary to have voices in the U.S. House of Representatives that will cry out for peace. I am glad that Bella Abzug has now entered the House of Representatives in order to be able to help those of us who believe so deeply and firmly that we have a job to do on our home front first of all.

I want to ask Bella to take a special oath in your presence so that you will know that she and I, and some of the other Congressmen here, will try to reorder the priorities of our nation. Bella, will you please take this peace Pledge:

"I pledge to seek peace for my country and for all nations I pledge to devote my time, my energy and my abilities—in and out of Congress—to help end the war in Indochina and to bring all of our men home, the sooner the better. I pledge to work for new priorities to heal the domestic wounds of war and to use our country's wealth for life, not death.

"I make this pledge to the women in the peace movement, from which I come, to my constituents in the 19th congressional district, whose needs are so desperate, to the young people, and to all men and women who work for a sane, healthy, and peaceful America."

Mrs. Abzug repeated the Pledge, and then made the following speech:

We have a new year, a new Congress, and the same old war. For more than a decade now, Vietnamese have been slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands, and our own young men have been killed, wounded, corrupted, and made sick in conscience and heart, by this dirty, immoral war.

From our President's military leaders and leading statesmen we have gotten lies and deceptions. They manipulate words as though they were playing parlor games instead of dealing in human suffering. We are now living through a B-movie re-run of the Johnson script, which promised "no wider war" and brought just that. President Nixon who was elected by outright deception, tells us he is winding down the war, he bids us rejoice that only 40 young Americans were

killed last week. He tells us that this is going to be a clean, no-hands war and so what if it goes on and on? No ground troops, he says. Just thousands of bombers dropping thousands of tons of bombs on innocent villagers—men, women and children—the civilians of Cambodia and Laos who are experiencing the same blessings of civilization that we bring to Mylai and Vietnam.

From Melvin Laird and other government officials, the word leaks out. Vietnamization is fine, they say, but we are going to have to keep some troops in Indochina for a long, long time, and we are going to need more money for the Pentagon, and we are going to have to keep our nuclear bombs dry.

And with this gruesome prospect, President Nixon—the wind-up or wind-down mechanical man, call him what you will—thinks he is going to be able to fool the American people.

Well, they already showed in the 1970 election that they are not fooled by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew, and I predict right now that President Nixon will be defeated in 1972 because the American people are way ahead of him in their aspirations, their genuine idealism, and their desire for positive change. Only they will not wait until 1972 to show that they are fed up with President Nixon's policy of war, recession, and inflation.

Our cities are in crisis and erupting. Just a few days ago, New York City was on the verge of a general strike. It is worth noting, that at the same time that the policemen were responding to the pressures of inflation by striking for more pay, President Nixon was congratulating U.S. Steel for raising prices by only 6 percent.

Unemployment is close to 5 million, and in the Black and Puerto Rican ghettos the jobless rate is as high as 50 percent. In my own district, people are desperate for decent housing, jobs, for health care, for better transportation, for child care centers, for rehabilitation of drug addicts who are responsible for so much of the crime that is terrorizing our neighborhoods.

The pot is boiling, the issues are getting sharper, and the demand for change, for peace, for an end to this war will ring out louder, and louder—and it will be heard in Congress.

As your Representative, my first act today after being sworn in as a member of the 92nd Congress was to introduce a Resolution calling on President Nixon to set the date for withdrawal of all—I repeat all—American troops from Indochina, and specifying that this withdrawal be completed by July 4th, 1971. I think July 4th is a fitting date for a 2nd Declaration of Independence—Independence from a war that has been overwhelmingly repudiated by the American people.

I felt a special responsibility to take this action, and I am pleased to announce that Congressmen Bob Eckhardt-D., Texas; Benjamin S. Rosenthal-D., New York; Shirley Chisholm-D., New York; Charles Rangel-D., New York; Ken Hechler-D., West Va.; Ed Koch-D., New York; Joseph Addabbo-D., New York; Parren Mitchell-D., Md.; Herman Badillo-D., New York; William F. Ryan-D., New York; Abner Mikva-D., Illinois; James Abourezk-D., S. Dak.; William Claw-D., Missouri; John Dow-D., New York; Paul N. McCloskey-D., Cal.; John Conyers, Jr.-D., Mich.; Thomas Rees-D., Cal.; Phillip Burton-D., Cal.; Jerome R. Waldie-D., Cal.; Jonathan Bingham-D., New York; Andrew Jacobs-D., Ind.; Donald M. Fraser-D., Minn.; Robert F. Drinan-D., Mass.; Les Aspin-D., Wis.; Seymour Halpern-D., New York; Ronald Delums-D., Cal.; Robert W. Kastenmeier-D., Wis.; and Patsy T. Mink-D., Hawaii, are co-sponsoring the Resolution. There are, of course, many other members of Congress who feel the same way and who are introducing similar "End the War" Resolutions. We will keep on doing so and speaking out on this

issue and voting against military appropriations until we stop the war and then we will have to make sure that the people—not the Pentagon—benefit from the peace dividend.

If that is to come to pass, we will have to act on the conviction that this is our building, that this Capitol is our Capitol, that Congress' function is to represent all the people. Congress is not nearly responsive or reflective of the real America as it should be, and we have to work much harder to move it in that direction. We need more women in Congress, more Blacks and Puerto Ricans, more young people—the age floor for the House is 25—more trade unionists and working people.

We have to reclaim our institutions and make them work for all of us and I have set as my personal goal to challenge the hold of the Pentagon on the House Armed Services Committee. The late Mendel Rivers described this Committee as "the only voice, official voice, the military has in the House of Representatives."

Well that Committee is supposed to represent the interest of the electorate—not the Pentagon. It is supposed to act as a check on the military, not to give it a blank check—and if it were fulfilling its duties we would not have the scandalous situation of the Army spying on thousands of Americans, spying on the Democratic Convention, spying on the NAACP and Women's Strike for Peace, spying on anyone and any group that dares to question what the military-industrial complex is doing to our country. We would not have the Committee holding secret hearings on the draft—which should be repealed—and authorizing billions of dollars for useless weapons.

I have requested assignment to the Armed Services Committee, and I ask all of you to join in a campaign to demand that I and other Representatives of the majority peace sentiment in the United States be added to the Committee.

That can be a significant fight, and I need your help. But I recognize, as we all do, that the real movements for change do not start in the Congress, they start in your neighborhoods, in your communities, your organizations and in the streets. And so I call on you to join in building a coalition for peace and priorities, a coalition that will bring together the women—who are the majority of the population and the biggest pro-peace force in this country—the youth, the young veterans who are holding hearings to expose the atrocities committed in Vietnam, the Black people and other minorities, the poor, the elderly, who are among the most helpless victims of inflation, the unemployed and the working people who are moving more and more into activity.

Together, this adds up to millions of Americans who can be a positive force for ending the war, for peace, for using the wealth and genius and creativity of our great country to benefit people. People in action create a contagion of courage and that is what we need here in Congress and all over our land.

DEFICIT FINANCING

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

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, does the President of the United States propose to run the country in violation of the law?

In his state of the Union address and again in his budget report, the President, as Chief Executive, outlined a full employment economy to be thrust on the American people without new taxes or additional source of Federal income—ex-

cept by a promise of additional deficit spending—the cruellest tax of all—inflation.

To accomplish his proposed goal, the President and his financial experts confess that the Federal Establishment will end the fiscal year with an additional deficit of \$11.6 billion. Other knowledgeable national leaders estimate the deficit for the year may be as high as \$25 to \$30 billion.

The national debt, the mortgage the politicians have put against our people's future earnings, as of January 27, was \$393,141,662,732.63. The additional proposed deficit for the President's programs would increase the national debt to an estimated \$404.7 billion.

The Federal Government has no money; so, for every proposal of spending in excess of the legal debt ceiling, the Secretary of the Treasury must sell U.S. bonds to raise revenue by pledging the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

The Congress, on June 3, 1970, at the President's request, increased the permanent debt ceiling to \$380 billion and the temporary ceiling to \$395 billion—authorizing the executive branch to sell U.S. bonds and pledge future tax revenues to that extent.

I am surprised that none of our economic experts or interpretive advisers has raised the question, of how the President proposes to finance his programs. Through deficit spending in excess of the legal debt ceiling—an ultra vires act of de facto legality against the laws of Congress sought by and established for the President himself

True, the President can legalize his full economy budget program by simply getting Congress to again increase the debt ceiling—that is, if Congress passed the measure. But, he has not even asked us yet.

He has asked the independent Federal Reserve System to come up with enough new money to reach a projected increase in the GNP by \$88 billion in order to achieve his "objective of prosperity without inflation." This, the President would accomplish through an "expansive monetary policy" using the primary cause of inflation, printing press money, to combat inflation.

The greater difference to be expected between the upcoming inflation under the Republicans than was experienced under the Democrats will be new money flowing more heavily into the public sector than into the private sector of our economy. And that going into the private sector can be expected to be more heavily laden with Government controls than ever before experienced by private citizens and free enterprise.

The President needs to be reminded that the Constitution, article 1, section 7, clause 1, commences:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. . . .

The Federal Reserve is not an agency of Government. It is a private banking monopoly.

This may well be the first instance in our Nation's history where the President looks to the Federal Reserve bank rather than the people's Congress for new reve-

nue to make good on his administration's political promises.

As I have said many times before, the policies of the monarch are always those of his creditors.

When the sale of bonds exceeds the legal debt ceiling, the contracts, and interest thereon, would seem to be subject to legal attack in any court of law and sales of new bonds would seem to be subject to prohibitive injunctive relief at the request of taxpayers.

Think of the chaos on the money market if U.S. bonds become subject to attack and judicial review—the issuance of bonds as well as their redemption and interest may prove not secured by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government?

The experts tell us money no longer needs intrinsic value, it needs only the confidence of the people. The confidence of the people in their money, as well as in their government, may well be shattered by these money shenanigans.

The President relies heavily on the advice and consent of his experts and intellectuals. History fails to record any nation established by experts and pseudointellectuals. However, I fear we may be watching them destroy a great country.

And what action has the President laid himself open to?

The American people, the descendants of those who made this country great, are watching.

Mr. Speaker, I include a newsrelease and a quotation by Gary Allen, as follows:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune,
Jan. 10, 1977]

TIPS FOR A KEYNESIAN CONVERT

President Nixon has made it official. According to ABC's Howard K. Smith, the President acknowledged after his recent television interview that "I am now a Keynesian in economics."

The revelation really shouldn't be surprising. As we have already noted, Mr. Nixon's comments have begun to acquire a Keynesian ring, especially when he talks of pumping up the money supply and of the "full employment budget." The latter means that the government estimates tax revenues on the basis of a booming economy and then spends accordingly even if actual receipts prove less than estimated. The Keynesian reasoning is that if the economy is running at less than capacity, the deficit spending automatically tends to stimulate business and employment and thus to push it back up toward capacity.

Even John Kenneth Galbraith, a noted but somewhat disillusioned Keynesian, has observed that Mr. Nixon is turning belatedly and unwisely to Keynesianism.

The first thing to say about Keynesianism is that it means different things to different people. Some of the late Lord Keynes' theories have been generally accepted. Some have been so distorted that he probably wouldn't recognize them himself. One common misconception that appeared in the stories about Mr. Nixon's confession is that Keynes "denied that a balanced budget is necessary for economy health." What Keynes said was that deficits were justified in bad years on the assumption that they would be offset in good years. These deficits have never been offset since Keynesianism became fashionable under the New Deal, and the likelihood of a balanced budget in the foreseeable future is slim. Keynes himself was upset, later in life, to realize that his theories

were being used to create perpetual deficits and perpetual inflation.

The real objection to Keynesianism, however, has less to do with the abstract merits of his theories than with the implicit assumption that any handful of government officials—especially men dependent on the whims of politics—can be depended on to control the economy successfully by the application of any theory, Keynesian or otherwise.

In the past, Mr. Nixon has been well aware of this pitfall. He has repeatedly stressed the advantages of an economic system based on the decisions of many rather than a few. He has properly blamed many of our ills on the growth of a centralized government, "a bureaucratic monstrosity, cumbersome, unresponsive and ineffective."

Mr. Nixon lapsed momentarily two years ago, in his inauguration address, when he said that we have "learned at last to manage a modern economy to assure its continued growth." As we suggested at the time, the evidence of the previous years hardly supported such confidence. Nor does the experience thus far of Mr. Nixon's administration. Unemployment is still rising, having just reached 6 per cent; but despite efforts to restrain inflation, prices are still rising, too. Interest rates are going down, partly because of the normal reduction in demand for capital during slow times but also, unfortunately, because of a conscious effort to push them down.

Once again, it seems, the original goal of price stability is being abandoned for the sake of full employment, even the price stability is of greater long range importance to us all, including the unemployed, and even tho a great many means have been devised since the 1930s to soften the blow of unemployment.

We don't know just what Mr. Nixon's definition of Keynesianism is. But if he means that he now has more faith in bureaucratic wisdom and less fear of perpetual deficits, then he is buying the worst of both worlds of Keynesianism, the real and the distorted.

[From American Opinion, Jan. 1971]

RICHARD NIXON: PROFESSOR GALBRAITH CALLS HIM A SOCIALIST
(By Gary Allen)

"... The directors of the Council on Foreign Relations make up a sort of Presidium for that part of the Establishment that guides our destiny as a nation.' . . . And Richard Nixon . . . has not only been a member of that 'Presidium' of *Insiders*, but during his 1968 Presidential campaign wrote an article for *Foreign Affairs*, the official C.F.R. journal. At last count, more than one hundred members of the 1,400-member *Council on Foreign Relations* held key positions in the Nixon Administration."

THE VETO OF THE CRLA— A STEP BACKWARD

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

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in 4 years, we will celebrate our second century as a nation. Nearly 200 years ago, Thomas Jefferson stated that "all men are created equal." What did he mean and how have we progressed toward implementing Jefferson's words?

In 1855, Abraham Lincoln deplored the degeneracy of our Nation by declaring that the statement meant to many that "all men are created equal, except Negroes."

In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" educational facilities were inherently unequal and, in so doing, ruled that segregation was unconstitutional. But, today, the administration has taken a step backward. By allocating the California rural legal aid program only half of its funds and by passing the buck to a study-commission, the administration has agreed to strangle this program for the poor. By their action, the administration has adopted the philosophy that "some men are more equal than others." By denying legal assistance to the poor, the administration has concurred with Governor Reagan that equality is not a goal, but a word to receive lipservice and to be applauded.

It seems that our Nation has not progressed very far in attaining the goals as espoused by Thomas Jefferson. It seems that today "all men are created equal, except those who cannot afford to hire a lawyer."

A 200-MILE LIMIT: PERSPECTIVE OF A CONTROVERSY

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

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, charges and countercharges have been made in recent weeks between the United States and Ecuador because of that Latin America country's latest rash of seizures of U.S. fishing boats. The root of the trouble, of course, is the claim by Chile, Ecuador, and Peru of a 200-mile territorial limit off their coasts.

Mr. Speaker, this matter should be placed in a proper perspective. It has too long been mentioned only superficially.

There is no question that American fishermen aboard vessels under the American flag have been fishing off Ecuador. They have every legal right to do so. The United States developed these fishing grounds back in 1933 which are south of the equator off the coast of Ecuador. It is here that the Humboldt Current coming from the Antarctic mixes with equatorial currents and produces rich food for fish.

Most all fish there are caught by either American-flag vessels based in Peru, or Canadian- and Panamanian-flag vessels owned by Americans and based in Peru also. There are no Peruvian-flag vessels.

What is either overlooked or not known is that Peru has no tuna fishery of its own. They have no tunaboats and Ecuador has no tunaboats.

So, Mr. Speaker, the question arises: What is their complaint?

It would appear that it simply is the presence of Americans off their shore that they do not want, not a fishery question at all.

This, then, brings us to the desire of U.S. fishermen to have a 200-mile fishing zone established around our own country. The Latin Americans have taken great glee in calling this plan "inconsistent," in light of our opposition to their 200-mile territorial limit.

There is a great difference, Mr. Speaker, in that Chile, Ecuador, and Peru claim sovereignty over 200 miles of in-

ternational waters whereas U.S. fishermen desire an extension of the fishing zone off America's shores as a conservation move to protect species of fish. This zone would not preclude foreign nations from fishing on our Continental Shelf or inside the 200-mile limit so long as they comply with such regulations as are deemed necessary for conservation purposes.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that our plan is reasonable and proper, and further that the position taken by Chile, Ecuador, and Peru is arbitrary and illegal. The failure of our own State Department to abide by laws passed by this Congress has played a large part in the continued harassment of American fishermen off Latin America. But, now, the time for name calling should end. I strongly urge four-party talks and that they be directed expressly at the issue of the 200-mile territorial claim.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I believe the U.S. fishermen's plan for extending our own fishing zone is deserving of immediate attention and action. An excellent statement of position is included in a letter to me from George Johansen, secretary-treasurer, Alaska Fishermen's Union, which, for the information of my colleagues, appears at this point of the RECORD:

ALASKA FISHERMEN'S UNION,
Seattle, Wash., January 27, 1971.

Congressman THOMAS M. PELLY,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR TOM: In relating to the controversy resulting from the seizure of American tuna vessels by Ecuador, questions have been raised regarding the position of American fishermen in demanding a 200-mile fishing limit off our coasts and the position of the United States government in rejecting the 200-mile principle in South American waters.

In answering these questions, we must examine the position taken by the major segment of the American fishing industry and also that taken by the South American countries which have invoked the 200-mile limit off their coastlines. In doing this, we make it clear we are speaking for the fishermen here in the Pacific Northwest, not our federal government. Fishermen in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest have endorsed wider fishery limits. We have asked for such extended jurisdiction, not to gain additional territorial waters but to safeguard conservation of United States coastal stocks of fish.

We would not preclude foreign nations from fishing on our continental shelf or inside the 200-mile limit. We would require such foreign nations to obtain a license to fish in these waters, and, while engaging in their fishery operations, to comply and be in conformity with such regulations as are deemed necessary for conservation purposes. Violations of regulations and fishing upon species which may be in a depleted stage would, of course, bring about termination of the license to fish.

The South American countries—as we understand their position—have invoked a flat 200-mile limit. It cannot be said that this limit has anything to do with conservation as they have presented no evidence to our knowledge that the seized tuna vessels have over-fished and thus caused depletion of certain species of fish in their coastal waters. We do not believe any country has a right to extend its territorial waters to two hundred miles, unless this is done for conservation purposes. Under these circumstances, we must consider the position taken by Ecuador as a method of extorting money from

American tuna fishermen, and of doing it under the guise of a phony legal pretext.

The harassing tactics against the tuna fishermen on the part of some South American countries is in extreme bad taste, considering the benefits they have obtained from the United States for many years. Part of the blame, however, must rest upon our own government which has failed to enforce laws stipulating that fines levied by South American governments against our tuna vessels can be deducted from such foreign aid as they may receive from us.

Unbelievable as it may seem, American gunboats on loan to some of these countries have been used to force American tuna vessels into South American ports. We have as yet not demanded that these gunboats be returned to us. It is small wonder then that there is no respect for American rights, and certainly we can take no pride in the State Department's handling of these matters.

Your insistence that we take such action as may be necessary to protect the legitimate interests of American fishermen should be applauded.

All of the circumstances regarding what is actually taking place and how our vessels are operating in South American waters should be carefully checked. We have an obligation to recognize conservation in any waters in which American fishermen may operate and we will demand the same of foreign fishermen operating in United States coastal waters. In this case, there is no evidence our American tuna fishermen have violated any conservation principles which refer to tuna. Hence, they are entitled to protection, and we would hope our government will provide whatever safeguards are needed to prevent these regrettable occurrences in the future.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE JOHANSEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WEEK OF NATIONAL CONCERN

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

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I would again like to address the Members of this body on the topic which shakes the conscience of each one of us, regardless of our differing philosophies and sentiment over the Vietnam conflict. That topic is the plight of our men being held by the North Vietnamese Government as POW's.

The debate over the rights and wrongs of any conflict in the world will continue but the war itself is not at issue here, only the protection of our POW's. We as a nation must insist that the combatants in any conflict strictly comply with the international conventions to which they are a party and for those parties to conform to generally accepted standards of international conduct. It is easy to agree in peacetime to conventions regarding the conduct of war; however, they are futile if they are not observed in war.

To date the North Vietnamese have blatantly refused to abide by these conventions. For example, the convention provides that—

Immediately upon capture, or not more than one week after arrival at a camp, even if it is a transit camp, likewise in case of sickness or transfer to hospital or to another camp, every prisoner of war shall be enabled to write direct to his family. . . .

In spite of this provision there are more than 1,200 American families who now live with the anguish of not knowing whether their husbands and fathers are alive or dead, because the requirements with respect to notification of capture are not observed.

The North Vietnamese Government continually claims that the prisoners are "humanely" treated. If this is the case, then why do they not permit inspection by the International Red Cross or by a neutral government or other humanitarian organization? From these actions there can be no other conclusion, than to assume that these men are to become "political pawns" at the negotiating table. This must not be allowed to happen and we as a nation must do all we can to see that these Geneva Conventions are observed in this period of conflict.

I am today joining my colleagues in introducing a resolution to designate the week of March 21 to 27 as a "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action." This week will be set aside for the purpose of focusing American and world attention on the plight of our prisoners of war.

It is my hope that by continuing to focus attention on this problem, pressure will be brought to bear on the North Vietnamese to abide by the Geneva Conventions which assures the isolated and lonely prisoners the right to grasp some line of communications with his family.

This resolution is a call to the American people to observe such a week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and in doing so reflect our deep and united support for captured U.S. military men.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT JOHN DOWDY, SECOND DISTRICT OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication dated January 27, 1971, and received on January 30:

JANUARY 27, 1971.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: In accordance with your designation of me, pursuant to House Resolution 11, Ninety-second Congress, adopted by the House of Representatives, to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect John Dowdy, of the Second District of Texas, I have the honor to report that on the 27th day of January, 1971, at Athens, in Henderson County, State of Texas, I administered the oath of office to Mr. John Dowdy in the form prescribed by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the form of oath administered to Members of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. Dowdy subscribed.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

WINSTON REAGAN,
County Judge.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO HON. JOHN DOWDY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 173) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 173

Whereas the Honorable John Dowdy, a Representative from the State of Texas, from the Second District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Honorable Winston Reagan who was authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and

Whereas the said oath of office has been presented to the House and there being no contest or question as to his election; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said Honorable John Dowdy as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECIPROCAL INCOME TAX HIGHLIGHTS NEED FOR HUNT BILL

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

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia's recent proposal for a reciprocal income tax on commuters across the District line highlights a problem affecting multistate taxation of individual incomes that is becoming increasingly prevalent and a source of great irritation to those involved.

Among the difficulties involved are, first, the inequities that fall upon the individual for having to pay income taxes in multistate jurisdictions without the benefit of a standard to reflect the fractional benefits outside the State where he lives; second, the net loss of tax revenues by the jurisdiction where the individual is domiciled or is resident, third, the strong possibility of retaliation between States where an accommodation is not reached, impacting most adversely on the individual taxpayers; and fourth, the fact that the individual taxpayer is the unfortunate pawn in this game of numbers with a voice in only one of the States that taxes him.

This is an especially appropriate opportunity, therefore, for me to call your attention to a proposal I have introduced that deals with these problems fairly and equitably. I might add that this proposal is the first attempt to set a universal standard by which the many and varied schemes of State and local taxes may be imposed on the incomes of out-of-State residents, notwithstanding a move in this direction by a House-approved amendment to the Interstate Taxation Act in the 90th and 91st Congresses.

As for the particular case of the proposed District of Columbia reciprocal income tax, reportedly only a forerunner of an even more one-sided commuter tax, my proposal would not be a bar to the tax if the Congress should by some remote chance see fit to approve it. However, approval of the tax within the framework of my proposal would require the District government to make an ap-

propriate adjustment to recognize that commuters to the District from Maryland and Virginia do not receive benefits commensurate with those available to residents.

Because this situation, brought to our immediate attention by the District of Columbia reciprocal income tax proposal, is becoming more and more common across the Nation, I invite your attention to my proposal. I urge and solicit your cooperation in developing a universal standard in this area of interstate taxation that has, to date, been subject to widespread abuse in the absence of mutual State agreements that exist in only a very few States.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC MESSAGE

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

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, the President's economic message views our national economy through a prism producing a picture whose degree of accuracy and reality is on a par with the fantasy world featured in Lewis Carroll's immortal classic, "Alice in Wonderland."

The President paints the economic landscape in rose-tinted hues. His prognostications as to the future are presented in even more glowing terms. In reality, economic stability has proven as elusive a goal for President Nixon as was that prosperity just around the corner for another Republican occupant of the White House some 40 years ago.

The message is devoid of a sense of urgency. It endeavors to lull the Congress and the Nation into a false sense of complacency. I find it particularly notable for what it does not say, for its total failure to deal forthrightly with the dismal economic state in which we now find ourselves.

Among the pertinent, if painful, facts blithely ignored by the President's economic message are the two most recent economic reports to emerge from the administration's own Labor Department.

On the recession front, only last Thursday, the Bureau of Employment Security reported that eight additional areas had been added to the list of those experiencing substantial unemployment, that is 6 percent or higher. These include the major metropolitan centers of Atlantic City, N.J., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kalamazoo, Mich. There are now 40 such major areas experiencing substantial unemployment; a year ago there were only six. During the same period, the number of smaller areas having at least 6-percent unemployment shot up from 493 to 622. Nationwide, unemployment in December 1970 stood at 6 percent; 2 years earlier, it had been only 3.3 percent.

Apologists for the Nixon administration have endeavored to draw solace from the fact that unemployment in 1961 was at a somewhat higher level than the current 6 percent. It is true that President Kennedy inherited a 6.7-percent unemployment level from the outgoing Republican administration. However—and this cannot be emphasized too strongly—

there was a steady decline in that unemployment level to 3.3 percent when President Johnson left office. Total employment increased by some 10 million workers from 1960 to 1968. Since President Nixon took office, by way of contrast, unemployment has increased by well over 2 million workers.

When we turn to the inflation front, the story is equally distressing. Last Friday, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the Consumer Price Index for December 1970 was up at an annual rate of 6 percent from November. It is obvious that recent Pollyanna statements by the President and other administration spokesmen are totally unfounded. The tide of inflation has not been turned. Rather, the rise in prices during recent months has accelerated. When one combines this latest reported increase with the rise in wholesale prices of over 7 percent in January, there is further evidence of the bankruptcy of the present administration's anti-inflation policies.

Republican spokesmen have attempted to lay the blame for our current inflation at the door of the previous Democratic administration. This is utter nonsense. The worst inflationary rate under the Democrats was 4.7 percent in 1968 and the average for the 8 years of Democratic rule was approximately 2 percent. Consumer prices have skyrocketed by 11 percent in the past 24 months. Under Republican auspices, the real earnings of the average workingman's family have declined some 6 percent. Homeownership costs have increased over 20 percent. Fuel and utility prices have increased over 8 percent and the spiral is still rising. Public transportation costs have risen over 20 percent.

Last week, the President transmitted to the Congress what purported to be a "full employment budget." This budget accepts a deficit of \$11.6 billion—in the interest of returning the Nation to full employment. The President is likewise reported as having told his interviewers on a recent TV show that he is a "Keynesian."

Deficit financing on the part of the Federal Government, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining economic growth and stability, has been espoused by my party for a generation. I sincerely salute the President for belatedly turning his back on Adam Smith, William McKinley, and Herbert Hoover.

Nevertheless, what we are witnessing here is the intellectual lag of the Republican Party which historically has been its fatal weakness. Of graver importance, that intellectual lag has also uniformly resulted in disastrous consequences for the Nation's economy whenever that party has controlled the White House. Here we are entering the 1970's and we Democrats and the country are forced to take satisfaction and congratulate our Republican friends on accepting an economic policy which was new and innovative some 35 years ago.

Yes, Keynesian economics is infinitely superior to traditional Republican laissez-faire. It has by and large served this country quite well during the past generation. It is not however by itself

competent to provide all the answers to our current situation. Our present unhappy economic paradox of inflation and recession at the same time, will not yield to overall fiscal and/or monetary actions. More is needed—it is imperative that we utilize more modern supplementary tools.

The Congress is to be congratulated that it has taken the initiative in this area. Frankly, President Nixon's record by way of contrast leaves much to be desired. In 1969, we gave the President standby credit controls. Had he chosen to exercise this authority, he could have rationed credit to items of high social priority such as housing and community facilities, and away from excessive business investment. Because of this failure, now when expanded business investment is needed to sustain the economy, it is not there because business was allowed to expand at will during the past 2 years.

Last year, Congress also granted the President standby authority to freeze prices and wages. The President has disdained the use of this authority. Nor has he utilized the inherent powers and prestige of his office to curb price gouging by semimonopolies who are all but immune from the effects of tight money. He has failed to exploit the gigantic economic leverage which the Federal Government possesses as this Nation's No. 1 purchaser of goods and services. The powers possessed by the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission to combat economic concentration have been permitted to atrophy.

The authors of the Full Employment Act of 1946 expected more from the President's economic message, mandated in that statute, than a mere inventory of the Nation's economic condition, no matter how technically proficient. Mindful of the catastrophic depression which had engulfed this Nation in the early 1930's, they envisioned the annual economic message of the President as an authoritative blueprint to insure full employment and economic stability. Of paramount importance, it was to be a clarion call by the Chief Executive to rally the Congress and the Nation to take those steps necessary to insure that full employment and economic stability.

President Nixon's economic message for 1971 is gravely deficient in both these areas.

THE ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92-28)

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 Joint Economic Committee and ordered to be printed, with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

1970 was the year in which we paid for the excesses of 1966, 1967, and 1968, when Federal spending went \$40 billion beyond full employment revenues. But we are nearing the end of these payments, and 1971 will be a better year, leading to a

good year in 1972—and to a new steady-state of expansion in the years beyond.

We are facing the greatest economic test of the postwar era. It is a test of our ability to root out inflation without consigning our free economy to the stagnation of unemployment. We will pass that test. But it is a real test and we shall pass it only by doing all we are capable of doing.

The key to economic policy in 1971 is orderly expansion. While continuing to reduce the rate of inflation, total spending and total output should rise as rapidly as possible to lift the economy to full employment and full production. Fiscal policy must play its full and responsible role, and the economy's course in the year ahead will also reflect the extent to which the monetary and credit needs of economic expansion are met. With the stimulus and discipline from the budget that I have put forward, and with the Federal Reserve System providing fully for the monetary needs of the economy, we can look forward confidently to vigorous and orderly expansion during 1971.

At the same time we must be relentless in our efforts toward the greater stability of costs and prices that is the foundation for an enduring and full prosperity. Much has already been accomplished. Prices in the market place have been rising less rapidly, and some that usually change early have actually declined, responding to changing pressures in the market.

In some cases the response of costs and prices has been slow, as the result of insulation from market forces. Often these market problems have been created by the Government itself. Accordingly, the Government has a responsibility to prevent misuses and imbalances of market power which impede orderly operation of our free economic system. This Administration intends to carry out that responsibility fully and fairly.

To get the economy rising at the right rate, neither too rapidly nor too slowly, is never an easy task. Economic policy does not operate with the precision needed to keep the economy exactly on a narrow path. But fortunately absolute precision is not required. What is required is that we operate within a range where both unemployment and inflation are moving unmistakably downward toward our goal. The full resources of Government, with the understanding and cooperation of the citizens, can accomplish that.

THE DUAL TRANSITION OF 1970

Faced with one of the largest inflations in American history we have sought first to stop its rate from speeding up and then to get the rate down. This has been done. The annual rate of increase of the consumer price index, which was 6.0 percent from June 1969 to June 1970, dropped to 4.6 percent in the last half of 1970. Wholesale prices, which usually move before the prices consumers pay, have slowed down even more, from a 5.3 percent rate in the first half of 1969 to a 2.1 percent rate in the second half of 1970. Because productivity began to rise, after earlier sluggishness, labor costs per unit of output rose much less in 1970 than they did in 1969, and this contributed to slower price increases.

While the Nation was making the transition to a less inflationary economy it was also making the transition to a lower level of defense spending. Men released from the Armed Forces have been out of touch with the civilian labor market and need time to readjust. Workers laid off from defense production are likely to be concentrated in particular areas, which are often not the areas where nondefense activity is expanding. Their curtailed purchasing power further tends to lower employment of others in their area. During 1970, the number of persons in military and civilian employment for defense was reduced by about 1 million. Most of these people have found work, and others will soon do so. But during the transition many were unemployed, and their number added to the total unemployment rate.

These two simultaneous transitions, from a wartime to a peacetime economy and from a higher to a lower rate of inflation, would inevitably be accompanied by some decline in output and rise in unemployment. The aim of our policy was to keep the decline in output and the rise in unemployment as small as possible.

Fiscal and monetary policy both became more expansive early in 1970, in order to get output rising again while the cost of living slowed its rise. This result was achieved. Total output declined only 1 percent from its high reached in the third quarter of 1969 to the first quarter of 1970; it leveled out in the second quarter and rose in the third. Fourth-quarter output was held down by the auto strike; without it, another increase would have been shown.

The timely shift of policy limited the decline of output; it also helped counter the increase in unemployment caused by the dual transition. The average unemployment rate for the year was 4.9 percent. At the end of the year, partly as a result of the auto strike, the unemployment rate was about 6 percent. About half of the unemployed had been without work for less than 6 weeks. Most of the unemployed who had lost their most recent job were receiving unemployment compensation.

THE ROAD TO ORDERLY EXPANSION

Our first task now must be to assure more rapid expansion and so to reduce the unemployment rate. We are now in a position to do that, while the progress against inflation continues. The restraint of 1969 and the slowdown of 1970 have set in motion strenuous efforts at cost reduction. These actions, as the pace of the economy quickens, will bear fruit in better productivity and costs. Prices have begun to rise less rapidly. There are the first faint signs of a retardation in wage increases in some sectors. Much of the anti-inflationary effect of the 1970 slowdown still has to be felt. And if the expansion is properly controlled in 1971 the conditions for further slackening of the inflation rate will remain. The expectation of continued rapid inflation has been weakened by the firm policies of the past 2 years and we must strengthen this growing confidence in the future value of money.

Forces now present in the economy, partly resulting from policies of 1970,

make economic expansion in 1971 probable.

- The greater supply and lower cost of mortgage money has stimulated a 40-percent increase in the rate at which construction of new houses is started.
- Improved financial conditions are leading to a strong increase of State and local spending.
- Interest rates have dropped; the prime rate is down sharply from its peak of 8½ percent.
- Consumers' after-tax incomes have increased and their saving has been high.
- In the early part of 1971 the economy will get a boost as the production lost during last year's auto strike is made up.
- Exports have been strong, and in 1970 were 14 percent above those of a year earlier.

These are powerful upward pressures, but existing and foreseeable expansionary forces in the economy are not strong enough to assure that output will rise as much as is desired and feasible. These forces must, therefore, be supplemented by expensive fiscal and monetary policies.

The full employment budget that I have submitted will do its full share in stimulating a solid expansion. Outlays will rise by \$16½ billion, or about 7½ percent, between the current fiscal year and the next—appropriate for orderly expansion, but far short of the inflationary 15 percent average annual increases from 1965 to 1968. In addition, receipts have been reduced \$2.7 billion by the depreciation reform which I have initiated to stimulate investment jobs, and growth.

In fiscal 1971, the Federal Government will spend \$212.8 billion, which is equivalent to the revenues the economy would be generating at full capacity. The actual deficit is expected to be \$18½ billion. In fiscal 1972, also, the planned expenditures are equivalent to the revenues we would get at full employment. How big the actual deficit will be next year, in fiscal 1972, will depend on economic conditions. If the economy follows the expected path of a vigorous, noninflationary expansion, the deficit will decline to \$11½ billion. This combination of deficits is appropriate to the situation through which the economy has been passing. The budget moved into deficit during calendar 1970 as the economy lagged below its potential. Accepting this deficit helped to keep the decline in the economy moderate. It was a policy of not subjecting individuals and businesses to higher tax rates, and of not cutting back Federal spending, when the economy is weak because such actions would have weakened economic conditions further.

To say that deficits are appropriate in certain conditions is not to say that deficits are always appropriate or that the size of the deficit is ever a matter of indifference. Such a policy of free-for-all deficit financing would be an invitation to inflation and to wasteful spending.

As I stated last June, we need to abide by a principle of budget policy which permits flexibility in the budget and yet limits the inevitable tendency to waste-

ful and inflationary action. The useful and realistic principle of the full employment budget is that, except in emergencies, *expenditures should not exceed the revenues that the tax system would yield when the economy is operating at full employment.* The budget for fiscal 1972 follows this principle.

Balancing the budget at full employment does not deny or conceal the deficit that will exist this year and almost certainly next year. It does, however, avoid large deficits when they would be inflationary, like the swing to a big deficit in fiscal 1968. It means that even when the economy is low we must not allow our expenditures to outrun the revenue-producing capacity of the tax system, piling up the prospect of dangerous deficits in the future when the economy is operating at a high level. Moreover, to say that expenditures must not exceed the full employment revenues draws a clear line beyond which we must not raise the budget unless we are willing to pay more taxes. This is an irreplaceable test of the justification for spending. It keeps fiscal discipline at the center of budget decisions.

Fiscal policy should do its share in promoting economic expansion, and our proposed budget would do that. But fiscal policy cannot undertake the responsibility of doing by itself everything needed for economic expansion in the near future. To try to do that would drive taxes and expenditures off the course that is needed for the longer run. The task of economic stabilization must be accomplished by a concert of economic policies. The combined use of these policies, starting near the beginning of 1969, finally checked the accelerating inflation that had kept the economy overheated for years. A turn of fiscal and monetary policies in a more expansive direction at the beginning of 1970 limited the economic decline and initiated an upturn. Concerted policies of expansion are needed now to lift the economy fast enough to make rapid progress toward full employment, and these needs will be fully met.

PRICE STABILITY AND FULL PROSPERITY

In a fundamental sense, as I have always emphasized, the control of inflation and the achievement of full employment are mutually supporting, not conflicting, goals. Nothing would contribute more to the new expansion than confidence that the threat of inflation is fading. As part of my program of expansion I propose to justify that confidence.

The basic conditions to bring about a simultaneous reduction of unemployment and inflation are coming into being. We are going to continue to slow down the rate of inflation in the middle of an orderly expansion. And we are going to do it by relying upon free markets and strengthening them, not by suppressing them. Free prices and wages are the heart of our economic system; we should not stop them from working even to cure an inflationary fever. I do not intend to impose wage and price controls which would substitute new, growing and more vexatious problems for the problems of inflation. Neither do I intend to rely upon an elaborate facade that seems to be

wage and price control but is not. Instead, I intend to use all the effective and legitimate powers of Government to unleash and strengthen those forces of the free market that hold prices down. This is a policy of action, but not a policy of action for action's sake.

The process of reducing inflation is a process of learning. Business and labor must learn a pattern of behavior different from the one they have learned and practiced during the inflationary boom. Labor contracts and price lists cannot embody the expectation that prices will continue rising at the peak rates of recent years. Businesses cannot expect to pass all cost increases along in higher prices. The ritual of periodic increases in price has no place in an economy of moving toward greater stability.

These lessons are being learned. Most of all they are being taught by the facts of economic life today. Consumers are already imposing stern discipline in markets where sellers have not begun to adapt their pricing to the new, less-inflationary conditions of the economy.

But there are cases where these lessons are not being learned and actions have been taken or are under review. In those cases the Government will act to correct the conditions which give rise to excessive price and wage increases.

Actions were taken to augment the supply of lumber, and to deal with domestic copper prices that were out of line with world markets. To restrain increases in the price of crude oil, this Administration took steps to permit greater production on Federal offshore leases and to increase oil imports. Faced with inflationary price increases for some steel products, I have ordered a review of the conditions which permit or cause such increases, and threaten jobs in steel-using industries.

We have been particularly concerned with increases in the costs of construction. It is now more critical than ever to check inflationary wage and price increases in an industry where unemployment is high. The 1972 Budget provides for a large increase in construction expenditures. This should support increased employment in construction, but will do so only if the larger appropriations are not eaten up by higher wages and other costs. I have asked the leaders of labor unions and contractors in the industry to propose a plan for bringing the behavior of construction wages, costs, and prices into line with the requirements of national economic policy. A workable voluntary plan will avert the need for Government action.

Those of us who value the free market system most cannot disregard the cases where it is being kept from working well. In some of these cases it is Government which limits the free market's effectiveness and Government has the means to make it work better. We must constantly review our economic institutions to see where the competitive market mechanism that has served us so well can replace restrictive arrangements originally introduced in response to conditions that no longer exist. We must also devise efficient solutions to problems that have become more urgent

recently, such as those of pollution and adequate health care. Where inadequate market arrangements are delaying our advance toward full employment with price stability, we have a responsibility now to correct them.

In our market-oriented policy, our domestic goals and our international goals are interrelated. Success in our struggle against inflation will help to safeguard our international economic strength, and allow our highly productive enterprises and workers to compete in world markets. The liberal policy with respect to international trade to which this Administration is committed will help keep price increases in check here while giving our farms, factories, and banks a profitable market abroad. At the same time we have to make sure that the burden of adjustment to changing conditions in world markets does not fall entirely on a few exposed industries.

With the cooperation of the private sector, an expansionary public economic policy will achieve a goal we have not seen in the American economy in many years: full prosperity without war, full prosperity without inflation.

In the record of progress toward that new prosperity, I am convinced that economic historians of the future will regard 1970 as a necessarily difficult year of turnaround—but a year that set the stage for strong and orderly expansion.

RICHARD NIXON.

FEBRUARY 1, 1971.

FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT NIXON LONG NEEDED TO BRING SOME RATIONALITY INTO OUR BUDGET SYSTEM

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the full-employment budget proposed by President Nixon is a long-needed move to bring some rationality into our budget system. The past history of budgets presented to the Congress is that they are set at some arbitrary level which may or may not be valid. And that level is often exceeded.

As the President has pointed out, the full-employment budget has some built-in and very desirable advantages over the previous system. First, it automatically sets an upper limit on expenditures which is easily definable and not arbitrary. With the many conflicting demands on Federal funds, this limit is essential if discipline in spending is to be preserved.

Second, it permits orderly planning and management of Federal tax and spending programs. The full-employment budget also helps achieve economic stability by automatically imposing restraint during boom periods and providing stimulus during periods of slack.

We have learned to expect sound management principles from the Nixon administration. The full-employment budget is another example of the administration's success in bringing order to the Federal Establishment.

J. EDGAR HOOVER PRAISED BY MIRROR

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

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover, the great and talented Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, seems to be on the receiving end of more and more critics—most of them "dissenters," misguided, professional bleeding hearts, do-gooders, or just social reformers. In any event it is refreshing to read the true and favorable facts about this great American, and I am happy to include the following material published in the Victoria, Tex., Mirror of December 3, 1970:

J. EDGAR HOOVER PRAISED BY MIRROR

A good public official who has and is doing an outstanding job these days in the field of law enforcement, one who directly is opposed to crime, is almost constantly a target of the "Dissenters" and those who would have you believe that a government like "Castro's Cuba" or the "Soviet captured slave countries" is better than the United States and its system of government and law enforcement.

Many elected officials in our nation's capitol, those who seek headlines and have indicated a choice of supporting and honoring some who are known law breakers and those with ideologies that would call for the overthrow of our form of government as well as some newspaper editorial writers, radio and television commentators have been guilty of joining in with their frequent condemnation of one of the greatest Americans and one who has consistently been doing an outstanding job in the field of national security for all Americans for the past forty-six (46) years.

These commentators and editorial writers are frequently heard expounding their criticism and demands and they are either wittingly or unwittingly contributing to dissension in our government and even what could amount to the downfall of our nation. They are condemning this great American and raising their voices of dissension, frequently demanding that he be "retired" and "replaced" in his most important job, which is more important today than ever before.

We are but a small weekly newspaper, however thousands of people read our columns and it is considered a privilege and our patriotic duty to devote this small space to repudiate those commentators, editorial writers and others and their ideals, their warped thinking concerning patriotism and their demands to replace this great patriotic American and man who has dedicated himself to the efficient and excellent conduct of the high office he holds.

This great American to whom all citizens owe a debt and gratitude of thanks should be better known to our public and a brief biography of the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, is as follows:

No law enforcement investigating agency; ever established, can equal the Federal Bureau of Investigation, headed by J. Edgar Hoover. It is an agency known and highly respected throughout the world.

Although J. Edgar Hoover is well known throughout this country and the world, it is believed that data on his personal background is important and of interest.

J. Edgar Hoover was born on January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia.

He was educated in the public schools in the District of Columbia and received his Bachelor of Law and Masters of Law from

George Washington University in 1916 and 1917.

He has received many honorary degrees from many of the nation's leading colleges and universities, which include; Pennsylvania Military College, Westminster College, Georgetown University, Notre Dame, Rutgers University, Seton Hall College, Marquette University, Pace College, New York University, Oklahoma Baptist University, Drake University, St. Johns University of Law, University of Arkansas, Holy Cross College, Kalamazoo College, Morris Harvey College, and Catholic University of America.

He is a member of the Bars of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the United States Court of Claims, and the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Hoover entered the United States Department of Justice in 1917, as Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General and in 1919, he became Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He became Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1924, a position he holds today.

He is also a trustee of George Washington University and a member and honorary member of numerous clubs in America, including: The Boys Club of America, Honorary Member of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, Advisory Council of Girl Scouts of America, Law Enforcement Organizations, and various fraternities.

He has received countless numbers of awards from national and international groups. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Honorary 33d degree Mason, a Shriner, and an active member of the Grand Council Order of the DeMolay, and the author of three books.

Mr. Hoover has served under eleven (11) United States Presidents, and under twenty (20) United States Attorneys General. He is a bachelor and a man of high morals and integrity and of excellent character.

Those who know J. Edgar Hoover, readily admit that he is a man of warm personality, possessing tremendous drive and energy, and that he is devoted to his job as the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Last but not least, he is a dedicated, patriotic American.

Mr. Hoover's birthday is soon coming up, January 1, 1971, it would indeed be a small token of recognition of this great public servant, J. Edgar Hoover's years of service to you to remember his birthday with a card or letter of "Thanks". His address is Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice Building, Washington, D.C.

On May 17th, 1962, the Victoria Mirror ran the following editorial observing the thirty-eight (38) years of dedicated service to the people of the United States. We feel at this time it might be well to repeat this editorial as follows:

"J. EDGAR HOOVER MARKS 38 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

"Thursday, May 10, 1962, marked the 38th year of unprecedented faithful and patriotic service to the United States of America and its citizens by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Nowhere in the government records is there recorded the years and extraordinary service as has been rendered by this dedicated man who heads one of the most important offices in our government.

"Without the excellent security to United States citizens as well as foreigners provided through the investigations and work done by the F.B.I., this country might have lost many of its freedoms.

"Mr. Hoover's objective is and always has been to 'find out the truth' and 'to get the job done.' His department is sworn to duty

that would protect with all its facilities and strength, the internal security of this Nation—Mr. Hoover has relentlessly conducted a fight against subversion and betrayal of our country from within—

"Within one year's time, his department alone receives requests, numbering nearly two million from different sources, concerning information of a security type, individuals, and organizations.

"J. Edgar Hoover throughout the years in his excellent organization and effective administration of the F.B.I. affairs has considered his responsibilities as a 'sacred trust' with a full and complete determination to 'do the job.' This much honored man's responsibilities are dedicated ones, in the protection of America.

"We are truly grateful and send to J. Edgar Hoover our sincere best wishes on this important anniversary." (The Victoria Mirror.)

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSE RECORDING STUDIO

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 105(c), Public Law 624, 84th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Committee on the House Recording Studio the following Members of the House: Mr. STEED, of Oklahoma; Mr. BOLLING, of Missouri, and Mr. CRANE, of Illinois.

CHICAGO LEADS FIGHT AGAINST PHOSPHATE POLLUTION—NOW CONGRESS MUST ACT

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the city of Chicago today took a giant step in attempting to reverse the deterioration of our natural water resources. Today marks the effective date of a new ordinance passed by the city council removing all laundry detergents which have a phosphorous content greater than 8.7 percent. Chicago is the first city in the Nation to enact such an ordinance.

Mayor Richard J. Daley, the city council—especially the energetic and hard-working alderman of the 11th Ward, Michael A. Bilandic—and the director of the city's department of environmental control, Mr. H. W. Poston, are to be commended for their efforts in combating pollution. Mayor Daley's energetic leadership in saving our water resources has paved the way for many communities throughout America to pass similar ordinances and State statutes. Mayor Daley and Alderman Bilandic deserve the gratitude of our entire Nation for their initiative and leadership.

But, the continuing decline in the quality of our water is a national problem and requires a national solution.

I have introduced, therefore, H.R. 1059, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ban phosphates in detergents and to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents.

As we all know by now, phosphates are capable of wreaking total havoc on marine ecology. A substantial percentage of

every pound of laundry detergent used in this country, with but rare exception, is composed of phosphates which promote the growth of algae.

The unrestricted and unimpeded growth of algae, by consuming the available oxygen, inevitably suffocates fish and other marine life until a given body of water begins literally to age and die.

Lake Erie is, of course, the most graphic case. An estimated 26 million pounds of phosphates from detergents enter Lake Erie annually. One pound of phosphorus will support the growth of 82.6 pounds of algae. It is not surprising then to find, during the summer months, parts of Lake Erie covered by algae mats extending over hundreds of square miles to a thickness of 2 feet.

As I have said, city officials in Chicago are trying to prevent the killing of Lake Michigan. But local communities such as Chicago, Detroit, Akron, and Suffolk County, N.Y., cannot succeed unless this Congress acts favorably to ban all phosphates from detergents. Just last week, the efforts of Akron were stymied by a temporary injunction against enactment of its ordinance banning phosphates after June 30, 1972. We here in Congress can achieve through one piece of legislation the same results which thousands of local government units could achieve working separately. And we have no time to spare.

In 1969, the Federal Water Quality Administration said removal of phosphates from detergents was absolutely necessary to combat water pollution.

Our own House Committee on Government Operations reported last year:

America's lakes and streams are being polluted by phosphorous. Detergents containing phosphorous contribute the largest share coming from any man-made source. Eliminating phosphate from detergents would bring about a substantial decrease in the rate of phosphorous pollution of lakes and streams.

This Congress must act now and say no to any further brutalization of our environment.

The detergent industry is working to find alternatives to phosphates. There is no doubt in my mind that if this Congress bans sale of detergents with phosphates after June 30, 1972, the industry will receive additional impetus to finding acceptable alternatives. My legislation provides \$10 million a year in Federal assistance to help find nonpolluting detergents. The Environmental Protection Agency has awarded a \$344,000 grant to a research institute to develop phosphate-free detergents. So I am certain that we have the scientific know-how. After all, American technology did not reach its zenith when phosphates were added to detergents.

Unless we act—and act now—to control the polluting of our water resources, we will continue to degrade our waters beyond the point of no return. We will have destroyed a basic link in our ecology cycle.

Mr. Speaker, the text of H.R. 1059 follows:

H.R. 1059

A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ban polyphosphates in detergents and to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Detergent Pollution Control Act of 1971."

DECLARATION OF POLICY AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares that—

(a) the surface and ground waters in the United States are being seriously polluted and degraded by the continuing discharge into such waters of synthetic detergents whose ingredients feed polluting green algae, deprive lakes and rivers of life-giving oxygen, decompose slowly or not at all, and can be toxic to fish and wildlife and pose human health hazards;

(b) to abate and control the pollution and degradation of surface and ground waters in the public interest, it is necessary to insure that the components of synthetic detergents which are offered for introduction or delivery into interstate commerce in the United States, or imported into the United States, and which may eventually be discharged into such waters, not cause or contribute to the pollution or degradation of such waters;

(c) research published in 1966 by scientists of the United States Public Health Service; the report of the Lake Erie Enforcement Conference Technical Committee, March 1967, and the report of the Technical and Advisory Boards to the United States-Canada International Joint Commission of September 1969, as well as other scientific studies in the United States and abroad demonstrate that polyphosphates in detergents are an undeniable major cause of water pollution, accelerating beyond control the growth of algae which interfere with fishing, navigation, recreational use of water, and degrade the water to the detriment of our water resources and the environment generally;

(d) published findings in the patent and scientific literature and recent public scientific testimony before Congress confirm that nonphosphorous based ingredients have been found which perform at least as well as the present polyphosphate ingredients in synthetic detergents and soaps;

(e) Congress must require the use of non-polluting substitutes for detergent polyphosphates in order to protect our lakes and rivers from further degradation from this pollution source;

(f) there are strong indications that the wetting agents in detergents such as the linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) and alkylphenol derivatives are not adequately degradable in septic tanks and continuously operated biological treatment units and they are toxic to a degree which affects lower forms of aquatic life; and that the recently added enzyme ingredients in presoak compounds and laundry detergents have been found to pose health hazards to humans on direct exposure, and may also act as disease carriers if they are not free from live spores;

(g) in order to eliminate wherever possible massive damage to the environment from unforeseen or ignored consequences of the products and byproducts of our society, and to minimize public expenditures frequently required to restore the damaged environment, it is necessary that national standards be established that require all ingredients, present and proposed, in deter-

gents be tested for environment and health protection before they enter the environment;

(h) Congress must direct the establishment of standards of detergents, biodegradability, water eutrophication ability, toxicity, and effects on the public health and welfare, to achieve pollution-free detergents;

(i) to accelerate the development and manufacture of detergents that are free of phosphorus and whose other ingredients, including the phosphorus substitutes, are pollution free, there is a need for the Federal Government to inventory and report on the presently available technology on the substitutes for polyphosphates in detergents and other technology relating to the development of pollution-free detergents, and to provide assistance for research and development of new technology where needed.

SEC. 3. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended by redesignating section 19 as section 23 and by inserting after section 18 new sections as follows:

"DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 19. For the purposes of this section and sections 20, 21:

"(a) The term 'synthetic detergent' or 'detergent' means a cleaning compound composed of inorganic and organic components, including surface active agents, soaps, water softening agents, builders, dispersing agents, corrosion inhibitors, foaming agents, buffering agents, brighteners, fabric softeners, dyes, perfumes, enzymes, and fillers, which is available for household, personal, laundry, industrial, and other uses in liquid, bar, spray, tablet, flake, powder, or other form.

"(b) The term 'polyphosphate builder' or 'phosphorus' means a detergent ingredient used principally as a water softening and soil suspending agent made from condensed phosphates, including the pyrophosphates, the triphosphates (frequently called tripolyphosphates) and the glossy phosphates or metaphosphates.

"(c) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

"BAN OF PHOSPHORUS IN DETERGENTS

"Sec. 20. (a) It shall be unlawful after June 30, 1972, for any person to import into the United States or manufacture in the United States any detergent containing phosphorus.

"(b) (1) Any detergent containing phosphorus imported or manufactured in violation of this section shall be liable to be proceeded against on libel of information and condemned in any district court in the United States within the jurisdiction of which such detergent is found.

"(2) Such detergent shall be liable to seizure by process pursuant to the libel, and the procedures in cases under this subsection shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the procedure in admiralty; except that on demand of either party any issue of fact joined in any such case shall be tried by jury. When libel for condemnation proceedings under this subsection, involving the same claimant and the same issues, are pending in two or more jurisdictions, such pending proceedings, upon application of the United States or the claimant seasonably made to the court of one such jurisdiction, shall be consolidated for trial by order of such court, and tried in (A) any district selected by the applicant where one of such proceedings is pending; or (B) a district agreed upon by stipulation between the parties. If no order for consolidation is so made within a reasonable time, the United States or the claimant may apply to the court of one such jurisdiction, and such court (after giving the other party, the claimant, or the United States attorney for such district reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard) shall by order, unless good cause to the contrary is shown, specify a district of reasonable proximity to the claimant's principal place

of business, in which all such pending proceedings shall be consolidated for trial and tried. Such order of consolidation shall not apply so as to require the removal of any case the date for trial of which has been fixed. The court granting such order shall give prompt notification thereof to the other courts having jurisdiction of the cases covered thereby.

"(3) Any detergent condemned under this subsection shall, after entry of the decree, be disposed of by destruction or sale as the court may, in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, direct and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; but such detergent shall not be sold under such decree for a use which would result in the pollution of the navigable waters of the United States; except that after entry of the decree and upon the payment of the costs of such proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond conditioned that such detergent shall not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of this section, the court may by order direct that such detergent be delivered to the owner thereof to be destroyed or brought into compliance with the provisions of this section under the supervision of an officer or employee duly designated by the Secretary, and the expenses of such supervision shall be paid by the person obtaining release of the detergent under bond.

"(4) When a decree of condemnation is entered against the detergent, court costs and fees, and storage and other proper expenses, shall be awarded against the person, if any, intervening as claimant of the detergent.

"(5) In the case of removal for trial of any case as provided by paragraph (2) of this subsection—

"(A) the clerk of the court from which removal is made shall promptly transmit to the court in which the case is to be tried all records in the case necessary in order that such court may exercise jurisdiction; and

"(B) the court to which such case is removed shall have the powers and be subject to the duties, for purposes of such case, which the court from which removal was made would have had, or to which such court would have been subject, if such case had not been removed.

"(c) (1) The United States district courts shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown and subject to the provisions of rule 65 (a) and (b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, to restrain violations of this section.

"(2) In any proceeding for criminal contempt for violation of an injunction or restraining order issued under this subsection, which violation also constitutes a violation of this section, trial shall be by the court, or upon demand of the accused, by a jury. Such trial shall be conducted in accordance with the practice and procedure applicable in the case of proceedings subject to the provisions of rule 42(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

"(d) All libel or injunction proceedings for the enforcement, or to restrain violations, of this section shall be by and in the name of the United States. Subpenas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States in any district may run into any other district in any such proceeding.

"(e) The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary shall jointly prescribe regulations for the efficient enforcement of the provisions of subsection (g) of this section, except as otherwise provided therein. Such regulations shall be promulgated in such manner and take effect at such time, after due notice, as the Secretary shall determine.

"(f) (1) The Secretary is authorized to conduct examinations, inspections, and investigations for the purposes of this section.

"(2) For purposes of enforcement of this section, officers or employees duly designated by the Secretary, upon presenting appro-

private credentials and a written notice to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, are authorized (A) to enter, at reasonable times, any factory, warehouse, or establishment in which detergents are manufactured, processed, packed, or held, or to enter any vehicle being used to transport or hold such detergents; (B) to inspect, at reasonable times and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, such factory, warehouse, establishment, or vehicle, and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials; and (C) to obtain samples of such materials. A separate notice shall be given for each such inspection, but a notice shall not be required for each entry made during the period covered by the inspection. Each such inspection shall be commenced and completed with reasonable promptness. If the officer or employee obtains any sample, prior to leaving the premises, he shall give to the owner, operator, or agent in charge a receipt describing the samples obtained. If an analysis is made of such sample, a copy of the results of such analysis shall be furnished promptly to the owner, operator, or agent in charge. If the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the factory, warehouse, establishment, or vehicle refuses to permit the Secretary's designee to enter, inspect, or obtain samples as authorized by this subsection, the Secretary's designee may seek a warrant from any court or magistrate to enter, request, or obtain samples as authorized by the subsection, and such warrant shall be granted if the court or magistrate finds probable cause to believe that detergents containing phosphorus which were imported or manufactured in violation of this section are in the factory, warehouse, establishment, or vehicle.

"(g) (1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary, upon his request, samples of detergents which are being imported or offered for import into the United States, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary and have the right to introduce testimony. If it appears from the examination of such samples or otherwise that such detergent contains phosphorus, such detergent shall be refused admission, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the destruction of any such detergent refused admission unless such detergent is exported, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, within ninety days of the date of notice of such refusal or within such additional time as may be permitted pursuant to such regulations.

"(2) Pending decision as to the admission of a detergent being imported or offered for import, the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize delivery of such detergent to the owner or consignee upon the execution by him of a good and sufficient bond providing for the payment of such liquidated damages in the event of default as may be required pursuant to regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"DETERGENT STANDARDS

"Sec. 21. (a) The Secretary shall establish standards of water eutrophication ability, biodegradability, toxicity, and of effects on the public health and welfare which must be met by all synthetic detergents, according to the procedures prescribed herein.

"(b) The standards shall be designed to insure that synthetic detergents will not encourage the growth of algae and other undesirable aquatic plants, will substantially decompose or degrade in municipal, industrial, and other sewage treatment processes without impairing the efficiency of such processes, will not pollute surface or ground waters receiving effluent from such processes, will not be toxic to, or threaten or interfere with the conditions of the reproduction or the survival of fish and other forms of

aquatic life, and will not pose hazards to human health.

"(c) The standards shall be based on studies which shall include a water eutrophication ability test in algae growth basal media containing each of the individual components of synthetic detergents, and a biodegradability test which shall truly simulate the operation of municipal and industrial sewage treatment processes employing biological treatment with practical and typical retention times in order to predict the concentration of undegraded or undecomposed components of synthetic detergents which would enter the waters receiving the effluent from such processes, and other tests which the Secretary determines may be appropriate.

"(d) The Secretary shall, on or before June 30, 1971, prescribe and publish in the Federal Register, pursuant to section 553 of title 5, United States Code, such standards and rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the policy of this section.

"(e) Any detergent which after June 30, 1972, does not conform with standards, rules, and regulations prescribed pursuant to subsection (d) of this section shall be liable to be proceeded against on libel of information and condemned in any district in the United States within the jurisdiction of which such detergent is found.

"(f) The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury shall jointly promulgate rules and regulations that prohibit the importation of any synthetic detergent which fails to meet the standards as established herein.

"(g) Any person who willfully violates any provision of rules and regulations established pursuant to this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject for the first offense to a fine of not more than \$5,000 and for any subsequent offense to a fine of not more than \$20,000.

"(h) In carrying out the purposes of this section, the Secretary is authorized to make grant and contracts.

"(i) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

"FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

"SEC. 22. (a) To accelerate the development and manufacture of detergents that are free of phosphorous and whose other ingredients, including the phosphorous substitute, are pollution free, the Secretary shall inventory and report existing technology on substitutes for polyphosphates in detergents, and other technology relating to the development of pollution free detergents, and shall also assist in the research and development of formulations which will eliminate pollution from detergents. In carrying out the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized to make grants and contracts.

"(b) For the purposes of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and for each of five subsequent fiscal years, \$10,000,000."

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO REFORM OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, it is part of the enduring strength of the American political system that a minority view, if legitimate, can ultimately be transformed into majority action.

When a dissident minority of Americans shouted the slogans of "revolution" and "power to the people" they were properly rejected by most of our citizens

because they were accompanied by epithets and other, more harmful missiles. Yet a wise leader listens, and tries to channel popular concern and energy into constructive paths. In fact, a majority of Americans are, in the words of President Nixon, "fed up with Government."

I believe it is a credit to President Nixon's deep understanding of our problems that he referred to the slogans of dissent in his state of the Union message to the Congress. But two points should be made:

First. The President's revolution is a peaceful one. It will have a far-reaching effect on the processes of government without a violent upheaval of our social, political or economic structure.

Second. Through his plan to return Federal revenue to the States and localities the President would invest a very significant power in the people. He has not offered a placebo; but the most basic decision of Government—to determine how public funds shall be spent—will be returned to the people.

In the very best sense then, we are again witnessing the great strength of our political system—its ability to respond without destructiveness or repression. The President has listened and he has offered the means to correct a growing fault in our present governmental structure. It is now up to the Congress. If we act promptly and responsibly then we will have proved again the underlying worth of our democratic system of government.

REPRESENTATIVE MONTGOMERY'S MOST RECENT TRIP TO SOUTHEAST ASIA AND HIS FINDINGS IN RELATION TO PREVIOUS TRIPS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to discuss my most recent trip to Southeast Asia and my findings in relation to my previous trips. This past Christmas marked the fifth time I have been to Southeast Asia and the fourth Christmas I have spent visiting with our U.S. servicemen stationed in Indochina.

Prior to my departure, last December 18, I sent each Member of the House, plus newly elected Members, a questionnaire in order to determine what aspect of the Vietnam situation holds the most concern for my colleagues. Replies were received from 85 Members.

The plight of our American prisoners of war headed the list. Morale of our troops ranked second and Vietnamization was third.

The fourth most often mentioned area of concern was use of drugs, troop withdrawal was fifth, economy of South Vietnam was sixth, VA programs was seventh and pacification was eighth.

In the remarks that follow, I will try to touch on only those areas that were mentioned most often by my fellow Members of the House. I certainly hope my col-

leagues will join in the discussion and feel free to ask questions or make comments at any time.

GENERAL SITUATION

Our present policy of ending American involvement in South Vietnam is working and is ahead of schedule in most cases. I consider it most important that we withdraw most of our combat troops by the end of 1971.

As we continue to bring our servicemen home, I do not envision any takeover by the North Vietnamese or Vietcong, although I do expect increased guerrilla attacks in the more isolated sections of the country.

If the South Vietnamese people have a true desire for self-determination, I believe they will be able to succeed with a minimum of U.S. air, technical, and logistical support. These past few years, we have provided them the military equipment, manpower and expertise. It is now up to them to prove that they do have a sincere desire for freedom. I do believe the South Vietnamese have the potential to become a strong and free democratic nation similar to South Korea.

CAMBODIA

My two trips to Cambodia within the last 6 months have left me with a feeling of concerned optimism for their future. I realize that my impressions are probably tempered somewhat by the optimism and dedication of the Cambodian people. They are resolute to the death in their conviction that they do not want or intend to come under the domination of the North Vietnamese or other Communist nations under the guise of the deposed Prince Sihanouk.

I feel that the Cambodians will be able to survive the aggression of the North Vietnamese, although there will be dark days of doubt. But in order to survive, Cambodia will have to receive air support, financial aid, and military equipment from her allies.

Just as the Cambodians are resolute in their desire to win, I am equally resolute in my opposition to any further involvement of American ground troops on Cambodian soil. Any manpower needed by Cambodia can be realistically provided by South Vietnam.

One fact we often tend to overlook is the importance of the closing of the port of Kompong Som—Sihanoukville—to North Vietnamese supplies. This action by the Lon Nol Government has been of immense benefit in saving American lives and has made it possible for a speedier withdrawal of U.S. combat troops.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

The plight of American prisoners of war and those listed as missing in action continues to be the thorniest problem of the entire Southeast Asia situation facing the American people and Government leaders.

The most significant development in the POW/MIA issue to emerge from my recent trip was the fact that I was provided an opportunity to conduct almost 2 hours of unofficial negotiations with Nguyen Giap, charge d'affaires at the North Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane, Laos. I considered this significant because I have generally been classified as

a conservative on the war and have no connections with any of the so-called peace groups.

There has been some softening in the North Vietnamese position on prisoners of war which is a result of the vast outpouring of public opinion through letters and petitions from Americans to officials in Hanoi and Paris.

I certainly did not accept everything the top man at the North Vietnamese Embassy told me as truth and fact, but I do believe there is reason to think that the treatment of U.S. servicemen they hold captive has improved somewhat. After reading between the lines of information presented me, I believe there has been some improvement in the following three areas: first, physical condition of POW camps; second, time for recreational activities; and third, freedom for religious services.

There is a possibility an unofficial representative group from Congress will be permitted to inspect POW camps in North Vietnam within the next few months. I believe because of the possible inspection visit, the North Vietnamese have improved the treatment of U.S. servicemen in order to present them in the best possible light.

It should be noted here that I received information while in South Vietnam that the Vietcong are moving American POW's now held in South Vietnam to North Vietnam. The reasoning behind this rumor is not clear nor can the rumor be verified.

I regret I was not able to obtain what I consider an official and accurate list of all U.S. servicemen being held captive by the North Vietnamese, Vietcong, and Pathet Lao. I strongly urge renewed negotiations to obtain such a list and to obtain the eventual release of all prisoners.

VIETNAMIZATION

Our present policy of training the South Vietnamese army, air force, and navy to accept the full responsibility for defending their country is progressing on schedule. Vietnamization is working and I believe it will continue to work.

To put it more bluntly, bolstered by the will and determination of the South Vietnamese, Vietnamization will have to work in order to prevent future domination by the North Vietnamese and Vietcong through military power.

Virtually all in-country naval operations are now being performed by South Vietnamese units. All offensive land operations by combat troops are now being performed by South Vietnamese except in certain few portions of the northern part of the country. The United States is turning over more and more of the helicopter missions to the South Vietnamese.

USE OF DRUGS

This is an area that has caused me quite a bit of consternation. The press bombards us constantly with what they term a "serious drug problem" among American troops in South Vietnam, yet I have never seen the problem in this light in my own firsthand observations. One reason might possibly be that this is one problem servicemen are least likely

to discuss with a Congressman, even in private.

The use of drugs by U.S. servicemen must be placed in the proper context and in relation to the use of drugs in all other parts of the world. While talking with Cardinal Cook in Saigon, the cardinal noted that the problem of drugs among U.S. servicemen in South Vietnam was no worse than it was among any other nationality in any other part of the world.

My own estimation is that some 30 percent of our servicemen have used some form of drugs to the point they are having a personal problem with the situation. If you were also to include those servicemen who have smoked at least one marijuana cigarette as a "kick," the figure would probably be close to 50 percent. I feel the number using hard drugs is quite small in relation to the total number of men stationed in South Vietnam. Fortunately, the vast majority of drug use is confined to troops with idle time on their hands.

We must realize that many of the young men being sent to South Vietnam have had experience with marijuana in their hometowns as civilians. Also, marijuana grows wild in the fields of South Vietnam and it can be purchased on almost any street corner in the major cities at a nominal price. Another way of putting drug use into the proper perspective is to remember the American troops who raided wine cellars in Italy and France during World War II. This, too, caused problems during that day and age.

This is not to say we do not have a drug problem among our servicemen. If only one American smoked a marijuana cigarette or was a mainliner, we would have a problem. But I believe the military authorities are moving quickly in the right direction to bring the situation under control and are pursuing a stepped-up program on drug education.

MORALE OF U.S. TROOPS

There has been a noticeable decline in the morale of American servicemen within the last 6 months, although it has not declined enough to cause concern. There are probably two major reasons the morale is not as high as it was during the Cambodian operations or even a year ago. First, our troops are not as busy as before because of decreased enemy activity and our policy of turning more and more of the search and destroy missions over to the South Vietnamese. Idleness on the part of our troops contributes to morale problems.

Second, none of our servicemen desire the dubious distinction of being the last American wounded as we press toward the goal of withdrawing our combat troops by the end of this year. They are quite justified in this feeling and I can readily understand how it could contribute to a decrease in morale. I do believe that if we should reverse our present troop withdrawal policy or slow down the rate of withdrawal, we would have a sharp decline in troop morale.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my remarks today has been to update my colleagues on the war in Southeast Asia as I see it. Because young Americans are

risking and giving their lives, this war has got to be the most important issue facing the Congress today.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I am glad to yield to my distinguished friend from Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and I want to commend the gentleman in the well for the dedication which he has shown with reference to our Southeast Asian involvement. I believe the gentleman has been to the Vietnam area perhaps as often, if not more often, than any Member we have. The gentleman sent me a report, as he did others, and I found the report extremely interesting, particularly the very frank discussion about the problem that exists with reference to drugs and also the general area of the morale of our troops. I found it to be very helpful and I commend the gentleman for his diligence.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his comments and for his reading the report and writing me such a nice letter after he had read the report.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate our distinguished colleague now in the well, and I want to thank him for the time he has given to this trip he makes to Vietnam each year. Having just come back from Southeast Asia, I can tell the Members that a trip to Vietnam is certainly no junket. It requires many sacrifices. The fact that the Congressman from Mississippi is willing to go at Christmas time and spend this time with our troops over there is certainly commendable, and I want to thank him on behalf of those Alabamians who serve in Vietnam whom he has visited from time to time.

I should like to comment also on the observations the gentleman made with reference to the use of drugs by the military in Vietnam. Regrettably, Mr. Speaker, the use of drugs in Vietnam is on the increase. On the plus side I am pleased to state to the gentleman in the well that the military itself seems to be aware of this increase in the use of drugs and seems to be making every attempt to try to get at the seat of the problem and to do something about it.

Again I compliment the gentleman and thank him for all the fine services he has rendered to this Congress and to our military by his trips to Southeast Asia.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks.

I might say, as the gentleman mentioned, he went to Vietnam in January with a special committee from the Armed Services Committee and made a study on the drug problem in Southeast Asia with respect to American servicemen now serving there. I look forward to a further report from the special committee.

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

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding to me.

I, too, wish to compliment my colleague now in the well. I recall very well that a few years ago the gentleman from Alabama, who just spoke, the gentleman from Mississippi and I came to this body and we together, along with others of our colleagues, had meetings and press conferences to express ourselves on the Vietnam war. The three of us were considered to be more hawkish and wanted to achieve a military victory in Vietnam.

Today I believe we find ourselves all united behind the Commander in Chief in respect to Vietnam, hoping for an early solution to that war and that problem.

I wanted also to rise to say that the people of my district, in Columbus, Ga., and the area bordering the Chattahoochee River in Alabama and Georgia, are fiercely patriotic people. Over the past few weeks I have been handed petitions containing signatures of some 15,000 people. They are doing everything within their power to let the Congress know that this body has the support of the people of this area in seeking to get the release of our prisoners of war and in seeking to bring this conflict to an end.

It does me good and does my morale good to have the support of the people of my district. It is also good to see my colleagues in this body render the kind of service they are rendering toward helping the people in that land and also in trying to extricate ourselves from that war.

I compliment the gentleman in the well for having gone to Vietnam during the vacation season for the past 4 years. I commend him on behalf of the people of the Third District of Georgia.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

I might say that I do receive a benefit from going to Vietnam to see the young Americans over there during the Christmas season. They are glad to see someone from home.

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

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

Mr. RANDALL. I am proud to associate myself with those who have spoken earlier in commendation of the gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of the select subcommittee, on his good work.

I must say that I would be less than sincere if I were to leave the impression I supported his effort to establish the subcommittee when it was before the House. I voted against it, because I thought it would lead to nothing more than another trip to Southeast Asia.

I should have known, that a trip to Vietnam is not a junket because I have been there a couple of times. Certainly a trip to Vietnam is not a pleasure trip.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has brought us something of value. I shall study his report very carefully. I know it was a personal sacrifice to devote the time he has to make this time-consuming trip.

Now what I am about to say might be

a little premature, because it has not been approved by the House, but nonetheless I would take this occasion to welcome the gentleman as a member to be of the Committee on Armed Services of the House. I am sure that the House will approve the action of our committee on committees. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, let me say to him he will now have the benefit of some facts and information that will supplement his present work and enable him to continue his investigation even though the select committee should happen to expire.

Again I congratulate the gentleman on his good work. We are all indebted to him.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman for his comments, and if it is not premature, I would like to thank him for having the opportunity to serve on the Committee on Armed Services and the opportunity to serve with the gentleman.

I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, January 14, I had the privilege to be a party to a highly successful speaking engagement in behalf of American servicemen held captive or missing in Southeast Asia. Under the sponsorship of the Ohio chapter of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, I accompanied Air Force Col. Norris Overly, one of only nine men to be released to date by the North Vietnamese, and Mrs. Robert Smith, whose husband has been missing in action for more than 16 months, on a four-stop, 300-mile speaking tour of the 10th Congressional District. Stops included Zanesville, Marietta, Ohio University at Athens, and Lancaster, Ohio, and it is estimated that either directly or through the media, Colonel Overly's graphic remarks along with a joint appeal from myself and Mrs. Smith for more public concern and community action in behalf of POW's and MIA's, reached more than 800,000 citizens in Ohio, West Virginia, and northern Kentucky. Our purpose with this speaking tour was to underscore the fact that these men have been in Communist hands too long—much too long. Seven years ago, Mr. Speaker, college seniors were in the midst of their sophomore year in high school. Seven years ago, the Apollo moon program was little more than a group of diagrams on a drawing board. Seven years ago, the Super Bowl did not exist. Comparatively speaking, 7 years is a long time. Yet in the jungles of South Vietnam and behind the bamboo curtain north of Indochina's 19th parallel, some Americans are beginning their seventh year away from home. I have found, Mr. Speaker, that it is oftentimes all too easy to assume an out of sight, out of mind attitude about matters in which a personal interest is not vested. But the POW/MIA issue does involve us all. While it is a national issue, it is nevertheless an issue to which the answer may well rest at the grassroots level of our society. On this reasoning, it

was decided to take the story of missing or captured men directly to the people of southeastern Ohio in the first person, and in the present tense. Response was warm and sincere at every stop. We encountered near capacity audiences at each engagement. And the mail we are continuing to receive is proof that the undertaking was more than worthwhile. In Zanesville, Marietta, Athens, and Lancaster we asked townspeople, high school and college students to join us in generating a united chorus of concern and protest that will be overwhelming in volume and unmistakable in intent. I think the candid remark of one housewife made at our last stop of this long, but rewarding day, best describes the parting impression of those who came, heard and questioned us on January 14:

My apathy on this issue has ended.

I appreciate the time which the gentleman from Mississippi has yielded to me and want to express my concern for the very subject that he has been discussing and for all of the work that he has done in trying to bring home our prisoners of war.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman for his timely remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment upon what the gentleman from Ohio has said and point out the fact that certainly petitions and letters from Americans has had some effect, in my opinion, in bringing about better treatment for the prisoners of war being held in North Vietnam. Therefore, I am sure that the people of Ohio will continue to maintain this activity and will continue to send petitions to Paris and will continue to send letters to Hanoi. I say this because I do think it has brought about improved treatment for the American prisoners of war.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, only 2 years ago the North Vietnamese were dragging American prisoners up and down the streets of Hanoi and throwing rocks at them. We do know that some Americans now are permitted to participate in sports, playing basketball and volleyball. So in some areas the treatment is better. Of course, we cannot take everything for granted that the North Vietnamese have told us about the treatment of Americans. Certainly, we will have to weigh everything they say. However, I do believe that the treatment has improved because the people in this country are speaking up and it has had some effect.

Mr. Speaker, if there are no other comments, I would like to thank you for this time and I yield back the balance of my time.

OBSERVANCE OF GROUNDHOG DAY, 1971

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HALEY). Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I know that Members of the 92d Congress will want to remember that tomorrow, February 2, is Groundhog Day. Early tomorrow, on Gobbler's Knob near Punxsutawney, Pa., the Nation's foremost

weather prognosticator will emerge from his underground home to determine what the elements have in store for us in the ensuing 6 weeks. Should our furry friend see his shadow, button up your overcoats, we are in for frigid times. However, should our famous Punxsutawney meteorologist not find his shadow, you can rely on a relaxation of the rigors of the current winter season.

The roots for America's Groundhog Day go back to medieval European folklore. This particular date, which is also the feast of Candlemas, has been associated with weather prediction since the Middle Ages. The time was believed to mean that all hibernating animals came to the surface to observe the weather. If the German badger came to the outside and was frightened by his shadow on a sunny day, the animal returned to its burrow for more hibernation. This eventually came to mean that 6 more weeks of cold, but a cloudy day minus the shadow meant that spring and pleasant weather were just around the corner.

The badger gave way to the groundhog as the tradition was brought to America. Since that time, Punxsutawney, Pa., has become the "groundhog capital of the world." Many societies and organizations help to celebrate this famous day throughout the country, but the observances in Punxsutawney are recorded as the longest continuous observance as befits a "capital" area. Since 1880, Punxsutawney, which lies in Jefferson County, has provided the lead in the annual celebration.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to attend this year's festivities in my district but I will do the next best thing. Those of you who wish to join me on the Capitol Grounds early tomorrow morning to observe this year's predictions are more than welcome.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I invite you one and all to assist me and my constituents of Punxsutawney in the solemn observance of Groundhog Day and all it promises for the rest of the winter.

COMMITTEE ON URBAN AFFAIRS

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

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to join with my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. MORSE) and other Members in sponsoring legislation today to establish a Committee on Urban Affairs in the House of Representatives.

Such action is long overdue and it is ridiculous that we have not created a full-fledged committee in the Congress to deal solely with the multiple, complex, and vital problems of the Nation's cities and metropolitan areas.

What makes this fact all the more ludicrous is that Congress, recognizing the important role of our cities in the governmental structure, established in 1965 the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, a top level Cabinet post in the executive branch.

Yet, Congress shirked its own responsibilities by failing to establish a con-

gressional committee to deal with the same problems.

Most of the legislative activity in urban matters has been carried out by a mere subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee. This is absurd with 70 percent of the Nation's population living in metropolitan areas and with the crisis rising every day, the only modicum of recognition that Congress has given to this vital segment of American life is a subcommittee status.

Beyond the Banking and Currency Committee no less than nine separate committees in the House have shared jurisdiction over various, but closely related, aspects of urban programs. This system makes it virtually impossible for the Congress to consider urban programs as a comprehensive whole, or to offer the coordination necessary to solve them.

The diffusion of responsibility prevents us from considering the interrelationships, for example, between housing and education, between transportation and pollution, between highways and open spaces.

The new committee I propose would consist of 25 Members, and would handle all appropriation measures relating to urban areas generally; including housing, urban renewal, prevention and elimination of urban blight, air and water pollution, and transportation.

Hopefully, membership would be composed of Congressmen from each of the existing committees now dealing with such problems, thus providing the expertise necessary for a stepped-up, coordinated congressional effort, developing new programs that would be capable of overseeing and improving existing programs.

I intend to be relentless in pressing for rapid consideration of this proposal. And I sincerely hope my colleagues join with me in that pursuit.

CREATING JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PRICE) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Human Investment Act of 1971. As we are all aware, the Nation's manpower problem knows no color, knows no creed, and knows no regional boundaries. It is a problem that must be faced; it is a problem that must be overcome.

During the past several years the Federal Government has tried to alleviate the problems of the unemployed and the underemployed by resorting to various manpower training programs. On balance, however, Federal efforts in this area have left much to be desired. For this reason I believe attention must be given to the possibility of focusing the creative energies of private enterprise on the employment problems of the Nation.

The bill I am introducing today would help assist men and women find new job opportunities. Businesses would be encouraged to establish, operate, and maintain in-house job training programs, programs designed to provide needed job skills for the unemployed and to up-

grade job skills for those interested in career advancement.

To accomplish these goals I propose that businesses be given a tax credit to offset part of the expenses attached to their conducting a job opportunity program. This credit, with certain ceiling limitations, would amount to 10 percent of the employee training expenses incurred during any taxable year.

In my mind, shifting the emphasis in manpower training from the Federal Government to private enterprise would have at least four main benefits: First, the amount of Government involvement in the private commercial sector would be reduced; second, participating businesses would give individuals better targeted training than is now common among Federal programs, because businesses usually know their job needs better than Government officials do; third, individuals would receive more beneficial assistance because private enterprise would substitute modern management techniques for traditional bureaucratic practices; and finally, with more people on payrolls, general economic activities would be increased, welfare costs would be reduced, and additional tax revenues would be generated.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, the Human Investment Act of 1971 focuses the responsibilities for providing employment opportunity programs in the private sector where they belong. The business of business is business. The business of government is governing. Each should do what it is particularly qualified to do best.

LINCOLN HOME BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, on February 11, 1861, Abraham Lincoln said farewell to the citizens of Springfield, Ill., and went to assume his new burdens as President of a divided nation soon to be engulfed in civil war. Behind him he left the only home he had ever owned and the neighborhood which helped to give him the foundation for greatness. His own words best express his feelings toward Springfield and his life there:

My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

The State of Illinois owns the Lincoln Home, at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets in Springfield. The city government has acquired several nearby properties with the view to area restora-

tion. The home is just as it was the day Lincoln left for Washington. Much of the original furniture is still in place.

However, the area surrounding the home for years has been threatened with deterioration and commercialization. These pressures continue to mount.

Each year the Lincoln Home is one of the 10 most popular historic sites in the country. People come from all over the world to visit it. Steps must be taken to preserve the home and its environs for future generations of Americans.

In the 91st Congress, with 64 cosponsors, I introduced a bill to create the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The Department of the Interior conducted an in-depth study of the homesite and developed a master plan for its development. It was approved by the review committee and given departmental endorsement.

Today all Members of the Illinois delegation in the House are reintroducing the bill to create the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. In addition, the distinguished chairman of the House Interior Committee, the Honorable WAYNE ASPINALL, and the ranking Republican, the Honorable JOHN P. SAYLOR, have also agreed to cosponsor the bill, along with other Members of Congress. House sponsors today total 83.

A similar bill will also be introduced today in the Senate by Senators PERCY and STEVENSON. It has the wholehearted support of Illinois Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie and Springfield's Mayor Nelson Howarth.

I am indeed hopeful that early consideration can be given by the Congress to this bill and that this most important Lincoln shrine—Lincoln's only home—will join others in the national park system.

The text of the bill and a list of cosponsors follows:

H.R. 3117

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve and interpret for the benefit of the people the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the property at the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, in the State of Illinois, including improvements thereon, together with such adjacent lands and interests therein as the Secretary may deem necessary for the establishment and administration of the property as a national historic site. The Secretary is further authorized to acquire by any of the above means personal property used and to be used in connection with the national historic site.

SEC. 2. The property acquired pursuant to the first section of this Act shall be known as the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, and it shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to

carry out the provisions of this Act, not to exceed, however \$5,860,000 (February 1970 prices) for development of the area, plus or minus such amounts, if any as may be justified by reasons of ordinary fluctuations in construction cost as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein.

COSPONSORS OF LINCOLN HOME BILL

John B. Anderson, Republican, of Illinois.
 Frank Annunzio, Democrat, of Illinois.
 Leslie C. Arends, Republican, of Illinois.
 Wayne N. Aspinall, Democrat, of Colorado.
 Ben B. Blackburn, Republican, of Georgia.
 John Brademas, Democrat, of Indiana.
 Frank J. Brasco, Democrat, of New York.
 Don. H. Clausen, Republican, of California.
 Harold R. Collier, Republican, of Illinois.
 George W. Collins, Democrat, of Illinois.
 Robert J. Corbett, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
 Jorge L. Córdova, Republican, of Puerto Rico.
 James C. Corman, Democrat, of California.
 Philip M. Crane, Republican, of Illinois.
 Dominick V. Daniels, Democrat, of New Jersey.
 Edward J. Derwinski, Republican, of Illinois.
 William Jennings Bryan Dorn, Democrat, of South Carolina.
 John J. Duncan, Republican, of Tennessee.
 Joshua Ellberg, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
 John N. Erlenborn, Republican, of Illinois.
 Marvin L. Esch, Republican, of Michigan.
 Edwin D. Eshleman, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
 Paul Findley, Republican, of Illinois.
 O. C. Fisher, Democrat, of Texas.
 Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey.
 James G. Fulton, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
 Edward A. Garmatz, Democrat, of Maryland.
 Ella T. Grasso, Democrat, of Connecticut.
 Kenneth J. Gray, Democrat, of Illinois.
 James R. Grover, Jr., Republican, of New York.
 Seymour Halpern, Republican, of New York.
 James F. Hastings, Republican, of New York.
 Ken Hechler, Democrat, of West Virginia.
 Henry Helstoski, Democrat, of New Jersey.
 Lawrence J. Hogan, Republican, of Maryland.
 Frank Horton, Republican, of New York.
 Albert W. Johnson, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
 Harold T. Johnson, Democrat, of California.
 Carleton J. King, Republican, of New York.
 John C. Kluczynski, Democrat, of Illinois.
 John Kyl, Republican, of Iowa.
 Robert McClory, Republican, of Illinois.
 James A. McClure, Republican, of Idaho.
 Spark M. Matsunaga, Democrat, of Hawaii.
 Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat, of Kentucky.
 Robert H. Michel, Republican, of Illinois.
 Abner J. Mikva, Democrat, of Illinois.
 William S. Moorhead, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
 Thomas E. Morgan, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
 F. Bradford Morse, Republican, of Massachusetts.
 Morgan F. Murphy, Democrat, of Illinois.
 John T. Myers, Republican, of Indiana.
 Otis G. Pike, Democrat, of New York.
 Alexander Pirnie, Republican, of New York.
 Melvin Price, Democrat, of Illinois.
 Roman C. Pucinski, Democrat, of Illinois.
 Tom Railsback, Republican, of Illinois.
 Charlotte T. Reid, Republican, of Illinois.
 John J. Rhodes, Republican, of Arizona.
 Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Republican, of Michigan.

Howard W. Robison, Republican, of New York.

Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat, of Illinois.
 Charles W. Sandman, Jr., Republican, of New Jersey.

John P. Saylor, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

Fred Schwengel, Republican, of Iowa.
 George E. Shipley, Democrat, of Illinois.
 Garner E. Shriver, Republican, of Kansas.
 William L. Springer, Republican, of Illinois.
 Vernon W. Thompson, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Robert O. Tiernan, Democrat, of Rhode Island.

Morris K. Udall, Democrat, of Arizona.
 Guy Vander Jagt, Republican, of Michigan.
 Victor V. Veysey, Republican, of California.
 William B. Widnall, Republican, of New Jersey.

Charles E. Wiggins, Republican, of California.
 Lawrence G. Williams, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

Jim Wright, Democrat, of Texas.
 Sidney R. Yates, Democrat, of Illinois.
 C. W. Young, Republican, of Florida.
 William L. Hungate, Democrat, of Missouri.
 John N. Happy Camp, Republican, of Oklahoma.

Goodloe E. Byron, Democrat, of Maryland.
 Tim Lee Carter, Republican, of Kentucky.

SPECULATION, FRAUD, AND BANKING PRACTICE—II

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, a few years ago, a study by the Committee on Banking and Currency revealed that large urban banks were buying up control of small-town and rural banks, or were sponsoring persons who were buying control of such banks. Indeed, nearly one bank of every 10 in this country changed hands in a 2-year period, and of those more than half were acquisitions financed by other banks.

The committee warned then that this could lead to serious consequences.

After all, it took no genius to see that if he had 10 cents, a bank stock loan would give him the other 90 he needed to buy up a bank. So what, you might ask. Well, if you figure out how much assets you could get control of with your dime, you could see that you had multiplied your capital power not just nine times, but more like 99 times. In other words, for a penny invested you could get control over a dollar in somebody else's assets. Leveraging like that makes the criminal rackets look like child's play by comparison.

For the fact is that in the one period of bank buying that the committee studied, men who had just \$30 million of their own to invest wound up owning the control of \$3 billion in assets.

This kind of leveraging obviously has its attractions. It is a game that is played between sharks and other fishes.

What is happening today is not merely that big banks are buying up or sponsoring the buying up of little banks. Instead we see huge banks buying big banks.

Stock raids today, especially bank raids, seem to be ruthless beyond compare.

In one case that has happened or is happening in San Antonio—it is hard to tell which tense to use, because the struggle is going on beneath the surface—the Bank of the Southwest, which is a huge bank in Houston—has loaned \$5.5 or \$6 million to people who want to buy control of the Groos National Bank of San Antonio—a bank that has served the city since 1854 or so.

With that chunk of money, the stock raiders commenced to buy Groos Bank stock at anywhere from a few dollars above the regular market price up to three times the value of the stock. As usual, the record will show that those who needed the big price the most got the least, while those who had big blocks of stock and greater sophistication, and who by definition probably needed the bonanza least, got the most.

There was no effort in this stock raid to see that the stockholders who were willing to sell got anything like equal or fair treatment. It was a deal worthy of Jay Gould himself.

Now the problem with all this is that the man who got the loan to buy the Groos Bank apparently was not even qualified to sit on its board of directors, due to the unfortunate fact that he was convicted on a plea of guilty of a Federal felony crime.

Aside from that, the bank that made the stock loan will probably want the Groos stock as collateral, and, more important, will want the power to name a few directors to the Groos Bank—in order to protect their investment.

So in essence this stock raid did more than push a bank stock up to three times its normal value, and result in a great deal of speculation. It was carried out by a fellow who might not even get to sit on the board of the bank he wants to own. And the silent partner is another bank.

Banks in Texas cannot own branches, and this kind of bank stock loan skirts very close to the edge of illegality. Such bank stock loans as the one I have just described violate the spirit of a host of statutes and regulations pertaining to sound banking practices, and they may very well violate the letter of the law as well.

I am, accordingly, asking the appropriate Federal agencies to investigate this entire matter to determine whether there has been a violation of Federal statutes or regulations in the case of the Groos Bank stock raid.

Moreover, I am asking that a similar investigation be made into the fantastic stock loans and other maneuverings of another Houston bank, the Sharpstown State Bank, now closed and in receivership. This latter bank seemed to specialize in loans to elected officials who were in a position to do favors for the bank owner, who manipulated stocks he also owned, all for the benefit of his friends. The dealings of that bank are already the subject of Federal actions, including court proceedings brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Finally, I am drawing up a bill that would prohibit banks from making stock loans to finance bank stock raids. Such loans only divert needed credit from productive channels, invite the wildest

kind of speculation, and result in the pyramiding of control of capital resources—pyramiding that neither State laws nor Federal laws encourage.

Banks must have the confidence of the public. They cannot have, and do not deserve that confidence if they indulge in questionable loans, if they attempt to buy up or buy off public officials, and if they play financial crap games with depositors' funds.

Mr. Speaker, for the information of the House I enter into the RECORD my letters to Federal regulatory agencies concerning the wheelings and dealings of the Sharpstown Bank, and the Bank of the Southwest:

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

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to thank you for making the services of the Committee staff available to assist me in ascertaining the facts surrounding the stock raid being conducted on the Groos National Bank of San Antonio.

This particular stock raid, as has been characteristic of bank takeovers in recent years, being financed through loans from a larger bank. However, contrary to the pattern revealed in the 1967 Committee report, this case concerns a large urban bank being taken over through loans from a still larger urban bank. In the past, the pattern was for urban banks to take control of, or finance the takeovers of small towns and rural banks. I consider this an important change, since it indicates the possibility of an extremely rapid concentration of control of financial resources in Texas and states similarly situated.

Aside from this I am profoundly disturbed by reports of immense unsecured loans made from the Sharpstown State Bank of Texas—loans which appear to have been made solely for the purpose of manipulating stock in companies controlled by the bank owners. Many loans were made to high state officials, wholly unsecured, and used for speculative stock purchases in these same companies. As you know, revelation of these loans caused a run on the bank, and the Sharpstown bank was closed yesterday by order of its directors.

These banking practices are indefensible. They represent the diversion of immense amounts of badly needed loan funds from productive purposes into useless and extremely dangerous speculation. The fact that a large urban bank and a small state bank have simultaneously engaged in such questionable practices is evidence that abuses in bank lending and management may be very widespread.

Therefore I respectfully request that you continue to make available to me the resources of the Committee staff to develop further information into the Groos Bank stock raid, including information on the character of the principal person involved in the raid, since he allegedly has a criminal record.

I also request that the Committee, through your own good offices request the Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for full information on the aforementioned cases, together with their recommendations on any changes that may be needed in legislation or regulations to protect the public against further such malpractices, and to prevent the diversion of depositor money from productive purposes into speculative loans and unsecured loans made to public officials, apparently for the sole purpose of befriending or controlling such officials to the detriment of the public interest and the public trust.

Again I appreciate your help in this matter, and will be most grateful for your continued leadership. Certainly the events of the past few days make the Committee's 1967 report on changes in bank ownership seem prophetic.

With every good wish, I am,
Sincerely yours,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Member of Congress.

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

HON. WILLIAM B. CAMP,
Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HONORABLE CAMP: I am certain that you are aware of the current scandal in Texas created by the filing of charges by the Securities and Exchange Commission, wherein it is alleged that several banks, individuals and companies, all having close relations, conspired to manipulate stocks, defraud the banks, companies and certain individuals, and possibly schemed to influence certain legislation that would have removed Texas state banks from the oversight of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

There is evidence, according to the SEC, that at least one state bank, and possibly two others made very large unsecured loans to finance stock speculation by certain elected Texas officials. It is possible that this series of transactions involved national banks, and I request that you carefully investigate this entire matter to determine if this is so, and to determine whether the condition of any national bank has been damaged by this extensive and incredible scheme, which has already resulted in the closing of one bank, the Sharpstown State Bank of Texas.

Within the past few days, I have learned that the well known practice of banks making stock loans for the purpose of purchasing control of other banks is continuing and perhaps growing. In this case, a stock raid on the Groos National Bank of San Antonio, Texas, has been financed to the tune of perhaps \$5.5 million in loans from the Bank of the Southwest, located in Houston. The principal beneficiary of these loans, one Clinton Manges, appears to have a criminal record and might well be ineligible to serve on the board of the Groos National Bank.

In the period 1964-1967, better than 400 banks were bought by bank stock loans. This diverted \$206 million from normal, productive loans into bank stock loans, and resulted in the ability of the purchasers to control \$3 billion in bank assets while putting up only \$30 million of their own money. As the Committee on Banking and Currency observed at that time, the diversion of such huge amounts of credit from productive loans into speculative channels was impossible to defend, and could lead to dangerous consequences.

The Groos stock raid reveals that contrary to past practice or urban banks helping buy up small town banks, very large banks are now trying to buy up middle-sized and large urban banks. It is a kind of latter-day utilities pyramiding—and you know what that led to.

These cases indicate that banks in Texas both large and small may be making large numbers of unsecured loans and loans for the purpose of speculating in stocks or merely to agglomerate capital. It is certainly possible that the loans used in the Sharpstown case were unsecured—indeed likely. It is also possible that bank stock loans, as described in the Groos Bank raid, and discussed more fully in the attached correspondence, represent less than desirable banking practice.

I would appreciate your undertaking a full review of these matters, and initiating such corrective action as may be necessary. If legislative action is required to curb dangerous or excessive practices that you may find, I would be happy to have your recommendations.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Member of Congress.

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

HON. FRANK WILLE,
Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been distressed to learn in recent days that certain Texas banks have been discovered dealing in huge unsecured speculative loans, apparently made for the purpose of manipulating certain stocks, and for the purpose of befriending or enriching certain key state officials. Moreover, there is evidence that Texas banks continue to divert large amounts of loan resources away from productive loans into stock loans, make for the purpose of acquiring control of other banks, either directly or indirectly.

I understand that in the case of one bank, the Sharpstown Bank, depositors lost confidence upon learning of the amounts of large unsecured stock loans made to key Texas officials. These loans had been criticized as being completely unsound, and the bank has now been closed by its directors, according to reports.

I would appreciate knowing whether depositors of this bank will be protected by the FDIC.

What is more distressing even than the unsound practices of the Sharpstown Bank is the fact that Securities and Exchange Commission and charges are that the bank loans were made in an apparent effort to influence state officials, to obtain passage of legislation aimed at taking the Sharpstown and similar state banks out of coverage by your regulations. Are you aware of any similar efforts in other states to remove state banks from FDIC coverage?

I have also learned in recent days of efforts being financed by the Bank of the Southwest of Houston, Texas, to purchase control of the Groos National bank of San Antonio. Perhaps \$5.5 million in loans are involved in this stock raid. Stockholders of the Groos have been offered prices for their stock ranging up to three times the quoted price.

As you know from the Banking and Currency Committee report on changes in bank ownership in 1967, in the period 1964-67 some 900 banks changed hands—close to ten percent of all banks. More than half these takeovers were financed through stock loans. As you will recall, the purchasers of these banks put up less than ten percent cash; for thirty million dollars of their own money, coupled with two hundred million in loans, they gained control of three billion dollars in assets.

Such stock loans represented, in the Committee's view, indefensible diversions of loan resources from productive purposes into pyramiding of capital. The pattern then was for city banks to buy or finance the purchase of small town banks. In the case of the Groos Bank, a very large bank is financing the takeover of another large bank—which could lead to a very rapid concentration of banking resources in Texas.

What is more disturbing is the report that the principal involved in the Groos Bank stock raid has a criminal record and cannot sit on the board of that bank without a special waiver from the FDIC.

I find this report so disturbing that I must request that you furnish me with full particulars on this situation, and that you keep me advised of any actions taken to seat this individual on the board of the Groos National Bank.

Finally, I would appreciate knowing from you whether you believe any regulatory changes, or any legislative changes might be needed to curb future practices such as revealed in the Sharpstown case, or whether regulations might be needed to curb bank

stock loans such as described in the case of the Groos National Bank stock raid.

With every good wish, I am,
Sincerely,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Member of Congress.

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

HON. HUGH S. OWENS, Acting Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I was profoundly shocked to learn of the Commission's recent charges concerning manipulation, fraud and other malpractices by certain Texas individuals and companies in securities dealings.

According to newspaper reports, the former attorney general of Texas, the present Governor of Texas, a former governor, the present Speaker of the House, the present lieutenant governor, two or more legislators and others may have been involved directly or indirectly in stock speculation financed by the defendants through banks controlled by the defendants; that the defendants defrauded individuals and looted banks and companies they controlled; and that various other activities of a questionable or illegal nature took place. From the newspaper accounts I am reminded of the stock pools and machinations of an earlier era, before the Securities and Exchange Commission was created.

It would be most helpful to me if you would furnish me a copy of the complaint filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Federal Court, wherein the alleged activities are described. I would also like to have copies of other information that may be pertinent to explaining what happened, when and how.

I have asked the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate this matter, and to request of your Commission such information and recommendations as may be deemed appropriate. I am anxious to see what can be done either by regulation or through new legislation to prevent further such manipulation and fraud, since the public has a clear right to be protected against recurrences of such schemes as this.

I congratulate the Commission on its firm action, and hope that you will pursue this matter with the utmost diligence and thoroughness.

With every good wish, I am,
Sincerely yours,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Member of Congress.

LOUISIANA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION FILES SUIT AGAINST NEA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RARICK) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Louisiana Teachers' Association has filed suit charging the National Education Association with racial discrimination, violations of the Civil Rights Act and of the constitutional and procedural rights of LTA members, and unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of the complainants' trade. The suit results from the expulsion of the LTA from affiliation with the NEA last April 30.

Named as codefendant with the NEA is the National Council of State Education Associations—NCSEA. The NCSEA has also expelled the LTA from affiliation.

By its action expelling the LTA, the NEA acted outside all bounds of reason. The action was unjust, as well as unreasonable and revealed the racism of the

NEA and its prejudice against white southerners in action to its highhanded, undemocratic, and dictatorial manner of operating.

Four complaints are made against the NEA. These charge the NEA with unfairness and inequitable treatment of the LTA under the NEA's own bylaws, rules, and procedures; with violations of due process and rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution; with unlawful combination and conspiracy in violation of the Federal antitrust statutes, and with racial discrimination in violation of Federal civil rights statutes.

The suit asks the Court to order the NEA to reinstate the LTA as a fully affiliated association within the NEA and to permanently enjoin and restrain all defendants and their agents from conspiring and combining to interfere with the free exercise of plaintiffs of their trade.

The controversy grew out of efforts by the NEA to mandate a plan for the merger of the LTA and the Louisiana Education Association. The LEA membership is made up predominantly of Negro educators. Prior to May 1, 1970, the LEA and the LTA both were affiliated State associations with the NEA. In 1965, the NEA called for a merger and complete integration of the affiliated associations in every State. The LTA worked for such a merger and complied with requirements established by the NEA during the period of negotiations with the LEA for the merger. However, because of the grossly discriminatory, arbitrary, unreasonable, and unfair provisions prescribed by the NEA for the merger, the LTA decided it had no honorable choice but to reject them.

Any reasonable person reading the NEA resolutions on merger would have to conclude that the object of these resolutions was to unify the teaching profession and to eliminate race as a consideration in professional affairs. However, the terms mandated by the NEA would have given the smaller association equal representation on the governing board and major committees of the merged association for an interim period, and would have required a racially structured government for the new association in perpetuity. The NEA plan would have required classification of members and candidates for office by race or previous associational membership, and would have required that the governing board be elected on a racial basis forever. Initially, each LEA member was given a vote, representation and influence on the governing board and major committees equal to more than two LTA members.

Far from eliminating race as a factor in professional affairs, and far from making the equal and common professional interest of all members the basis for the activities and decisions of the merged association, the terms mandated by the NEA executive committee would have perpetuated and memorialized racial classifications and distinctions, and would have made race the presumptive basis for every official action of the new association for generations to come.

The LTA-NEA controversy should interest every educator, parent, school

board member, and other citizen desiring to retain local control of public schools. It is a revelation of the purpose of an educational hierarchy in Washington to establish centralized, monopolistic control over public education in this country. It is another example of the NEA hierarchy attempting to extend its hegemony and thereby further its centralized influence over a public school system.

The NEA, which works closely with the U.S. Office of Education, apparently seeks Federal control over public schools and thereby to establish a central authority—a plan which would be completely alien to our whole American tradition. Monopolistic power is aggressive and dangerous. The gradual merging of school organizations into one great centrally dominated unit with the far-reaching influence it entails—as in the case of NEA—is a threat to local autonomy that is basic to our American tradition of locally controlled schools.

The leaders of the Louisiana Teachers' Association are to be lauded for their initiative in filing suit against the NEA. Their cause in the interest of academic freedom and education is right and just. It is time that someone called the hand of the NEA.

Since this suit should be of interest to all Members who are concerned with quality education, I ask that it follow my remarks.

[U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, Baton Rouge Division]

LOUISIANA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, KENNETH B. PAYNE, THOMAS G. HOLLIMAN, LEMAS L. FULMER AND HORACE C. ROBINSON, INDIVIDUALLY AND FOR ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED, PLAINTIFFS, VERSUS THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ET AL, DEFENDANT

COMPLAINT

The complaint of the Louisiana Teachers' Association, Kenneth B. Payne, Thomas G. Holliman, Lemas L. Fulmer and Horace C. Robinson, individually and for all others similarly situated, respectfully represent:

I. JURISDICTION

1. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, particularly the provisions of:

(a) 28 U.S.C. 1332, being a complaint between citizens of different states;

(b) 28 U.S.C. 1331(a), being a complaint brought to redress deprivations arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States;

(c) 28 U.S.C. 1337, being a complaint brought to redress a deprivation arising under the laws of the United States regulating commerce and protecting trade, and more particularly, 15 U.S.C. 15 and 26, being a complaint brought to redress a deprivation to trade and commerce against unlawful restraints; and

(d) 28 U.S.C. 1343(4), being a complaint brought to secure equitable or other relief under the laws of the United States protecting civil rights.

II. PARTIES

2. The Louisiana Teachers' Association is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, domiciled in East Baton Rouge Parish. Its principal place of business is in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

3. Kenneth B. Payne, Thomas G. Holliman, Lemas L. Fulmer, and Horace C. Robinson, all being citizens of lawful age of the United States and the State of Louisiana, residing therein, are each a member in good standing of the Louisiana Teachers' Association, and

each also an active or life member of the National Education Association of the United States. Kenneth B. Payne, Thomas G. Holliman, Lemas L. Fulmer, and Horace C. Robinson, bring this action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, individually, and on behalf of each and all persons similarly situated who are members of both the Louisiana Teachers' Association and active or life members of the National Education Association of the United States. Members of such class of plaintiffs are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. There are questions of law and fact common to all such members of the class. Active and life members have identical interest in this action and constitute one class. The claims of the representatives of the class are typical of the claims of the class, and the representative plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of all of the members of the class. Moreover, a prosecution of separate actions by individual members of such class would create a risk of an adjudication with respect to individual members of the class which would, as a practical matter, be depositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudication. The National Education Association of the United States has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the class as a whole.

4. Defendant, the National Education Association of the United States (hereinafter referred to as "National Education Association" or "NEA") is a body corporate of the District of Columbia, incorporated by Congress in 1906. The principal place of business of the National Education Association is Washington, District of Columbia. The National Education Association is not licensed to do business in Louisiana and has not appointed an agent for service of process in Louisiana. However, it is actually doing business within the State of Louisiana.

5. Defendant, the National Council of State Education Associations (hereinafter referred to as "NCSEA") is a body corporate of Washington, D.C. The principal place of business of the National Council of State Education Associations is Washington, D.C. The National Council of State Education Associations is not licensed to do business in the State of Louisiana, and has not appointed agents for service of process in Louisiana. However, it is actually doing business within the State of Louisiana.

III. FIRST COMPLAINT

6. Plaintiffs are all citizens only of the State of Louisiana. Defendant, National Education Association, is a citizen only of Washington, District of Columbia, and defendant, National Council of State Education Associations, is a citizen only of Washington, D.C. The claims of all of the plaintiffs are common and undivided, although separable as between themselves. The matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds Ten Thousand and 00/100 (\$10,000.00) Dollars.

7. The National Education Association is a non-stock corporation existing under a charter found on page 804, Vol. 34, Part I, Public Laws, 59th Congress, 1906, a copy of which is attached hereto. Section 5 of such charter states that the classifications, rights, and obligations of the members of the National Education Association shall be prescribed in the By-Laws of the NEA. The charter further provides in Section 12 that the NEA may, by amendment to its By-Laws, provide that the powers of the active members exercised at the annual meeting in the election of officers and transaction of business shall be vested in and exercised by a representative assembly composed of delegates apportioned, elected, and governed in accordance with the By-Laws.

8. Article I, Section 1 of the By-Laws, a

copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein, decrees that membership in the NEA is limited to any person who is actively engaged in the profession of teaching or other educational work, or any other person interested in advancing the cause of education. There are seven types of membership in the NEA. Article I, Section 3 of the By-Laws provides that an active member is a person who qualifies for membership in the NEA and who earns a Bachelors or higher degree or holds a regular vocational or technical certificate, and, where required, holds or is eligible to hold a regular legal certificate of any kind except an emergency sub-standard certificate or permit. Additionally, beginning with the membership year 1968-69, any new active member must also be, and remain, a member of the local and state affiliated associations, where available. Kenneth B. Payne is an active member of the NEA. A life member is any member who pays an amount in cash equal to twenty times the active member dues, or twenty-two times the annual active membership dues if paid in equal installments over a period of ten years. Thomas G. Holliman, Lemas L. Fulmer, and Horace C. Robinson are life members of the NEA. All members of the class on whose behalf this action is brought are active or life members of the NEA.

9. In addition to the seven types of individual membership, the By-laws of the NEA provide for affiliated organizations. Article IX of such By-Laws, which basically govern affiliated associations, states that they may be of two classes: State and Local. The Louisiana Teachers' Association, prior to May 1, 1970, was a State-affiliated association with the NEA.

10. An active or life member in the NEA is entitled to serve as a delegate to the representative assembly, to hold elective or appointive office, and to vote for delegates to the Representative Assembly. (Article I, Section 3(c) of the By-Laws). Only those persons having the rights and privileges of active members shall be eligible to serve as delegates or ex-officio delegates to the Representative Assembly. (Article VII, Section 2 of the By-Laws).

11. Article VII of the By-Laws deals with the composition of the Representative Assembly, the legislative and policy forming body of the NEA. The representative assembly consists of delegates selected by the state and local affiliates of the association (Article VII, Section 1 of the By-Laws). Each affiliated state organization is entitled to one state delegate and one alternate for each hundred (100) of its members, or major fraction thereof, who are active or life members of the association up to and including the first five hundred (500) (Article VII, Section 4 of the By-Laws). Each affiliated state association is also entitled to one delegate and one alternate delegate for each additional five hundred (500) members. The individual active or life member, such as the parties plaintiff making up this class, does not have any voting power in the Representative Assembly unless he is sent there as a delegate of a state or local affiliate.

12. Article IV of the By-Laws creates a Board of Directors which is in charge of the general policies and interests of the Association, except those entrusted to the Executive Committee.

13. Article V of the By-Laws creates and regulates the Executive Committee which acts and represents the Board of Directors in all matters affecting the general policy and professional interest of the Association between meetings of the Board of Directors.

14. There are no provisions in the Articles of Incorporation relating to suspension and expulsion of members or affiliates. However, Article VII, Section 3 of the By-Laws asserts that following the advice and recommendation of the Board of Directors, the Representative Assembly may create and discontinue affiliated associations, and shall adopt

procedures to be followed in disqualifying, censuring, or reinstating an affiliate. Article V, Section 3(c) of the By-Laws asserts that the Executive Committee shall have the power to censure, suspend, expel, or reinstate an affiliate pursuant to procedures adopted by the Representative Assembly (Article IX, Section 1, dealing with affiliated associations, states the same).

15. The Louisiana Education Association (hereinafter referred to as LEA) is another state affiliated association of the NEA. The LEA represents teachers in the State of Louisiana and has historically been comprised of members primarily of the Negro race. Plaintiff, Louisiana Teachers' Association, represents teachers in the State of Louisiana and has historically been comprised of members primarily of the Caucasian race.

16. For a number of years (prior to May 1, 1970), the LEA and the Louisiana Teachers' Association have been co-existing in Louisiana representing teachers, and both have been affiliated state associations with the NEA. In 1965 the Representative Assembly of the NEA, in Resolution 65-12, called for a merger and complete integration of the affiliated associations in every state. Resolution 65-12, a copy of which is attached hereto, stated that affiliated associations had until July 1, 1966, to revise their Constitution and By-Laws and to take whatever steps were required to remove all restrictive labels and present a jointly developed plan to effect the complete integration and merger of their associations.

17. The Louisiana Teachers' Association removed the restrictive "white" from its By-Laws in 1966. The Louisiana Teachers' Association worked continuously and actively to effect its merger with the LEA as desired by the NEA. The representatives of the Louisiana Teachers' Association attended every meeting with NEA and LEA representatives called to consider issues relating to merger, responded to all NEA requests, and when humanly possible met all deadlines and reporting requirements established by the NEA. On the other hand, representatives of the LEA did not meet important deadlines, did not respond or make timely reports at critical points in the negotiations and have been recalcitrant and evasive throughout. Further, representatives of both Associations agreed in the course of negotiations to make a full financial disclosure of assets and liabilities as an indispensable condition of effecting a merger. The Louisiana Teachers' Association offered a financial statement to the Louisiana Education Association, but the LEA did not at any time offer or provide such a statement to the LTA.

18. The LEA has demanded that before it would merge with the Louisiana Teachers' Association, it must be given fifty (50%) per cent control of the legislative and policy-making body of the merged association, even though the members of the existing LEA would comprise approximately one-third, or considerably less than fifty (50%) per cent of the merged association. Acquiescence in this demand would have resulted in a dilution of the vote of the membership of the existing Louisiana Teachers' Association, and would not have been in compliance with resolution 67-12 of the 1967 NEA Representative Assembly relative to merger which stated in part: "The Association believes every educator has the right to participate fully in the professional association of his choice in any community or state." Such a demand as a condition for merger would have violated both the spirit and the letter of the applicable NEA Resolutions relative to merger of dual state affiliates, as well as the Constitution and laws of the United States cited in Section I of this complaint. Therefore, the membership of the Louisiana Teachers' Association has refused to accept this demand or condition for merger.

19. The Louisiana Teachers' Association has made numerous concessions, including:

(a) It agreed to a proportional representation on the legislative and policy-making

body of the merged association for a limited interim period.

(b) It agreed to accept all members of both the LEA and the Louisiana Teachers' Association staffs and to pay them salaries at least equal to what they were receiving.

(c) It agreed that one of the two executive secretaries should be the executive secretary of the merged association and that the other would be an associate executive secretary.

(d) It agreed to committee appointments in reasonable proportion to the membership of the two associations.

(e) It agreed to an antidiscrimination clause in the Constitution of the merged association.

(f) It later agreed, upon request of the NEA President to review its basic positions on merger and to make additional proposals in a final effort to resolve the impasse. The LTA did in fact offer, through the NEA President, important new proposals and concessions concerning the basic issue of representation on the governing board and committees, but the LEA made no such proposals of its own, and made no response to the LTA proposals.

20. In March, 1969, the NEA informed the Louisiana Teachers' Association that a Fact Finder would meet with both the LTA and LEA officers to prepare a recommendation for merger. There was no agreement with the LTA as to the identity of a Fact Finder, and no opportunity was afforded to the LTA to accept or reject the Fact Finder. The selection was made entirely by the NEA.

Each Association was asked by NEA to outline the issues as seen by that Association in a letter to be sent to the Fact Finder prior to meeting with him on April 1, 1969. The LTA did so. The LEA did not. At the meeting with the Fact Finder on April 1, the LTA presented a complete proposal for merger which stated an affirmative position on every issue.

The NEA asked each Association to study the report and recommendations of the Fact Finder and to reply by April 30, 1969. The report was not received by LTA until late in April. However, the LTA governing board convened promptly, and sent a comprehensive and detailed reply to every proposal of the Fact Finder before the April 30 deadline. The LEA did not reply by the April 30 deadline.

The proposal by the Fact Finder contained, *inter alia*, the provision that representation on the executive body or council of the merged association would be on the basis of fifty per cent (50%) representation from the LTA and fifty per cent (50%) from the LEA for the first year, and in addition, the NEA Director would be a member. Persons who are not teachers, including dentists, physicians, and lawyers presently belonging to the LEA, would be allowed to belong to the merged association during the first year. The Fact Finder proposed that, for the next three years, representation of the governing body would be on a sixty per cent (60%) representation from the LTA and forty per cent (40%) from the LEA, and that thereafter, without limitation as to time, representation would be apportioned periodically between the "white" group and the "black" group.

The merged Association would be required to seek unified dues, involving compulsory NEA membership for teachers joining the new association, by 1973. Such a requirement was not imposed by NEA on other state NEA affiliates in 1969. Only eleven per cent of the eligible public school employees in Louisiana joined NEA in 1969, and this requirement could have operated to cripple or to destroy the merged association. It was, therefore, an unreasonable and arbitrary provision which would have exploited the merger in Louisiana to increase NEA membership at the expense of membership in the merged association. The Fact Finder proposed other features in the structure and government of the

merged Association which were not features of the present government of either LEA or LTA.

The terms imposed by NEA in Louisiana differed from terms accepted by the NEA Executive Committee in other states affected by the same NEA Resolutions directing merger of dual affiliates not merely as to details and mechanics which might necessarily or logically vary from state to state, but fundamentally as to basic principles affecting the rights and status of members of the Louisiana Teachers' Association in the merged association as compared with their counterparts in these other states.

The Louisiana Teachers' Association found these and other specific proposals by the Fact Finder unacceptable, for reasons which were set forth in detail in the communication sent to the NEA Executive Committee. Major objections raised by the LTA were: That certain of these proposals made changes and requirements not desired or suggested by either Association; that, far from eliminating race as a factor in professional affairs, the proposed terms would perpetuate, memorialize, and institutionalize race and make race rather than common professional interest the presumptive basis for the government of the proposed merged Associations for generations to come; that the terms proposed would deny equal status, vote and representation to LTA members as compared with LEA members; that comparable terms were not required in other states where mergers had been effected under the NEA resolutions directing merger; and that the Fact Finder's plan would effectively deny to LTA members that right "to participate fully" in the professional association of their choice which was repeatedly set forth as a prime objective of the NEA Resolutions which directed NEA affiliates to merge.

A number of critically important questions were raised to the NEA Executive Committee concerning the meaning and application of the Fact Finder's recommendations. These included such simple and fundamental questions as whether all members of the merged Association would be entitled to vote for all elected officers, or whether only former LEA (or black) members voted in elections to fill the mandatory allocation of black officers and only former LTA (or white) members voted in elections to fill the allocation of white officers. In view of the fact that some LTA members are black, and many new members having no previous associational membership are added each year, other questions were raised as to whether the proposed allocation of officers would be solely on the basis of race, or whether the allocation would be solely on the basis of the previous associational membership of those persons who continued membership in the merged association. Related questions were raised concerning the system of racial certification and accounting required and the eligibility of new members and black LTA members to hold or to become a candidate for elective offices in the merged Association.

The Fact Finder's report and recommendation, when later approved by the NEA Executive Committee, became the NEA plan and requirements for merger of the two state associations in Louisiana and this fact is recognized and stated in the resolution of the NEA Executive Committee expelling the LTA effective April 30, 1970. It was stated by the NEA Executive Committee that failure to accept the NEA plan would result in disaffiliation of one or both Associations. It was particularly important, therefore, that the major requirements and the effect of the plan upon the members of the merged Association be clearly and specifically stated. The questions and objections raised by the LTA were relevant and important. It is self-evident that no person or group of persons can contract or agree to that which is undefined or unknown. The NEA plan, constructed by the NEA Fact Finder was, with regard to certain significant and relevant questions raised

by the LTA, inscrutable, inexplicable, and invalid as a basis for agreement on the matters about which the questions were raised.

The NEA Executive Committee delayed action of the Fact Finder's report until May 19. By letter dated May 20, and received by the LTA on May 22, the NEA informed the LTA that NEA had received no report from the LEA as to their actions or comments on the Fact Finder's report. The minutes of a telephone conference of the NEA Executive Committee held on Monday, May 19, 1969, show that Mr. Alan West, Associate Executive Secretary, reported that no response had been received from the LEA "... despite requests by phone, letter and telegram." The NEA stated that the NEA Executive Committee had, nevertheless, approved the Fact Finder's report, subject to any amendments to that report which might be jointly agreed to by the LEA and the LTA. The NEA sent a copy of the written reply made by the LTA to the LEA, thus divulging the responses and the position of the LTA on every item in the Report of Factfinding at a critical stage in negotiations without giving or requiring the LEA to give a comparable statement to the LTA. The LEA was thus enabled to act on acceptance or rejection of the Fact Finder's report and recommendations with full advance knowledge of the LTA position on each item and provision thereof, whereas the LTA was not provided with advance knowledge and evidence as to the position of the LEA on each such item and provision. The NEA did not answer or comment upon any of the questions raised to the NEA by the LTA about the meaning and effect of the Fact Finder's proposals.

21. On June 16, 1969, the Louisiana Teachers' Association was notified by the National Education Association that unless the fact-finder's report was submitted to and ratified by the Louisiana Teachers' Association delegation prior to the annual meeting of the NEA Representative Assembly at Philadelphia, the NEA Executive Committee would "probably" suspend the Louisiana Teachers' Association. That same day a telegram was sent to the NEA by the Louisiana Teachers' Association which asserted that "The L.T.A. Executive Council accepts your report of the N.E.A. fact-finder subject to further clarification, negotiation, and amendment by agreement with the L.E.A., as well as the development of means for implementation, for referral to the membership at the next L.T.A. convention."

22. On June 18, 1969, the NEA was again notified that its Executive Committee had never furnished the Louisiana Teachers' Association with a clarification of the important questions previously raised concerning the fact-finder's report.

23. On June 25, 1969, the NEA Executive Committee notified the Louisiana Teachers' Association that it and the LEA were both suspended with a loss of delegate representation at the Philadelphia Representative Assembly and would remain suspended until December 31, 1969, at which time, if the merger plans to achieve a single association for all Louisiana educators had not been given final approval by the governing bodies of each association, disaffiliation proceedings would be initiated. The Louisiana Teachers' Association was not afforded a hearing prior to this suspension by the NEA. This action by the NEA Executive Committee without a hearing was arbitrary and prejudicial to further efforts to consummate a merger.

24. At the time of the suspension of the LTA, there were no procedures in the NEA, By-Laws or procedures which had been adopted by the Representative Assembly of the NEA for the suspension of affiliated state associations. However, the NEA Executive Committee was required by Article V, Section 3(c) of the NEA By-Laws to follow such procedures, which were non-existent at that time, in the censuring, suspension or reinstating of affiliates.

25. During the 1969 Philadelphia meeting of the NEA Representative Assembly, held on July 1, 1969 to July 5, 1969, procedures for disciplining affiliates were adopted for the first time:

"Procedure for Disciplining Affiliates: In accordance with Articles V and IX of the NEA Bylaws the Executive Committee may censure an affiliate or suspend or terminate the affiliation of any affiliate at any duly called meeting of the Executive Committee: provided, that the Executive Committee shall first find upon duly presented evidence that such affiliation is prejudicial to the best interest of the National Education Association; provided further, that the affiliate in question shall have had opportunity upon notice at least 30 days, or a lesser time as may be mutually agreed upon, to show cause why it should not be censured or why the affiliation should not be suspended or terminated as provided in Articles V or IX of the Bylaws. Upon such termination affiliation dues paid for the current year shall be returned."

26. In late 1968 and in the earlier months of 1969, several "mediation" sessions were held between representatives of the LEA, the LTA and mediators selected by the NEA. Although the LTA was given to understand that the mediators would be persons having no connection with or interest in any of the parties, the most prominent "mediator" assigned to Louisiana was Peter M. Fishbein, attorney, of New York City. (The published minutes of a meeting of the NEA Executive Committee held on March 2, 1968, show that the Committee allocated \$2 million for the "relief" of Florida public school teachers involved in a statewide strike, and that Mr. Peter Fishbein was the NEA attorney who had advised NEA President Braulio Alonso in connection with this matter.) The mediation proceedings did not result in agreement.

When agreement on merger terms had not been reached after many months of negotiations, a meeting between officers of the LTA, LEA, and the NEA was held in Baton Rouge early in October, 1969. This meeting was arranged by the President of the NEA, who had been given personal authority and responsibility for negotiations in Louisiana by the NEA Executive Committee. At this meeting, the NEA President asked officers of LTA and LEA to review their positions and report to him as soon as possible any new proposals or concessions which might resolve the impasse. The LTA did make additional proposals and concessions on major issues, and reported these to the NEA promptly. The LEA did not. In a letter dated November 7, and received by LTA on November 14, 1969, the NEA President reported that he had not received a decision on further negotiations from the LEA.

By letter dated October 1, 1969, the LTA Executive Secretary once again asked the NEA to clarify the questions which the LTA had raised as to the meaning and effect of important provisions of the Fact Finder's report and recommendations. The report had been formally approved by the NEA Executive Committee on May 19, 1969, and these provisions were thus mandatory NEA terms for merger, unless changes were agreed to by all parties. This letter was answered by the NEA Executive Secretary by letter dated October 9, 1969, and received by the LTA on October 13, 1969. The NEA again failed to give any answers to the questions raised about the terms which the NEA Executive Committee had imposed, and could only suggest another meeting with the Fact Finder. However, it was indicated that this would be only an initial step, and it was not stated that the Fact Finder had any authority to give any further interpretations on behalf of the NEA Executive Committee.

The NEA had established the end of the school session as a deadline for acceptance of the Fact Finder's recommendations by the members or delegate assemblies of the Asso-

ciations. The NEA did not meet its announced timetable for the fact-finding process in Louisiana, and the action of the NEA Executive Committee on the Fact Finder's report was not known by LTA until May 22, which was already at the end of the school session. It was impossible for the LTA to have called a convention of its members in time to meet the deadline, even if the questions raised by the LTA as to meaning of the Fact Finder's report had been clarified. The questions were not answered, and by its own delays the NEA had made compliance with its mandate a practical impossibility. By telegram dated February 14, 1969, the NEA Executive Committee had stated that the NEA would "share" in the expenses of such a meeting or convention. However, no commitment to the LTA for the sharing of such expenses was ever made by the NEA.

Subsequently, in the fall of 1969, the Louisiana Teachers' Association held its annual convention and at that time the membership voted against the merger plan demanded by the NEA, because the demands made were in violation of the principles of justice enunciated in the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Louisiana. However, the LTA Convention was recessed rather than adjourned, in order that it might be reconvened, should a further agreement be reached upon merger, or should other developments merit the calling of another Convention.

27. The Louisiana Teachers' Association was notified of a hearing set for March 21, 1970, before the Executive Committee of the NEA to show cause why the Louisiana Teachers' Association should not be disaffiliated from the NEA. The Louisiana Teachers' Association immediately requested the NEA to state whether this hearing was considered by the NEA to be a part of the procedure for disciplining affiliated associations in accordance with the resolution passed by the Representative Assembly in 1969 at the Philadelphia Convention and, if so, to state the precise part of that procedure to which the hearing pertained.

More particularly, the NEA was requested to notify the Louisiana Teachers' Association if the Executive Committee had already determined upon duly presented evidence that the affiliation of the Louisiana Teachers' Association with the NEA was prejudicial to the best interests of the NEA, and, if so, then a complete transcript of that previous hearing was demanded along with an explanation as to why the Louisiana Teachers' Association was not notified of such hearings. On the other hand, if the NEA considered the meeting scheduled for March 21, 1970, to be that hearing at which evidence would be duly presented relative to the disaffiliation of the Louisiana Teachers' Association with the NEA, it was demanded that the NEA furnish the Louisiana Teachers' Association with the name of the entity that was acting as accuser or prosecutor, the name of the independent entity that would serve as the fact-finding tribunal, the name, address, and summary of the testimony to be presented by all witnesses who would or may be produced by the accuser, a description of the exhibits which would or may be introduced by the accuser, and a statement of rights which would be afforded the Louisiana Teachers' Association and its legal counsel to participate in the hearing, examine all witnesses, call its own witnesses, and otherwise participate in the hearing. The NEA responded through its President, by stating that the purpose of the hearing was to provide the Louisiana Teachers' Association with an opportunity to show cause why it should not be disaffiliated from the NEA. The NEA stated that it was not intended that this be an adversary proceeding and that there would be no accuser or prosecutor, and the NEA did not plan to present witnesses or testimony. However, the procedure adopted by the NEA Representative Assembly in 1969,

for the censuring, suspension or termination of the affiliation of an NEA affiliate required that the Executive Committee "... shall first find upon duly presented evidence that such affiliation is prejudicial to the best interest of the National Education Association ..."

28. The hearing was held and the NEA presented no witnesses or testimony while representatives of the Louisiana Teachers' Association were present. However, upon receiving a copy of the transcript of the proceedings, it was learned that a Mr. Don Pierce testified before the Executive Committee and requested expulsion of the Louisiana Teachers' Association. But the Louisiana Teachers' Association had not been notified of this subsequent meeting, was not given an opportunity to be present, and was not allowed to cross-examine or rebut the testimony of Mr. Don Pierce. On May 1, 1970, the Louisiana Teachers' Association was notified that it was expelled effective April 30, 1970.

29. Plaintiffs show that the action of the NEA in suspending and expelling the Louisiana Teachers' Association was arbitrary, capricious, and inequitable, and failed to follow the NEA's own By-Laws, Resolutions, standards and procedures. There was no hearing held at which evidence was duly presented establishing that the affiliation of the Louisiana Teachers' Association with the NEA was violative or prejudicial to the best interests of the NEA. The NEA refused to call witnesses and present evidence at any hearing at which the Louisiana Teachers' Association was present or represented, to establish that the affiliation of the Louisiana Teachers' Association with the NEA was violative or prejudicial to the best interests of the NEA. The one witness called to testify against the Louisiana Teachers' Association did so outside of the presence of the representatives of the Louisiana Teachers' Association and without the knowledge of the representatives of the LTA. The LTA was not given opportunity for reply, rebuttal, or cross examination. The NEA proceedings were conducted before a biased tribunal, influenced by the ex parte investigation and prejudgment of members of the Executive Committee, the biased investigations and recommendations of the staff, and the prejudicial ex parte testimony and recommendations of influential members. The NEA Executive committee performed the simultaneous roles of prosecutor, judge, and jury at the hearing. Additionally, the requirement imposed upon the Louisiana Teachers' Association by the NEA that there must be an equal voting power between "blacks" and "whites" in the merged association for the first year is unconstitutional for it dilutes the votes of those members comprising the Louisiana Teachers' Association. Additionally, the demand of the NEA which effectively mandated that in the future an accurate count must be maintained of "blacks" and "whites" is unconstitutional and precipitates and requires classification based upon race. A transcript of the "hearing" of the NEA Executive Committee, including a list of the exhibits introduced on behalf of your complainants, and the decision of the Executive Committee of the NEA is attached hereto as an exhibit.

30. Such arbitrary, capricious, inequitable, and unconstitutional proceedings on the part of the NEA are in violation of the laws of the State of Louisiana, and of the Constitution of the United States of America; the plaintiffs have been deprived and shall continue to be deprived unless defendant is enjoined, of their rights under the Constitution and laws of both the State of Louisiana and the United States of America. The National Education Association should be required to give its members the same substantive and procedural protection that are afforded in Federal and State courts of law by specific pleadings, specific charges, discovery, and due process of law. The Constitution and By-

Laws of the NEA are lacking in due process and void for vagueness.

31. All administrative remedies available to plaintiffs through the procedures afforded them by the defendant, NEA, have been exhausted. The damage and injury inflicted to plaintiffs by the defendant, NEA, by reason of being deprived is continuing and irreparable and there is no adequate remedy at law.

32. The value of the plaintiffs' rights which they seek to protect and the injury which they seek to prevent, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum of ten thousand and 00/100 (\$10,000.00) dollars.

IV. SECOND COMPLAINT

33. The NEA is the largest professional teaching organization in the world, and the only over-all professional organization for teachers in the United States. Through affiliation of local, state, and territorial associations, the NEA represents the interests of more than 1,740,000 teachers. The NEA engages in the formulation of and influences national policies and decisions concerning education. The NEA offers to state affiliated associations the services of regional and national field staff. It also offers salaried professional negotiators, instructional and public relation consultants. It provides publications, films, and materials for special events including, but not limited to, NEA Handbook, NEA Proceedings, research publications, and reports of ACT; news bulletins of ACT, and travel tour announcements. It also offers to or in cooperation with affiliated state associations financial loans or grants and legal counsel in tenure or ethics cases. It offers NEA research data to support legislative programs and negotiations.

The NEA provides staff assistance to its state and local affiliates for negotiations with employing school boards on salaries, working conditions, and other matters, and should, under the provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act (Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act) be treated as a "labor union" or a "labor organization." It also provides staff assistance to its affiliates in connection with local elections held for the selection of bargaining agents entitled to represent teachers before their employing agencies, and should, under the provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act (Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act) be treated as a "labor union" or a "labor organization." It offers and has provided staff assistance, financial assistance, publicity, grants, interest-free loans, and legal services in cooperation with its state and local affiliates in major state educational controversies or crises. The allocations for such assistance have totalled as much as \$2 million in a single state in connection with one major crisis.

The actions of the NEA in censuring, suspending, or expelling an affiliated association are intended to have and do have an effect upon the viability of that association. Such actions by the NEA impose upon the affected association and its members a stigma, and the NEA expects and intends that the association and the members which compose it shall be diminished in status and reputation in the eyes of the profession. These expected and intended effects are plainly set forth in a communication from the NEA Executive Secretary dated October 9, 1969. Whatever diminishes the status and reputation of a professional association in the eyes of the profession can be reasonably expected to have effect upon the professional standing and future employment opportunities of the members and officers of that association.

The NEA has invoked so-called "sanctions" against entire school systems and school districts, and has given these sanctions national publicity. These sanctions have involved the citing of alleged deficiencies, and the circulation of advisories and warnings to teachers who might apply, or be considered, for employment in such school systems or districts.

The NEA attempts to advise federal agencies on educational matters, and to influence the planning of educational programs by federal agencies. The NEA actively attempts to promote or influence the passage of educational legislation by the Congress. To these ends, it maintains a headquarters Office of Legislation and Federal Relations and an NEA Legislative Commission. It has filed amicus curiae briefs in the United States Supreme Court and in other courts in connection with lawsuits arising out of the desegregation of the public schools, property tax elections, voting cases, and constitutionality of state aid to parochial schools. The NEA Executive Committee has taken a public position on the nomination or confirmation of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The NEA has endorsed and sponsored Federal legislation which would establish a plan and system of "professional negotiations" in the public schools of every state. This legislation would mandate a form of "collective bargaining" and would encompass the right to strike, under certain conditions.

The activities of the NEA, however they may be viewed and whatever their merits, affect all teachers, and are calculated to influence and do influence the working conditions of teachers, and particularly the relationships of public school teachers with public employers.

34. The position of education in the society of the United States today is a matter of national concern. The NEA has achieved a position of great influence in United States education. It is a power instrumentality which sets or influences policies in an area of vital concern to the public and to all members of the teaching profession. No teacher can escape its pervasive influence and power. The NEA performs a state and national function and exercises delegative powers of a governmental nature. The NEA assumes responsibility not only to its membership, but also to society. The NEA, therefore, is subject to the restraints of the United States Constitution.

35. A state affiliated association may send delegates to the NEA Representative Assembly and may select members of the NEA Resolutions Committee. It may share in nominating and electing the NEA officers, including the Vice President, President-Elect, Treasurer, and members of the Executive Committee. Its organization of classroom teachers may send delegates to the Delegate Assembly of the NEA's Association of Classroom Teachers and to ACT conferences or workshops open to affiliates. Individual members of the NEA themselves, separate and apart from the state affiliated associations, do not have these rights. Only acting through their affiliated associations can they exercise such rights.

36. Disaffiliation of the Louisiana Teachers' Association from the NEA deprives the Louisiana Teachers' Association of important rights, services, and opportunities. It loses access to the vast network of programs and services available to any other NEA affiliates. The association loses contact with groups and individuals that influence the policies of an organized professional group. Disaffiliation of the Louisiana Teachers' Association from the NEA also affects the individual members of the Louisiana Teachers' Association. Although the individual plaintiffs and the other members of their class are still members of the NEA, they have effectively lost their right to participate in the national education scene or to share in the decisions which determine the disposition and allocation of their NEA dues unless they join not only the NEA, but another association designated by the NEA.

37. The LEA and NEA have imposed certain requirements upon the Louisiana Teachers' Association which they maintain must be accepted in the proposed merger. LEA has demanded, and the NEA has sup-

ported such demand, that there be equal representation of the members of the LEA and members of the Louisiana Teachers' Association on the governing board of the merger-created association. This demand is made even though there would not be equal numbers of former members of the LEA and the Louisiana Teachers' Association in the newly created merged organization. Such a requirement dilutes the votes of the members of the Louisiana Teachers' Association in the newly merged association. This requirement of a dilution of vote is violative of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides in part:

"... nor shall any state . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

38. Additionally, the NEA has allowed dual associations in all other states containing dual associations, except Mississippi, to merge without placing the same or similar onerous or unconstitutional requirements on them. Only in Louisiana and Mississippi have the onerous requirements been made that there be an equal representation on the governing boards and committees of the merged association, regardless of the proportion of the members of the former associations. There is no reasonable basis for this arbitrary, capricious, and discriminatory demand. Such arbitrary, capricious, and discriminatory acts on the part of the NEA are violative of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

39. In suspending the Louisiana Teachers' Association from the NEA, the Executive Committee of the NEA never afforded the Louisiana Teachers' Association the opportunity to defend itself, to examine the witnesses to be called, or participate in the proceedings brought against it. In expelling the Louisiana Teachers' Association from the NEA, the Executive Committee of the NEA failed to follow even its own rules and regulations. There was no hearing at which evidence was duly presented establishing that the affiliation of the Louisiana Teachers' Association with the NEA was violative and prejudicial to the best interest of the NEA. At the one hearing conducted by the Executive Committee of the NEA, at which the Louisiana Teachers' Association was allowed to attend, no witnesses were called. Accordingly, if any witnesses were called by the NEA, the Louisiana Teachers' Association was not afforded the right to appear and observe the proceedings and cross-examine the witnesses. The proceedings of the NEA were brought and conducted before the same biased tribunal, influenced by the ex parte investigation and prejudgment of its members. There was no independent tribunal which was presented the matter in order that it be resolved in a manner consistent with essential fairness. A transcript of the "hearing" before the NEA Executive Committee, including a list of the exhibits introduced on behalf of your complainants, and the decision of the Executive Committee of the NEA has been attached hereto as an exhibit. The actions of the NEA in expelling the Louisiana Teachers' Association in this manner were violative of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution which provides in part:

"... nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law . . ."

40. The plaintiffs have exhausted all administrative remedies made available to them by the defendant, NEA. The damage and injury inflicted to plaintiffs by reason of being deprived of their constitutional rights is continuing and irreparable. There is no adequate remedy at law.

41. The value of the plaintiffs' rights which they seek to protect and the injury which they seek to prevent, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum of ten thousand and 00/100 (\$10,000.00) dollars.

V. THIRD COMPLAINT

42. Each of the defendants maintains an office, or transacts business or is found, or is subject to suit within the above District and Division of this Honorable Court.

43. At all times hereinafter mentioned, the Louisiana Teachers' Association and the individual plaintiffs and the other members of the class were and still are engaged in the business and trade of offering educational services.

44. The Louisiana Teachers' Association and the individual plaintiffs and all the other members of the class, carry on their trade and commerce in a myriad of programs, methods and operations. The enormous expenses attendant to the educational services provided by plaintiffs attest to the commercialization which exists in the trade of education. The mobility and liquidity of the plaintiff educators, the other related personnel, and the students engaged in the pursuit of education, as well as the national purposes and requirements for an educated populace, evidence that plaintiffs' trade is directly related to and affects interstate commerce within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. 1.

45. The NEA is a corporation whose stated purpose is to elevate the character and advance the interest of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of education in the United States. As previously alleged, the enormous size of the NEA, its ability to influence or control national policies in the field of education, and the aid it can and does give to its affiliated associations, create a situation in which educator's trade is affected if he does not belong to the NEA or one of its affiliates.

46. As previously alleged, the NEA has arbitrarily, capriciously, and inequitably disaffiliated the Louisiana Teachers' Association. The effect of this disaffiliation was to impose a restraint on the trade and commerce of plaintiffs.

47. Defendant, the National Council of State Education Associations, (hereinafter termed NCSEA) is a corporation whose stated purpose is to advance education in the United States, by (a) assisting officers and staffs in improving the organization, administration, and activities of state associations, and (b) providing the means whereby state education associations shall be more instrumental in bringing about a closer constructive working relationship with the NEA.

48. Beginning on or during the year 1969, the exact date being unknown, and continuing up to and including the date this complaint was filed, the NEA and the NCSEA, as well as the Student National Education Association (SNEA), together with other persons unknown, engaged in the continuing unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain the trade and commerce of plaintiffs. Such restraint of plaintiffs' trade affected interstate commerce and is violative of the applicable federal statute (15 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 3).

49. The aforesaid unlawful combination and conspiracy between the NEA, the NCSEA and the SNEA has consisted of a continuing agreement and concert of action, the substantial terms and objects of which include a requirement that the plaintiffs capitulate and accept the above described unlawful merger conditions with the LEA; and, upon failure of plaintiffs to accept such unlawful merger conditions, the NCSEA, on January 28, 1970 and the SNEA on November 12, 1970, pursuant to a continuing agreement with the NEA, arbitrarily, capriciously, and inequitably suspended the Louisiana Teachers' Association and its affiliated organization, the Student Louisiana Teachers' Association. No changes were presented to the LTA, and the LTA was not afforded a hearing prior to its suspensions. Such suspensions were designed to and actually restrains plaintiffs' trade, and such restraints of trade affect interstate commerce in violation of applicable federal statutes. In addition, plaintiffs reasonably anticipate that the NEA will attempt, in the

future, to use and follow the same procedures in having other professional organizations to which plaintiffs belong institute similar suspensions and expulsions, all of which are in the restraint of trade and in violation of applicable federal statutes.

50. By reason of the aforesaid actions on the part of defendants, plaintiffs have been caused a loss of educational services and benefits, and have sustained a grievous loss of good will and injury to their reputation, and their ability to exercise and apply their educational trade has been decreased. Such damage is continuing and irreparable and there is no adequate remedy other than a cessation of defendant's unlawful activities.

VI. FOURTH COMPLAINT

51. Plaintiffs and all members of the class are citizens of the United States of America not subject to any foreign power. As such, they have the same right to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of property as is enjoyed by all other citizens of the United States.

52. The NEA has demanded that all "white" educators and all "black" educators be numbered and accounted for in Louisiana. The NEA has demanded that the "black" educators as a whole have an equal vote on the governing board of any merged organization of Louisiana educators, thus diluting unconstitutionally the vote of the individual "white" educators as a whole. The NEA has demanded that, after a period of time, there be forced proportional representation of "blacks" and "whites" on any such governing board without limitation as to time, thus preserving and fostering distinctions based on race or color. The NEA has not proposed any constitutional test for determining who shall be declared "white" and who shall be declared "black." These demands on the educators in Louisiana discriminate against the so-called "whites" in favor of the so-called "blacks."

53. The NEA has arbitrarily, capriciously and inequitably discriminated and steadfastly continues such discrimination, against the "white" educators in Louisiana, to which group belong numerous of the plaintiffs.

54. This unlawful discrimination on the part of the NEA against plaintiffs deprives them of the equal benefit of the law for the security of their property and civil rights, in violation of applicable federal law (42 U.S.C. 1981 et seq), and of the right, as individuals with privileges of national citizenship, to equal protection under the law. This unlawful discrimination is continuing and plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law other than a cessation of defendants' unlawful activities.

Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray that:

1. After due proceedings, the NEA be ordered perpetually to have the Louisiana Teachers' Association reinstated as a fully affiliated association; and

2. That all defendants and the officers and the agents of each of them and all persons combining with or acting in concert with them or under their direction be permanently enjoined and restrained from conspiring and combining to interfere with the free exercise by plaintiffs of their trade.

By Attorneys:

JOHN DALE POWERS,
(Of Sanders, Miller, Downing & Kean).
BATON ROUGE, LA.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S ECONOMIC GAME PLAN: INFLATIONARY AND IRRESPONSIBLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the administration's economic game plan, as it stands revealed in the newly released

budget and economic reports is inflationary and irresponsible.

It reflects the fact that the administration is disregarding inflation in its frantic effort to induce a 9-percent growth rate. As Wall Street is now signaling, inflationary expectations are being rekindled by the prospective huge deficits. Workers will want ever-larger wage increases to catch up; and management will feel it can buy peace by raising prices.

What is needed is not reckless and unfair jawboning, but an immediate temporary freeze on prices, wages, and salaries pending the working out of voluntary wage-price guidelines with management and labor for the longer term. Congress last August authorized the President to impose such a wage-price freeze. While the authority runs out on March 31, 1971, I plan shortly to introduce legislation continuing the freeze power.

While the administration budget is jiggered so as to give the appearance of a precarious full employment balance, the budget is likely in practice to produce a whopping full employment deficit, and an actual deficit closer to \$25 billion than the \$11 billion actual deficit predicted. The administration guessed wrong on this year's budget by \$20 billion. How far off are they going to be in fiscal 1972?

The administration's budgetary error is due to a great shortfall in actual GNP for fiscal 1972 over the administration's estimate. The administration's revenue expectations are based on a \$1,065 billion GNP for fiscal 1971. But a reading of the Economic Report shows that this is simply wishful thinking. For example, on page 84, the Council of Economic Advisers lets the cat out of the bag:

It seems more likely that with present policies the outcome would be higher than (\$1,045 billion-\$1,050 billion) and could be as high as \$1,065 billion.

By making an extreme guess the norm, the administration is able to inflate its revenue estimates. On the other hand, it is able to lower its estimates of expenditures by underestimating inflation.

In fact, Mr. Nixon's economics is not revolutionary, as he describes it, but reactionary—in the sense that it goes back to the universally discredited fiscal sins of his Democratic predecessor and the 1968 \$25 billion deficit, from which our present woes in large part stem. By flirting with another deficit like 1968's, the administration is refusing to learn from past errors.

What is needed is real full-employment balance, which can be produced by round II of tax loophole-plugging. If the administration will put together a tax reform package to yield approximately \$6 billion in additional revenue, which it can readily do, Congress will respond as it did in 1969.

**END OF INDOCHINA CONFLICT
COULD BE 1971 CHRISTMAS GIFT
FOR PEOPLE OF THE UNITED
STATES**

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

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man from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I introduced a resolution which I believe merits the attention of this body. I refer to House Concurrent Resolution 101.

This resolution concerns an important issue, perhaps the single most important issue with which the 92d Congress must deal, but the very existence of which, as an issue, is denied by the administration. I speak of the war in Southeast Asia.

Over the past weeks, events in Vietnam, and particularly in Cambodia, have greatly disturbed large numbers of thinking Americans. A very serious question has been raised in their minds as to whether or not the military tactics employed in Cambodia violate the spirit and intent, if not the letter, of the recently passed law, more commonly known as the Cooper-Church amendment, which prohibits the use of U.S. ground forces or advisers in Cambodia.

Last June 30, President Nixon told the American people: "There will be no U.S. air or logistic support" for South Vietnamese military operations in Cambodia. The President also pledged that there would be "no U.S. ground personnel in Cambodia except for the regular staff of our Embassy in Phnom Penh."

But now the administration admits to use of our Air Force and even disguised ground troops in Cambodia. It appears that in Cambodia the administration is taking us down that same road which led to the quagmire of South Vietnam.

For this reason, on the first legislative day of this Congress, I joined more than 60 of my colleagues in introducing a resolution to prohibit the use of U.S. air and sea support forces in Cambodia.

But as responsible Members of Congress we must do more. Fifty thousand Americans have died in Southeast Asia. Hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese have also been killed. More than a hundred billion dollars have been diverted to that war from urgent domestic needs.

The war must end. Congress must move to reassert its constitutional responsibilities to "raise and support armies" and to "declare war."

Toward both of these goals, Mr. Speaker, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 101, which calls for an immediate halt to all but defensive actions by U.S. forces in Southeast Asia, and their complete withdrawal by December 24, 1971.

This, I believe, is a moderate and reasonable proposal, in keeping with the President's own announced intention to withdraw all our forces as quickly as possible.

During the last Congress, I introduced legislation calling for complete U.S. withdrawal by July 1, 1971. A great number of my colleagues have introduced similar legislation in the 92d Congress. But I believe that intervening events, or more accurately, nonevents, seem to indicate that the end of this year, rather than the middle, is a more realistic deadline for complete withdrawal which the administration can be expected to meet.

Admittedly, any deadline publicly an-

nounced presents disadvantages. The North Vietnamese, for instance, might become even more intractable at the Paris peace talks, although the accomplishment of this feat may be open to speculation. The advantages, however, are substantial. The current Government of South Vietnam would be made to understand that they will be solely responsible for supplying personnel to defend their own country at some definite future date. The light at the end of the tunnel would no longer be illusory, once we set the limit to the length of that tunnel.

Incredible as it sounds when stated, we have marked the beginning of our second decade of involvement in the Vietnam war.

We must end our involvement in that interminable war.

My resolution calls for complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops by December 24, 1971. By adopting my resolution, the Congress could present the people of this Nation with the most cherished Christmas gift since the end of the Korean conflict.

**TO PROVIDE THAT THE FISCAL
YEAR OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
SHALL COINCIDE WITH THE
CALENDAR YEAR**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on January 21, I introduced, with 68 bipartisan cosponsors, legislation to change the fiscal year of the Federal Government to coincide with the calendar year—H.R. 1458, H.R. 1459, and H.R. 1460.

At that time I made a statement on behalf of myself and the bill's cosponsors setting forth the basic reasons why such a change is necessary and why we believe our proposal represents a better way of carrying on the business of government than does our present system. That statement and the text of the legislation can be found on page 22 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 21.

I will not, at this point, repeat those arguments, but I would like to quote two paragraphs which really go to the heart of the matter and sum up very concisely, I feel our purpose in making this recommendation:

It would appear on the surface that the use of the calendar year instead of the present fiscal year would make little substantive difference in Federal budgetary and appropriation procedure. It would, in fact, make little difference in the actual physical operation of the Congress. The importance of this change, however, lies in the fact that it would push the start of the fiscal year 6 months into the future, providing more time for hearings, more time for calm deliberation, more time for debate on the floor and more time for oversight of Federal expenditures.

Most important, millions of Americans as individuals, groups, organizations and, above all, the 50 States would be far better off knowing in advance what the Federal budget for the next fiscal year will be. They would be able to plan to better advantage and they would be in a position to obtain the greatest return for each Federal dollar appropriated. The real significance of this change would be in giving the various instrumentalities of government, including State and local as

well as Federal, time to budget their funds properly, spend their money wisely and make their dollars go further.

The President, in his recent budget message, also discussed the urgent need for reform of the budget process. His very appropriate and timely comments provide additional support for our proposal, and underscore the importance of early action on this legislation.

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.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing two more bills identical to H.R. 1458 to H.R. 1460, with 35 additional cosponsors. This means that 104 of us have now pledged our support for this legislation, and many more of our colleagues have either introduced similar legislation or have given verbal expressions of their support for changing the fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year.

Once again, I urge the rest of my colleagues to give this proposal their attention, for its merits can be quickly seen. I would hope that action on this legislation will be prompt and expeditious.

Mr. Speaker, a complete list of all cosponsors follows:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mr. Addabbo, Mr. Anderson of Illinois, Mr. Andrews of North Dakota, Mr. Archer, Mr. Arends, Mr. Badillo, Mr. Beville, Mr. Biester, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Broomfield, Mr. Brown of Ohio, Mr. Brown of Michigan, Mr. Broyhill of North Carolina, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Chisholm.

Mr. Collier, Mr. Collins of Texas, Mr. Conable, Mr. Conte, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Crane, Mr. Daniel of Virginia, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Derwinski, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Donohue.

Mr. Duncan, Mr. Edwards of Alabama, Mr.

Erlenborn, Mr. Esch, Mr. Eshleman, Mr. Findley, Mr. Forsythe, Mr. Fountain, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Frenzel, Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gaydos, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gubser.

Mr. Gude, Mr. Halpern, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hansen of Idaho, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hechler of West Virginia, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Keating.

Mr. Keith, Mr. Kluczynski, Mr. Kyl, Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. Latta, Mr. Lent, Mr. McClory, Mr. McDade, Mr. McKevitt, Mr. McKinney, Mr. Mailliard, Mr. Mann, Mr. Mathias of California, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Mikva, Mr. Morse, Mr. Moss.

Mr. Murphy of New York, Mr. Myers, Mr. Nedzi, Mr. Pirnie, Mr. Powell, Mr. Price of Illinois, Mr. Pucinski, Mr. Quie, Mr. Railsback, Mrs. Reid of Illinois, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Robison, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Roush.

Mr. Rousselot, Mr. Sandman, Mr. Scherle, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Schneebell, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sebelius, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Shriver, Mr. Skubitz, Mr. Stratton, Mr. Talcott, Mr. Thompson of Georgia, Mr. Thone, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Yates.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a Nation. The difficult process of nation building in the United States was aided by several important events that were basic to the economic success we have experienced. It was John Fitch who in the early years of this Nation constructed and operated the world's first regularly scheduled steamboat. Fitch's enterprise showed the way for a more efficient mode of transportation which cut costs and opened the vast Western part of the country to the national economy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MURPHY of New York (at the request of Mr. DENT), for the week of February 1, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

Mr. PUCINSKI, for 60 minutes, on Tuesday, February 2; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

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

Mr. SAYLOR, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. HALPERN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. KEMP, for 30 minutes, on Thursday, February 4.

Mr. PRICE of Texas, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. FINDLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. MICHEL, for 10 minutes, today.
Mr. MILLER of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes today.
Mr. RARICK, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. REUSS, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. MATSUNAGA, for 15 minutes, today.
Mr. MITCHELL, for 15 minutes, February 3.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. GROSS, and to include extraneous material.

Mr. MADDEN, and to include extraneous material.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD immediately following the Economic Report of the President.

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

Mrs. HECKER of Massachusetts.
Mr. BROOMFIELD.
Mr. SCHERLE in 10 instances.
Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin.
Mr. BLACKBURN.
Mr. SEBELIUS in two instances.
Mr. BROWN of Ohio in two instances.
Mr. PRICE of Texas in three instances.
Mr. SCHWENDEL in two instances.
Mr. RHODES.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania in five instances.

Mr. McCLORY.
Mr. DERWINSKI in seven instances.
Mr. MINSHALL in three instances.
Mr. HARVEY in two instances.
Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MILLER of Ohio) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. COUGHLIN in six instances.
Mr. BAKER.
Mr. STEIGER of Arizona.
Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

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

Mr. JONES of Tennessee.
Mr. CORMAN.
Mr. MOLLOHAN in five instances.
Mr. SCHEUER in two instances.
Mr. BIAGGI in 10 instances.
Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD.

Mr. O'HARA.
Mr. RARICK in three instances.
Mr. FISHER in six instances.
Mr. MILLER of California.
Mr. BINGHAM in five instances.
Mr. McCORMACK.
Mr. ANDERSON of California in two instances.

Mr. PICKLE in five instances.
Mr. RODINO in two instances.
Mr. KARTH.
Mr. KAZEN.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the

House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 2, 1971, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

152. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 37, United States Code, to make military pay more equitable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

153. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the payment of an enlistment bonus to certain persons who enlist in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps for at least 3 years; to the Committee on Armed Services.

154. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 7 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize reimbursement to members of the Armed Forces who are assigned to recruiting duties for expenses incurred in recruiting of personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

155. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize U.S. contributions to the Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

156. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to supplement the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia in order to provide for the indemnification of persons sustaining certain losses as a result of the operation of motor vehicles by financially irresponsible persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

157. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the payment of medical or surgical services or hospital treatment for certain disabled former members of the Metropolitan Police Department, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, the Executive Protection Service, and the U.S. Secret Service Division, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

158. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to lease airspace above and below freeway rights-of-way within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

159. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Code to increase the jurisdictional amount for the administration of small estates, to increase the family allowance, to provide simplified procedures for the settlement of estates, and to eliminate provisions which discriminate against women in administering estates; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

160. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a revolving fund for the development of housing for low- and moderate-income persons and families in the District of Columbia, to provide for the disposition of unclaimed property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

161. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to benefits

for employees of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

162. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

163. A letter from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the government of the District of Columbia to fix certain fees; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

164. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report on fair labor standards in employment in and affecting interstate commerce, pursuant to section 4(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

165. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report on activities under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, pursuant to section 13 of the act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

166. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines funds for making payments on certain pre-1934 bonds of the Philippines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

167. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual consolidated report of balances of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars, as of June 30, 1970, pursuant to section 613(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

168. A letter from the Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting the 20th annual report of the Board; to the Committee on Internal Security.

169. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting a report on positions in the Department of Defense in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18, during calendar year 1970; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

170. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a report that the duties of the four GS-17 positions allocated to that Office have not changed in the last year, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114(a); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

171. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report on the positions of senior specialists in the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5108(b)(1); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

172. A letter from the Federal Cochairman, New England Regional Commission, transmitting the annual report of the Commission for fiscal year 1970, pursuant to section 510 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; to the Committee on Public Works.

173. A letter from the Federal Cochairman, Ozarks Regional Commission, transmitting the annual report of the Commission for calendar year 1970, pursuant to section 510 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

174. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

175. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the need to strengthen management control over the basic research program ad-

ministered by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

176. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on opportunities for better use of U.S.-owned excess foreign currency in India, Department of State, Agency for International Development, Department of the Treasury, and Office of Management and Budget; to the Committee on Government Operations.

177. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on progress and problems in programs for managing high-level radioactive wastes, Atomic Energy Commission; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

178. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize payment and appropriation of the second and third installments of the U.S. contribution to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 3095. A bill to increase the authorization for the appropriation of funds to complete the International Peace Garden, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3096. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to provide for the rail transportation of freight for the Department of Defense in general-purpose boxcars owned by the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3097. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the continuation of the investment tax credit for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3098. A bill to provide additional penalties for the use of firearms in the commission of certain crimes of violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3099. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid for tuition, fees, or services to certain public and private institutions of higher education or for occupational training or retraining; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASPINALL (for himself and Mr. HALEY):

H.R. 3100. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska natives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 3101. A bill to assist school districts reduce crime against children, employees, and facilities in the elementary and secondary schools by providing financial assistance for the development and implementation of locally approved school security plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 3102. 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.

H.R. 3103. A bill to establish annual import quotas on certain textile and footwear articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3104. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent across-the-board benefit increase, with a \$100 minimum primary benefit and subsequent benefit increases based on the cost of living, and to raise the amount of outside earnings a beneficiary may have without suffering de-

ductions from his benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 3105. A bill to provide that the flag of the United States of America may be flown for 24 hours of each day in Evergreen, Colo.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 3106. A bill to amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3107. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron, and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 3108. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect the people of the United States against the lawless and irresponsible use of firearms, and to assist in the prevention and solution of crime by requiring a national registration of firearms, establishing minimum licensing standards for the possession of firearms, and encouraging the enactment of effective State and local firearms laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 3109. A bill to designate the Washington National Airport as the "Dwight David Eisenhower National Airport"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3110. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1964 to provide for annual reports to the Congress by the Comptroller General concerning certain price increases in Government contracts and certain failures to meet Government contract completion dates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 3111. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases relating to the apportionment of population among districts from which Members of Congress are elected; to the Committee on Judiciary.

H.R. 3112. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3113. A bill to restrict travel in violation of area restrictions; to the Committee on Judiciary.

H.R. 3114. A bill to provide that the interest on certain insured loans sold out of the agricultural credit insurance fund shall be included in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H.R. 3115. A bill to designate the dam and reservoir on the Coosawattee River in the State of Georgia as the "Richard B. Russell Dam and Reservoir"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 3116. A bill to authorize appropriations to be used for the elimination of certain rail-highway grade crossings in Cook County, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. ERLÉNBOERN, Mr. GRAY, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. McCLORY, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mrs. REID of Illinois, Mr. SHIPLEY, Mr. SPRINGER, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 3117. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. CORDOVA,

Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DORN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ELBERG, Mr. ESCH, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. FISHER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARMATZ, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. GROVER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 3118. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KING, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MYERS, Mr. PIKE, Mr. FIRNIE, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROBISON, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. SHRIVER, and Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin):

H.R. 3119. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VEYSEY, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. WIGGINS, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BYRON, and Mr. CARTER):

H.R. 3120. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 3121. A bill to enable professional individuals and firms in the District of Columbia to obtain the benefits of corporate organization, and to make corresponding changes in the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 3122. A bill to create a national commission to study quality controls and manufacturing procedures of medical devices, surgical instruments, artificial organs and limbs, therapeutic instruments and devices, and other medical and hospital equipment; to determine the need for and the extent of Federal regulation of such medical devices; to determine the need for clarification of the definition of medical devices in Federal laws; and to recommend to the President and to the Congress methods for determining constructive minimum performance standards and feasible methods for Federal regulation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H.R. 3123. A bill to restore the investment tax credit and to liberalize the credit available for used machine tools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS (for herself, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. BURTON, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. POPELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RONCALIO, Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 3124. A bill to create a national system of health security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 3125. 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 processed, 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. 3126. A bill to provide for drug abuse and drug dependency prevention, treatment,

and rehabilitation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3127. A bill to improve law enforcement in urban areas by making available funds to improve the effectiveness of police services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3128. A bill to establish a national urban bond program to provide an effective means of financing the construction of needed urban housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3129. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase OASDI benefits by 15 percent (with a \$100 minimum) and raise the earnings base, with subsequent adjustments as the cost of living rises; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HICKS of Washington:

H.R. 3130. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 3131. 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. LANDGREBE (for himself, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. ESCH, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

H.R. 3132. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to require that imported meat and meat food products made in whole or in part of imported meat be labeled "imported" at all stages of distribution until delivery to the ultimate consumer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 3133. 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. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 3134. A bill to amend section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional 1-year period for first using a new residence which was purchased during the period provided in such section 1034; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself, Mr. BRESTER, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HUNT, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LENT, Mr. McDADE, Mr. McKEVITT, Mr. MANN, Mr. MATHIAS of California, and Mr. MATSUNAGA):

H.R. 3135. A bill to provide that the fiscal year of the United States shall coincide with the calendar years; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. POWELL, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mrs. REID of Illinois, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. ROUSH, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, and Mr. WYATT):

H.R. 3136. 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. MINISH:

H.R. 3137. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to make the program of aid to families with dependent children a wholly Federal program, to be administered by local agencies under federally prescribed terms and conditions (embodying the eligibility formulas currently in effect in several States but designed to encourage such States to apply nationally uniform standards), with the cost being fully borne by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 3138. A bill to reduce pollution which is caused by litter composed of soft drink and beer containers, and to eliminate the threat to the Nation's health, safety, and welfare which is caused by such litter by banning such containers when they are sold in interstate commerce on a no-deposit, no-return basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3139. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ban polyphosphates in detergents and to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 3140. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that term insurance be automatically converted to modified life insurance under certain circumstances, to inform term insurance policyholders periodically of the current and estimated future costs for such insurance, to provide for reduced paid-up policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 3141. A bill 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.

H.R. 3142. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, to increase the loan limitation on certain loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 3143. A bill to provide that railroad employees may retire on a full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; to provide that such annuity for any month shall be not less than one-half of the individual's average monthly compensation for the 5 years of highest earnings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 3144. A bill to amend the Federal, Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3145. A bill to extend certain Veterans' Preference Act benefits to civilian employees of the former War Department interned as prisoners of war during World War II; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 3146. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States and subdivisions thereof in the enforcement of State and local laws, rules, and regulations within the national forest system; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 3147. A bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3148. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Kickapoo Indians of Kansas and Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 316 and 193; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3149. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3150. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from \$1,680 to \$3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEED (for himself, Mr. EDMONDSON, and Mr. CAMP):

H.R. 3151. A bill to provide for the dispo-

sition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Sac and Fox Indians and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3152. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Sac and Fox Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 3153. A bill to establish in the State of California the Toyon National Urban Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 3154. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3155. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit the recomputation of retired pay of certain members and former members of the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3156. 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. 3157. A bill to authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase conventional mortgages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3158. A bill to extend the well-established concept of the free public school system to provide the broadest educational opportunities possible to all students as a matter of right by authorizing the U.S. Commissioner of Education to award scholarships to undergraduate students to enable them to complete 2 academic years of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3159. 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. 3160. A bill to amend part 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act to require the installation of sanitation devices in railroad cars to prevent the discharge from such cars of sewage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3161. 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. 3162. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to recovery of a reasonable attorney's fee in case of successful maintenance of an action for recovery of damages sustained in transportation of property; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3163. 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. 3164. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide additional free letter mail and air transportation mailing privileges for certain members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3165. A bill to amend the act of May 14, 1948, to permit the burial of veterans in national battlefields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3166. A bill to repeal certain provisions of the Airport and Airway Development Act

of 1970; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3167. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for medical and hospital care through a system of voluntary health insurance financed in whole for low-income groups, through issuance of certificates, and in part for all other persons through allowance of tax credits, and to provide a system of peer review of utilization, charges, and quality of medical service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3168. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have some coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNAN (for himself and Mr. PIKE):

H.R. 3169. A bill to provide for the crediting of certain past employment by certain persons subject to the National Guard Technicians Act of 1968; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TIERNAN (for himself, Mr. HATHAWAY, and Mr. ECKHARDT):

H.R. 3170. A bill; Utility Consumers Counsel Act of 1971; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TIERNAN (for himself, Mr. ADAMO, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. DENT, Mr. DONOHUE, and Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3171. A bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to provide for Federal regulation of the travel agency industry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TIERNAN (for himself, Mr. GARMATZ, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. KYROS, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. ST GERMAIN):

H.R. 3172. A bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to provide for Federal regulation of the travel agency industry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 3173. A bill to extend benefits under the civil service retirement system to certain former Members of Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BOLLING:

H.J. Res. 243. 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. CEDERBERG:

H.J. Res. 244. 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. COLLIER:

H.J. Res. 245. Joint resolution to declare the policy of the United States with respect to its territorial sea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.J. Res. 246. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the ratification of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.J. Res. 247. 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. KAZEN:

H.J. Res. 248. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period February 14 through 20, 1971, as "LULAC Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.J. Res. 249 Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a national primary election to select candidates for the office of the President and Vice President and to provide for the election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote of the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIERNAN (for himself and Mr. CONTE):

H.J. Res. 250. Joint resolution to authorize the erection of a Seabee Memorial in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H. Con. Res. 105. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress relating to films and broadcasts which defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or degrade ethnic, racial and religious groups; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution support of gerontology centers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WYATT:

H. Con. Res. 107. Concurrent resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the week of April 19, 1971, through April 23, 1971, as "Students' Week Against Drug Abuses"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. CULVER, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. NICHOLS, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia, Mr. LENT and Mr. ARCHER):

H. Res. 174. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 175. Resolution to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H. Res. 176. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to expedite the enactment of general appropriation measures, to facilitate the making of appropriations for subsequent fiscal years, and for other purposes to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HALL:

H. Res. 177. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation of certain activities of William Orville Douglas, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, to determine whether impeachment proceedings are warranted; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 178. 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. SCHEUER:

H. Res. 179. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H. Res. 180. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to set aside a portion of the gallery for the use of scholars engaged in studies of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 181. Resolution to suspend the Rules of the House relative to photographing the House in session; 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. 3174. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe and Stella Ambroselli and minor child, Michael Ambroselli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3175. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo Ardizzone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3176. A bill for the relief of Francesca and Antonio Ardizzone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3177. A bill for the relief of Argyrios Bambakaris, also known as Argirios Vambakaris, and his wife, Kyroussia Bambakaris, also known as Soula Vambakaris, and their minor children, Nicoletta, Marie Elpis, and Leonardo Bambakaris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3178. A bill for the relief of Calogero Cabibi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3179. A bill for the relief of Pietra LoDico Calabrese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3180. A bill for the relief of Vittorio and Rita Campolattaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3181. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo Canale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3182. A bill for the relief of Antonio and Beatrice Candela and minor child, Giovanni Candela; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3183. A bill for the relief of Antonio Cardillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3184. A bill for the relief of Rosario Corrao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3185. A bill for the relief of Arturo Cortina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3186. A bill for the relief of Lucia and Domenico Cortina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3187. A bill for the relief of Pietro DeVita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3188. A bill for the relief of Francesco and Elisa Fidilio and minor children, Salvatore, Sebastiano, and Giuseppe Fidilio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3189. A bill for the relief of Anna Fodera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3190. A bill for the relief of Dominico Fodera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3191. A bill for the relief of Vito and Giacoma Gancitano and their minor children, Antonino and Matteo Gancitano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3192. A bill for the relief of Calogero, Maria, and minor child, Fabio Lauria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3193. A bill for the relief of Carmela and Salvatore Levante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3194. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe LoBuono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3195. A bill for the relief of Faro Lucese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3196. A bill for the relief of Diego and Maria Melodia and their minor son, Ignazio Melodia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3197. A bill for the relief of Ahmet Edman, also known as Omid Osmanovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3198. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Polizzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3199. A bill for the relief of John Lee Tin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3200. A bill for the relief of Maria Vallone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 3201. A bill for the relief of Faith M. Lewis Kochendorfer; Dick A. Lewis; Nancy J. Lewis Keithley; Knute K. Lewis; Peggy A. Lewis Townsend; Kim C. Lewis; Cindy L. Lewis Kochendorfer; and Frederick L. Baston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3202. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Arvel Glinz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIESTER:

H.R. 3203. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Calafiore, his wife, Anna Calafiore, their son, Salvatore Calafiore, and their daughter, Beatrice Calafiore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

rice Calafiore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3204. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Calafiore, his wife, Aida Calafiore, their son, Giuseppe Salvatore Calafiore and their daughter, Salvatrice Calafiore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H.R. 3205. A bill for the relief of Janis Mikelis Blumenau (also known as Jon Michael) and his wife, Carol Diane Blumenau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3206. A bill for the relief of Emil Glaros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 3207. A bill for the relief of James L. Baker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3208. A bill for the relief of Yip Shing Butt, his wife, Kum Wah Chan Butt, and their minor daughter, Siu Wah Butt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3209. A bill for the relief of Dominador Villena Calip; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3210. A bill for the relief of Du-Nam Lee Chung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3211. A bill for the relief of Victor Amaro Cuco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3212. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jasmine T. Dillon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3213. A bill for the relief of James F. Nugent and Catherine F. Nugent; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3214. A bill for the relief of Kyung Hie Won and his wife, Jung Hie Rhee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3215. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Milagros Acuna Ross; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3216. A bill for the relief of William Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 3217. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Logan Porter Dickinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 3218. A bill for the relief of Charles Verbeke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H.R. 3219. A bill for the relief of Uhel D. Polly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 3220. A bill for the relief of Marina J. Kollias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3221. A bill for the relief of Guillermo O. Rumingan and his wife, Febe A. Rumingan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 3222. A bill for the relief of Thomas O. Hunsucker and his wife, Eva Newman Hunsucker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3223. A bill for the relief of Francisco Moreno-Santa Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3224. A bill for the relief of Atanasio Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3225. A bill for the relief of Adelio F. Villaruel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 3226. A bill for the relief of Antonino Calamina, his wife, Antonina Calamina, and their minor daughter, Claudia Calamina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 3227. A bill for the relief of S. Sgt. J. C. Bell, Jr., U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIAL

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

10. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to the labeling of imported beef and pork or pork products as such; to the Committee on Agriculture.